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VOLUME XLIX. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1889—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SECOND EDITION.

DEADLY INFLUENZA.

The Christmas Death-List of Paris Unusually Large.

VIENNA HOSPITALS CROWDED

The Czar of Russia Making Progress Toward Recovery.

BOSTON IS IN DEEP DISTRESS.

Twenty-five Thousand Cases of the Epidemic at the Hub.

"LA GRIPPE" REIGNS IN NEW YORK.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The influenza is spreading and physicians are becoming alarmed. The number of deaths in the city from all causes Christmas-Day was 318. For several years the regular average has been 200 for that day. Fully one-third of the populace is prostrated with the disease. The editor of the *Moniteur Universel* and three soldiers died in Versailles hospital today.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—The hospitals in this city are crowded with patients suffering from influenza, accompanied by inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, and peritonitis.

There are over 100 cases of influenza in Prague.

There have been several deaths here from diseases that began with influenza.

LISBON, Dec. 27.—The number of cases of influenza in this city and Oporto is increasing.

Two thousand people have the influenza, including the Queen and Señor Gomes, the Foreign Minister.

Baron Kremers, the Orientalist, died today from the effects of influenza.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—For some days past there have been a few sporadic cases of influenza at Königsberg, but the disease has now become epidemic and some of the cases are of the most serious nature.

The influenza is increasing throughout Germany. It has crippled operations in the shipbuilding yards in Flensburg, Kiel, and Dantzic. In cases where the disease is slighted or not treated it engenders pulmonary disorders. The doctors say that the climax is passed in this city and that the disease is on the wane. In consequence of the many cases in the guards all furloughs are suspended.

The Grand Duke of Baden is suffering from influenza.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Countess of Flanders, sister-in-law of King Leopold of Belgium, Prince Baudouin, eldest son of the Countess, and the Queen of Roumania are suffering from the influenza.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.—The Czar is making favorable progress toward recovery from his attack of influenza. He has never been in a critical condition and no fears have been felt as to the outcome of his illness.

MADRID, Dec. 27.—A meeting of medical men, the Governor of Madrid presiding, was held today to consider measures for coping with the epidemic of influenza which is rapidly spreading. It was decided to open relief bureaus at all the hospitals and to distribute appropriate medicines among the afflicted. The tenor Gayarre, Señor Canovas del Castillo, and several Cabinet Ministers, including Premier Sagasta, are among the sufferers from influenza.

THOUSANDS OF CASES AT THE HUB.

The Epidemic Has Done Its Work in Boston Quite Thoroughly.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The influenza is still raging in Boston, though the physicians think the crisis has been passed. The decided change in the weather from moist and warm to clear and cold confirms them in this opinion. The disease, however, has done its work here and done it thoroughly, no part of the city having escaped. City Physician McCollom says that there are 25,000 cases of the epidemic in Boston. Said he: "I have had but one new case in the city jail today, which would seem to indicate that the influenza is abating, but it may be that it has only exhausted itself in my limited field of observation. When the influenza goes it will go as suddenly as it came, but no one can tell when it will go."

Dr. Durgan, Chairman of the Board of Health, says that it is not at all improbable that 10 per cent of the residents of Boston have been afflicted by the epidemic. The disease in itself is not fatal. Most of the cases which have come under Dr. Durgan's notice have been severe, lasting from two to four days, and when the fever disappeared the patients were left oftentimes with troublesome coughs.

In the suburbs the disease has a strong hold. Mayor Champlin of Chelsea and Mayor Burr of Newton are both on the sick list. In Cambridge many of the clerks at the city hall and the post-office are unable to be at their desks, and at the House of Correction in Cambridge 138 of the 550 prisoners are sick. Sixty prisoners in the Salem jail are confined to their bunks.

The doctors estimate that there are a thousand cases of influenza in Malden.

Judge Sherman of Salem was obliged to remain at home this morning by reason of illness, and there will be no session of the Superior Civil Court until Monday on account of the influenza.

PHILADELPHIA HAS NOT ESCAPED.

Several Cases of La Grippe in the Quaker City—A Physician's Opinion.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—According to the testimony of several prominent physicians in this city the prevalence of influenza here exists more in the minds of people than it does in fact. There are altogether about two dozen cases of the genuine article on record. At Blockley Almshouse and Hospital nearly all the women nurses are prostrated by the malady. So far as can be learned it was here that the disease first made its appearance in this city, and as it was not recognized as "La grippe" until its worst symptoms had appeared it had ample time to establish itself in the institution. The case of Miss Sadie Scott may be cited as a representative one. This young girl was attacked about four weeks ago by what she thought a severe cold in the head. The disagreeable symptoms continued for several days and then came a severe pain beginning in the back of the neck and extending down the spine. This was followed by a headache, dryness of the tongue and lips, and alternating periods of chills and fever. Physicians went at the disease with clinched teeth and plenty of quinine and whisky, but in the meantime four others had become afflicted. The doctors worked on, however, and now the disease has succumbed, and without the use, so far as can be learned, of any but the commonplace remedies for colds—quinine and whisky. During the period of convalescence the symptoms were much like those of malaria. Outside of Blockley the cases are isolated. Charles Stine, a reporter who went to see the grippe-stricken nurses at the almshouse and learn their symptoms, now knows what the grippe is to his entire satisfaction, for he brought it back with him, and is now sick abed.

Dr. E. S. Mills, who is an eminent authority on nervious diseases and fevers, says that "la grippe" is deadly in its results unless given proper treatment, because the varying temperature of the blood is productive of inflammation of the lungs and bronchitis through the inhalation of cold air into the warm body. Dr. James C. Wilson, another authority, says that this city was treated to a small-sized epidemic of influenza through the exposure of a corpse which had been brought from Paris while the disease was raging there. Dr. E. V. Shoemaker corroborates the testimony of the others, but says that most of the cases here exist only in the minds of the patients.

The *Medical News* of this city in its circular of tomorrow will publish an exhaustive article on influenza—la grippe—by Prof. Roberts Bartholomew of Jefferson Medical College. After giving a historical sketch of the disease, the author says:

Influenza comes suddenly; goes as quickly. The least robust, at any age, and women seem to be the first victims. It is here a question of bodily condition, not of sex. The large numbers simultaneously attacked attract general attention, and thus the most impressionable are seized, the onset being facilitated by any depressing emotion like fear or illness. There is no rigor properly to be thus designated, but rather a series of light chills and a feeling of heat therewith. With the first access of the nasal irritation comes the chilliness, which is followed by some feverishness, with more pronounced malaise, and, in general, the headache, weakness and soreness of the members, especially of the larger joints. With the progress of the case in some epidemics there is considerable general weakness, even marked depression of the vital powers. The pulse becomes small and weak, the mind gloomy, and restlessness ensues.

When a fatal termination is to occur, as a rule, an extension downward into the trachea and bronchial tubes takes place. Although catarrhal and croupous pneumonia are said to be "complications," they should be regarded as occasional conditions, and when present are, properly speaking, constituted parts of the malady. The chief importance of croupous and catarrhal pneumonia is that the development of these, out of an existing catarrh of the bronchial tubes, is frequently a cause of death.

The rapidity with which the disease supervenes—its preliminary development being a matter of a few hours and its whole career but a matter of three or four days—is remarkable. Relapses are common, usually each succeeding seizure being milder, but not a few pass by easy transition into chronic bronchitis, asthma, etc.

The best manner of securing immunity is by the inhalation of sulphurous acid gas daily when the approach of the epidemic renders it necessary, and by taking five grains of salicylate of cinchronidine three times a day, and by so living as to avoid taking cold. When the attack has begun it seems to me desirable to give one or two grains of calomel at night and inhale some sulphurous acid gas.

"HAVE YOU GOT THE GRIPPE?"

That Is Now the Common Form of Salutation in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—[Special.]—La grippe, or something akin to it, is ravaging Brooklyn and doing it quite thoroughly. City officials, police, firemen, and citizens, rich and poor, are numbered among its victims. It has attacked the employés in the big dry-goods stores, and in many of the big establishments a large percentage of the clerical force are sneezing, shivering, burning, and aching. On the streets "Good day" and "How are you?" have given way to "Have you got the grippe?" as a salutation. Affirmative answers are plentiful.

The symptoms of the malady in Brooklyn, as described by many of the sufferers, are in some cases fever, in others chills, some have headache, pains in the chest and lungs, and a general feeling of lassitude and debility. The attack varies in severity and continues from one to ten days. Fully as many perfectly sound and robust people succumb to it as of those whose generally enfeebled condition might be thought to predispose them to any ailment that had reached an epidemic stage.

It has created havoc in the ranks of the local statesmen. President McCarty of the Board of Aldermen is convalescing from an attack and expects to be ready for business in a few days. Deputy City Auditor Cornell is one of the victims and Civil Service Secretary Campbell acknowledged, between sneezes, its universal sway. Clerk of the Supreme Court Joseph H. Carroll was roughly "gripped" last week.

In some respects the contagion is becoming a serious matter for the city. Be it old-fashioned cold, influenza, "la grippe," incipient pneumonia, congestion of the lungs, bronchitis, or whatever else, the trouble has taken a tight grip on the police force. This will be readily understood when it is officially stated that there are seventy-five policemen now laid up suffering like common mortals from the malevolent, though seemingly fashionable, ailment of the day. But that number does not include all the policemen who are afflicted. It only takes in those who are reported and have undergone an examination by the regular police surgeons of the precincts. Some of the city firemen are also down with the disease.

In most cases the patient is subjected to severe muscular pains, catarrh, great debility, etc., with numerous concomitant discomfitures, varying in different cases, some cases running into affections of the bowels, and others to those of the lungs. While no instances of death due directly to influenza have been reported, the number of deaths from pneumonia has increased so remarkably as to indicate some connection between the epidemic of so-called influenza and pneumonia. For the last nine weeks the number of deaths from pneumonia has been as follows: 57, 71, 77, 73, 72, 66, 87, 81, 95. The last figures are for the week ending Dec. 21. The figures for the week ending tomorrow will probably be over 100. There is hardly a business-house or an office down-town whose force of clerks has not been shortened more or less by "la grippe."

In this city la grippe seems to have taken a firm hold on the theatrical profession, and not a company now playing here has escaped its clutches. Leading men and "supes" have been taken with it, and physicians have been in constant attendance at some of the theaters during the performances, aiding the afflicted. The most serious case of all is that of Charles O'Brien, one of a trio of grotesque dancers performing in the "Twelve Temptations" at the Star Theater. O'Brien was taken with the dreaded ailment Thursday night and was removed to his boarding-house. Tonight his physician sent word that he was delirious and that there were slight hopes of the sick man's living until morning. O'Brien was billed as one of the Caron Brothers. Several other members of "The Twelve Temptations" company have been taken with the ailment and four of the chorus girls have been compelled to give up work. Miss Marie Jones of the London Gaiety company is another sufferer and fainted twice between the acts at the Broadway Theater tonight. Throughout the performance Miss Jones was attended by a physician in order that she might continue until the curtain fell.

Several of the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera-House are also sufferers. Fritz Williams of the Lyceum Theater company is another who is laid up, and his understudy has been compelled to play his part for the last two nights. Henry E. Dixey has been a great sufferer for several nights and has been attended by a physician. He is now getting better, however, and has almost recovered. Several of the minor members of Mr. Mansfield's company have caught the infection.

Whether or not it is the genuine Russian grippe that has descended upon New York is still a disputed question among physicians. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that every third man one meets in these days is afflicted with a sneeze, an irritated throat, and a general feeling of depression and debility. Dr. Cyrus Edson has ceased to scoff at la grippe, principally because he has been himself attacked with something that bears a striking resemblance to the popular distemper. He went about today with his overcoat buttoned up to his ears. He does not admit that his case is of the Russian variety.

SNEEZERS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Capt. Bassett, the Senate Doorkeeper, a Victim of La Grippe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—"La grippe" has not become epidemic in Washington yet, but enough cases of influenza have appeared to make the physicians think it is here in a mild form. Today the veteran Capt. Bassett, Doorkeeper of the Senate, was taken with spasms of violent sneezing and went to his home and to bed with what the doctors said was a clear case of influenza. Several other employés around the Senate have similar attacks, and it is believed that before many days a goodly portion of the population will be sneezing. The mild weather which prevails in Washington does not cause forebodings of pneumonia.

THE EPIDEMIC IS SPREADING.

Cases Reported from All Parts of the Country.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 27.—Thirty odd of the local post-office clerks and letter-carriers are suffering from influenza and unable to work. Numerous other local cases of "la grippe" are also reported.

CANTON, Mass., Dec. 27.—Thomas Smith, aged 25, of this town died this morning. He had been ill with "la grippe," and ventured out before he had entirely recovered. His illness developed into pneumonia, with the stated result.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 27.—One hundred and ten pupils of the Rochester public schools are in the clutches of "la grippe."

Senator Ingalls Is a Victim.

ATCHISON, Kas., Dec. 27.—Senator John J. Ingalls, who is at his home here spending the holiday vacation, was seized with a cold last night, this morning developing mild symptoms of the Russian influenza. The attack is not serious, however, although it compelled Mr. Ingalls to cancel an engagement to address the State Teachers' Association at Topeka today.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 27.—A late dispatch from Atchison says: The Senator's attack of influenza assumed a more virulent form later in the day and he was compelled by his physicians to take to his bed. No serious results are anticipated, but Mr. Ingalls will remain in the hands of his physicians until he has fully recovered.

FORMING A VAPOR STOVE COMBINATION.

D. A. Dangler of Cleveland About to Add Another Trust to the List.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—D. A. Dangler of this city, President of the Dangler Manufacturing company, has secured an option from all the vapor stove companies in America, with a view to consolidating them into one company. The company of which Mr. Dangler is President is engaged in the manufacture of vapor stoves and is one of the largest in the country. Mr. Dangler is President of the Vapor Stove Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and at the annual convention held in this city in 1887 first broached the plan of uniting the companies, but the plan never was adopted. In 1889, at the convention held in Oakland, Mich., Mr. Dangler again unfolded his plans and the members thought them feasible. Several months ago he began the work of securing options and soon secured them from nine companies. The Schneider & Trenkamp company of this city held out and an option has just been secured from them. Mr. Dangler proposes to organize a company with a capital stock of $2,000,000 and have one plant in Cleveland and one in Chicago to do the work of the ten factories.

THREE BOLD ROBBERS AT RACINE, WIS.

Mr. A. Jones, a Business-Man, Held Up in His Own Residence.

RACINE, Wis., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Last evening as Mr. A. Jones, a well-known business-man, was at his home reading the evening paper he was startled by a loud rap at the door. On opening it he found three masked men. While one of them covered him with a revolver the other two went through his pockets and took all the money he had, amounting to about a dollar. One of the trio walked into the house and stole Mrs. Jones' sealskin cloak, but they missed Mr. Jones' coat, which was lying upon the lounge and contained over $300. The robbers then kicked because Mr. Jones had so little money and asked for his watch. He told them his boy had it and that he was up-stairs. Upon hearing this information the three men made a break for the street and ran away. The police were immediately notified, but have no clew to the robbers.

TRIED TO HORSEWHIP MRS. GARRETT.

Mrs. James Tyner Creates Quite a Commotion at Connersville, Ind.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—A sensation was created today about noon by Mrs. James Tyner attempting to horsewhip Mrs. Riley Garrett. Mrs. Tyner was riding in a phaeton when she met Mrs. Garrett at the corner of Central avenue and Fifth street. She called out to Mrs. Garrett: "I'll horsewhip you!" and immediately proceeded to put her threat into execution, but her blows fell short of her intended victim. Mrs. Garrett then proceeded up Central avenue, closely followed by Mrs. Tyner, who kept berating her intended victim with her tongue. At the Sixth street crossing she again attempted to apply the whip, but with no better success than before. Mrs. Garrett finally escaped by running down an alley and reaching home. The cause of the trouble was some letters Mrs. Garrett had written to Mrs. Tyner's husband. Tyner is a deputy constable.

PREPARING FOR A GRAND DINNER.

The Morton Mansion to Be the Scene of a Pleasant Gathering.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The Vice-President and Mrs. Morton will follow up the beginning of the gayeties at the White House by a dinner to the President and Mrs. Harrison and the Cabinet Jan. 9. The big dining-room of the Morton mansion is already in trim for what will be recorded as one of the famous dinners of the season. It is an immense room, almost as large as the state dining-room at the White House, and the mahogany board at which the President's official family will sit is already in place. The room is deeper in tone than the other apartments of the house, and the furnishings touch on the mahogany and Venetian red colors that were so much the proper thing ten years ago.

TROUBLE ON THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

The Discharge of Twenty Conductors Likely to Precipitate a Strike.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 27.—There is trouble on the Cincinnati Southern railroad, caused by the discharge of twenty brotherhood conductors and one brotherhood brakeman. Employés all along the line are much exercised over these discharges, and it is reported that Chief Conductor G. W. Howard and Chief Engineer P. M. Arthur, representing the Brotherhoods of Conductors and Engineers respectively, are now at Somerset conferring with Supt. H. F. Clark in regard to the trouble. All efforts will be used by the aggrieved men to settle the trouble without a strike, but if they do not succeed in an amicable arrangement of their differences it is believed the engineers, conductors, and brakemen will all quit work.

CHICAGO IN FOR IT.

Russian La Grippe Gets Its Hold on This City.

IT THINS OUT A BANK'S FORCE

Twenty Employes of the First National Laid Low.

WHAT DR. GILMAN THINKS OF IT.

He Says the Malady Has All the Symptoms of the Genuine.

OPINIONS OF OTHER PRACTITIONERS.

Russian la grippe has come to Chicago, and among other places has invaded the First National Bank. The squad of Pinkerton detectives on guard there have proved powerless to keep out this intruder. It has gone in and laid hold on high official and clerk alike. The only thing it has not seized on is the money in the vaults.

Mr. Henry R. Symonds, the cashier, was interviewed at his home on Bellevue place last evening. He didn't think life was worth living. His voice sounded as if it came from a mouth full of hot mush, and a watery exudation from his eyes was plowing channels down his cheeks. Every now and then a wheeze, starting at the pit of his stomach, would climb his alimentary canal, rest a moment at the upper valve of the æsophagus, and then take a running jump through his nose, landing in a resounding, ligament-cracking sneeze.

"I-l-d-o-n'-t kn-o-wheweuoiahouch-what's the ma-t-t-er at the ban-k-kootchew," said Mr. Symonds, "unless it's this in-f-e-r-n-ofcheutekew-influenza."

"You've got it yourself," said the reporter, ignoring Mr. Symonds' discomfiting sneezes and affecting a discovery.

"Got it!" cried Mr. Symonds. "I've got four 'grips,' and they are all packed full——whoaitchu!"

"How did it happen to strike the bank?"

"S-o-m-e-body that's wiser'n e-a-r-th——ooukichaow——may know. I don't. All I know——kkkich——is that yesterday fifteen men failed to show up for work, and today——coochioukew!—and there were t-w-e-n-ty off——kitchu. It's awful!"

"All sneezing like you?"

"So they report—kitchukew."

"Are you certain it's la grippe?"

"I'm certain about n-o-t-h-i-n-gcaokachow—any longer."

"Is it possible that it may be Russian la can?"

"Don't k-n-o-w. But seeing that day before yesterday was Christmas it might be that or 'em—cheekeetoohow."

"Have you chipped in and engaged a physician?"

"Ea—c—howeechee fellow for himself yetookey."

NOTICE CLERKS ARE SAFE.

The situation at the First National presents some serious considerations. In the first place the leveling character of la grippe is strikingly manifested. Just as in Russia it one day attacked the Czar and the next day the understrapper of his position, so at the First National it has ruthlessly disregarded the distinction between Mr. Symonds and his $4-a-week messenger boy. Where, it may be asked, is this plebeianizing scourge to stop? Will it dare assail even the venerable nose of the President of the institution?

Finance, more seriously still, is in danger of disturbance. Twenty employés of this great banking-house are already absent from their posts. Suppose it sweeps the entire force from the long rows of high chairs inside the railed office and sets them all to sneezing instead of counting money and calculating interest. Where will banking be?

As yet, however, the stockholders need not be panic-stricken. An ugly rumor, started late last night, was run down and found to be false. It was to the effect that the notice clerks were all hopelessly down. The notice clerks are pleasant fellows, who fill out neat little slips just before the first of every month and mail them to a certain class of the bank's customers. The most common form of the notice is something like this:

$500.
DUE AT
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
JAN. 3, 1889.

If the rumor had been true the bank's customers would have failed to get these slips New-Year's, and the great majority of them would have been unhappy. Their unhappiness would have caused a panic among the stockholders out of pure sympathy.

"But the n-o-t-i-c-e c-l-e-r-k-s are all r-i-g-h-t keeetchooow," said Mr. Symonds, with the next to the last sneeze that rang in the interviewer's ear. "We s-e-l-e-c-t them for tou-g-h-ness kittykeechoah!"

That was the last.

THINKS IT'S THE GENUINE.

Dr. J. E. Gilman said he had two cases of employés of the bank which bore all the earmarks of the imported article. When asked why they were not to be classed with the ordinary influenza he said they were marked by a feeling of extreme lassitude in the patients, together with great weakness. This indicated to his mind that it was the true Russian influenza. The patients sneezed a good deal and had some symptoms of fever, besides a tendency to pneumonia.

"The treatment in cases of Russian influenza," said Dr. Gilman, "varies according to the form the disease takes. Sometimes the lassitude and weakness are more apparent than the febrile symptoms, or the danger of complications of pneumonia may predominate. In all cases the treatment must be adapted to the particular kind of malady which exhibits the greatest force. If the lassitude and weakness are extreme it will be necessary to administer a tonic; if there is more fever than anything else a specific for fever will be used. There is no specific for the influenza."

WILL IT BECOME EPIDEMIC HERE?

What Other Doctors Say of the Influenza They Are Treating.

Whether the influenza is to become epidemic in this country or not is a question which the physicians of this city are not yet prepared to answer. Many are inclined to think that the cases so far developed are nothing but ordinary cold in the head, with some suggestion of hay fever. Said Dr. Ingals last night to a TRIBUNE reporter:

"I don't think there is any epidemic here. There are always cases of cold in the head or influenza, but I think not more than usual at this time of year and with such weather as we have had. But if it continues clear as it is now I don't think we need fear much trouble."

Dr. Lyman said: "There is no more complaint from colds in the head now than in other years, I think. The ordinary cold in the head, or catarrh, differs from the influenza—the universal influenza which sometimes extends all over the world—mainly in not being epidemic. There's about the same difference as there is between cholera morbus and the Asiatic cholera. Cases of cholera morbus occur every summer, and are less fatal than the Asiatic, which spreads over whole cities and countries.

"The epidemic influenza spreads among the people wherever it is introduced just as if it were poison borne along by a cloud, and few can hope to escape from it. I remember in 1847 walking along a street with my mother. There was no one else to be seen but people could be heard sneezing in every house. The next day we were both down with it. Aside from the epidemic character of the Russian influenza it differs from ordinary catarrh in its effects, which are more prostrating. During this season I think the cases have been attended with more pains in the head and back than usual. In this it bears a close resemblance to the epidemic influenza. In fact the symptoms of both are similar. Should the influenza come the greatest trouble will be to find enough well persons to take care of the sick. If a family, however, can provide itself with provisions enough to last a week, so that it will not be necessary to do any cooking, it will come out all right. The epidemic will spread just as the epizoötic did some years ago among the horses, when all teaming and much other business had to be suspended."

"So far as I know there has been no outbreak of the epidemic," said Dr. Washburne. "I have several cases that have many of the symptoms, but only one that seems likely to develop into the Russian influenza, and I shall not be satisfied that it is a true case within a week. The epidemic itself is not so dangerous by itself, but it is liable to become serious when complicated with some other complaint, such as capillary bronchitis. It is likely to become general if it reaches us, for any one who catches it is likely to communicate the bacteria to some one else, as in any other disease where bacteria are present."

S. BULL, ESQ., FEELS HIMSELF SLIGHTED.

His Desire to Go to Washington with the Sioux Delegation Not Gratified.

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Sitting Bull, the Sioux chief, is incensed over the fact that he was not taken to Washington with the delegation of Sioux chiefs who recently held a consultation with President Harrison regarding their lands. Bull now fully realizes that he is unpopular with Agent McLaughlin and all in authority, and he is vehement in his denunciation of the agent and the more popular chiefs. It is a particularly bitter pill for him to have John Grass and Gall, his greatest enemies, recognized as leaders while he is ignored as of no more consequence than the poorest buck in the tribe. He says that Grass and Gall have been traitors to the Indians, and that they sold out their people in the conference which resulted in the ceding of their lands which will soon be thrown open to settlement.

In an interview since the departure of the Indian delegation for the East he said: "I have always been a friend to my people. I have not been like Grass and Gall, who sold them out. I am no good with white men, but the time will come when the Indians will see that I am right."

What little consideration Agent McLaughlin had for Sitting Bull vanished when the latter attempted to stampede the Indians away from the conference just as they were about to sign the treaty. Since then the agent has been disciplining him with good effect.

ESCAPE OF MASSACHUSETTS CONVICTS.

Two Men Break Out of the Charlestown Prison—One of Them Recaptured.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Thomas Conarty and Frank Ritchie, two young prisoners sentenced for a long term at the State's Prison at Charlestown, escaped last evening in a most ingenious manner. Near Ritchie's cell, it seems, was a great granite chimney ventilator. A small flue ran from this to Ritchie's cell, and when the sun was at meridian its rays penetrated the tall chimney, and the flue then became aglow with light. Ritchie studied this phenomenon, and finally concluded that he was somewhere near the street. The sun's rays thus pointed out the way of freedom to him, and he and his confederate were quick to avail themselves of the knowledge. Conarty was soon captured, but Ritchie is still at large.

IOWA AND THE PROHIBITION LAW.

Senator Allison Thinks There Will Be No Change Made This Winter.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 27.—A few Prohibitionists had a meeting in this city this evening, which was addressed by Gov. Larrabee. He took the position that the Prohibition law was a success in the State, that it decreased crime, and was depopulating the jails and penitentiaries, and that there was no need for the Legislature to modify the law. Senator Allison was invited to address the meeting, but had to be absent from the city. He however sent a letter in which he stated that in all his campaign addresses he had sustained the party platform, one plank of which approved of the law. He expressed the opinion that the law would not be changed this winter and that there was no necessity for changing it.

NAVIGABLE BETWEEN THE TWIN CITIES.

Capt. J. C. Reno, an Old Mississippi River Man, Has a Little Scheme.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Capt. J. C. Reno, an old Mississippi River man of this city, wants to see the river made navigable between Minneapolis and St. Paul. He says that a city of 225,000 inhabitants, when it has a river like the Mississippi, is entitled to have it put in navigable condition by the Government. He says that it will need one dam and two docks at Meeker Island to make the river navigable. According to Maj. Allen's estimate this work would cost $1,000,000. The river is nearly all navigable below Meeker Island, and the time is likely to come when Minneapolis will ship a great portion of its flour product south to New Orleans via the Mississippi, and from there to the South American countries.

SOLDIERS ENCAMPED AT OKLAHOMA CITY.

Two Companies of United States Cavalry Sent There to Preserve Order.

OKLAHOMA CITY, I. T., Dec. 27.—The people of this city experienced a feeling of relief when they awoke this morning and saw encamped on this side of the Oklahoma hills two companies of United States cavalry. The troops had been sent from Fort Reno by command of Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the Missouri. Even with the presence of the troops it is impossible for the people to disguise their feeling of insecurity. Almost every house is an arsenal and every man carries a revolver. The election of next Monday is anticipated with apprehension, although the soldiers will doubtless prevent serious rioting.

ACRES OF LAND SETTLE SEVERAL FEET.

A Cave-in of Large Proportions at Plains, a Suburb of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 27.—A cave-in of large proportions occurred at Plains, a suburb, this afternoon. Without warning the surface of the earth settled and great holes were formed, some of them thirty feet deep. St. Leo's Catholic Church was damaged as was the parsonage and several other buildings. Several acres were affected.

DIPHTHERIA AT SNOQUALMIE, WASH.

Physicians Sent from Seattle to Check the Progress of the Disease.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—An epidemic of diphtheria is raging at Snoqualmie, a settlement fifty miles east of here. Physicians have been sent from here, and will remain until the disease is under control.

LITTLE HOPE OF BURKE'S EXTRADITION.

The Fugitive Treasurer Safe in Honduras—Possibility of Political Complications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The announcement that Maj. Burke, the fugitive Louisiana Treasurer, has arrived in Honduras revived the question whether he can be reached by the process of extradition. The case of Tweed is referred to by many as a precedent, the facts in that case being that although there was no extradition treaty between Spain and this country the Spanish authorities delivered the criminal at the formal request of the United States. About the same conditions exist in the present case. There is no extradition treaty under which the person of Maj. Burke could be secured by ordinary procedure in the Republic of Honduras, and there is the further circumstance in Burke's favor that he is a personal friend of President Bogran and is at the head of a number of local enterprises, out of which Bogran will, if successful, make a great deal of money.

Some years ago Burke secured from the Government of Honduras several of the most extraordinary grants ever given by any country to an individual. At that time Burke was the State Treasurer of Louisiana and had not seen Bogran. The details are unknown, but the result was that Burke obtained concessions of enormous value, embracing mining, agricultural, and grazing lands, and involving the control of almost 100 miles of the only navigable river in Honduras. There was a consideration, but it was ridiculously out of proportion to the profit contained in that concession, and it is understood that Major Burke has long since fulfilled the conditions necessary to vitalize his grant.

There is a probability that before the present session of Congress is over the Government will be interested. The opponents of the scheme to have Congress appropriate money for the proposed quadricentennial of the discovery of America will base their opposition on the failure of the New Orleans Exposition of five years ago and the loss by the Government of more than a million of dollars appropriated by the Forty-eighth Congress for its benefit. They will claim that this loss was largely due to mismanagement and improvidence, and some will go so far as to attempt to show that as much as $100,000 was diverted from the exposition purposes by Burke and sent to Indiana to aid in carrying that State for Cleveland in November, 1884. The whole subject may be thoroughly ventilated in case Congress is asked to appropriate for another exposition, and in such an event the Government may find Burke's extradition of such importance as to ask for it with great impressiveness and significance.

TO BUILD A RAILROAD ACROSS SIBERIA.

Russian Engineers Have Completed the Survey Across That Country.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Two Russian engineers, Messrs. Krougficoff and Imchenick of St. Petersburg arrived here today. They have been engaged for nearly two years on a survey of part of the route of the proposed Trans-Siberian railway. For the present only sections of the road will be built, the intention being to utilize for a time the magnificent stretches of water communication in Siberia. Having completed their survey the engineers spent a short time in Japan, and then were ordered to examine the Canadian Pacific. They went over the Rocky Mountain section three times and were greatly impressed with the engineering skill and boldness exhibited there. The route they surveyed also passed through a mountainous country, but the mountains are not so high as the Rockies and the road will be much easier to construct. The Siberian plains, through which sections of the road will run, are much like the Canadian Northwest, but more plentifully timbered. The climate, while considerably colder in winter, is warm in summer, and the country is well fitted for agriculture.

MAPPED OUT A HORSE-STEALING ROUTE.

How William Powell, Under Arrest at Monticello, Ill., Planned His Campaigns.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—William Powell, alias Bolston, alias Lewis, the notorious horse-thief, was brought before Judge Secrist here today charged with stealing a horse from George Clow. He was held in $1,000 bonds for his appearance at the Circuit Court. Several horses have been stolen in this vicinity recently. Powell had a map on his person with the route marked out by which the horses were run off to Southern Illinois and into Kentucky.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY.

A Butte, Mont., Gang Make a Demand for $400,000.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 27.—W. A. Clarke, one of the wealthiest men in this city, a few days ago received a letter signed by "Nineteen desperate and determined men," demanding that he have ready for them Dec. 24 $400,000, and adding that failure to do so would result in death. Tuesday afternoon George Stackpole, a 19-year-old tough, called for the package. He was locked up. He says that he was paid $10 by an unknown man to carry the note, and was to meet him just outside of the city. It is believed that Stackpole is implicated in the scheme if not the originator of it.

THE PRESIDENT'S HUNTING EXPEDITION.

Gen. Harrison and His Party Visit the Harrison Homestead.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 27.—The Presidential duck-shooting party, after visiting the old Harrison homestead at Lower Brandon today, sixty miles up the James River, returned to Claremont, a few miles below. There the party left Commodore Bateman's yacht and proceeded in carriages to Waverly, on the Norfolk & Western railroad. Early tomorrow morning the party will leave Waverly by way of Richmond for Washington.

WILL BOYCOTT ALL DRESSED-BEEF MEN.

The Farmers' Alliance of Lawrence, Kas., Adopts an Ironclad Resolution.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Dec. 27.—The Farmers' Alliance of this county met today and adopted resolutions boycotting all dressed-beef men. Each member pledges himself to buy nothing from butchers or any meat market that handles the product of the establishments of any packer who is believed to be a member of what the resolution designates as the "beef combine."

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Mexican State of Monterey will, it is said, repeal the heavy drummers' tax Jan. 1.

J. W. Mitchell, who was sandbagged in Kansas City Tuesday morning, died yesterday.

Two Chinamen were waylaid and killed in San Francisco Christmas night by highbinders.

At Newport, Ky., yesterday Mrs. Rena Huch, aged 82, was run over and killed by a locomotive.

Randiezaz, an Apache Indian, was hanged at Globe, Ari., yesterday for the murder of Lieut. Mott last March.

At Vancouver, B. C., yesterday a party of young people in a sleigh were struck by a falling tree. Four of the party and the two horses were killed.

Bud Wilson, a negro accused of an assault upon a white woman, was taken from a party of officers near Tuscaloosa, Ala., Wednesday and lynched.

The Dominion Government has been officially advised that thirteen cases of pleuro-pneumonia have arrived in England from the United States this season.

Al Fairbrother, managing editor and part owner of the Lincoln, Neb., *Evening Call*, has sold his interest to Messrs. Bushnell and Cox, the other partners, and retired from the paper.

TO SUCCEED PAYNE.

Hot Fight for the United States Senatorship in Ohio.

LOG-ROLLING AT COLUMBUS.

Friends of Brice and Thomas Buttonholing the Legislators.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.

John W. Bookwalter Announced as a Possible Candidate.

VIEW OF THE SITUATION AT CINCINNATI.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The Senatorial pot is boiling and sizzling in spite of the prediction that there would be no general opening of headquarters until after the holidays. Messrs. Brice and Thomas, two of the Senatorial candidates, have already established headquarters both at the Neil and American Houses, and each has a number of workers on hand ready to pounce upon and labor with the incoming Senators and Representatives.

The announcement that Frank Hurd and Gen. A. V. Rice would be here the latter part of the week to advocate the election of Brice seems to have brought the Thomas men out in full force. J. P. Martindell, who is the Thomas manager, has such assistants as Jesse M. Lewis of Urbana, late candidate for Attorney General; A. R. Bolin of Circleville; ex-Representative Gill of Delaware; T. D. Wallace, J. J. Thornburg, Gen. George W. Morgan of Mount Vernon; J. E. Monnott of Stark, and numerous others. They all seem to think that Mr. Thomas will be successful. The Thomas men are devoting considerable attention to capturing the laboring classes throughout the State, and have been successful in several instances. The friends of Thomas claim that as he was early in the field he secured the support of a large number of prominent Democrats before other candidates were announced. He went so far as to use his influence to secure Republican votes for Democratic candidates for the Legislature in view of his own candidacy for the Senate, and, of course, expects work of that kind to be reciprocated.

BRICE'S ROUND-UP.

The Brice men were not numerous in the hotel lobbies today, although it is understood that they are making extensive preparations for a grand "round-up." Among the Brice men here are Representatives McClure and Cunningham and ex-Representatives Smalley and Geyer. A rumor has gained circulation that Brice's forces in the Northwest have weakened, and the story created considerable commotion. It was said that Haggerty of Williams County, Knapp of the Defiance-Paulding District, Doniven of Henry, and Brown of Hancock were about to desert Brice and support Thomas. The rumor is denied by Brice's managers and friends, who claim that he will get every Democratic Legislator in the Northwest.

It is said that the situation will be made still more interesting in a few days by the return of John W. Bookwalter from the East to enter the race. It is known that Charles W. Constantine, who announced Bookwalter as a candidate, has been called to New York City. His mission is to confer with Mr. Bookwalter relative to the Senatorial contest. Bookwalter has never taken kindly to the Thomas boom, and his candidacy would probably injure the latter's interests considerably. The Thomas men say they have no fears of damage from Bookwalter, as he has been in Egypt more than in Ohio during the last four years and has lost his grip on Buckeye politics.

A new proposition has been sprung in connection with the House caucus for the nomination of officers, which was fixed by a self-constituted committee for one week from today. It is now proposed to hold two sessions of the caucus, one Friday to nominate a Speaker, Chief Clerk, and Sergeant-at-Arms, and then adjourn over until Saturday to complete the corps of officers.

The friends of Gov. Foraker have inaugurated a quiet but active movement to have him made the Republican caucus nominee for United States Senator. They say that he made a game fight against a host of enemies in his own party, and that more than all others he deserves the honor of the caucus nomination. It is not yet evident how this plan will coincide with the views of William McKinley and Charles Foster, and there is a possibility that there will be a contest for the Republican nomination which will be nearly as interesting as the battle for the real prize on the Democratic side.

HOW IT LOOKS AT CINCINNATI.

The Hamilton County Delegation Solid for Brice—Campbell as a Factor.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The eleven Democratic legislators from Hamilton County are credited to Col. Brice, and so far as can be learned seem to be glad of it. A vast deal of missionary work has beed done among the Hamilton County delegation, and it began the day after the election. Friends of Brice, Thomas, Seney, Sam Hunt, Charley Baker, and John A. McMahon have importuned them night and day. They have settled down to the proposition that they are for Brice, and unless all appearances are deceitful will vote for him as a unit in caucus. Within the last fortnight the friends of Mr. Thomas have made desperate efforts to break into the Hamilton County delegation. They made a serious mistake in the selection of a couple of unpopular gentlemen who were deputized to consult with their Cincinnati statesmen. The fact that Mr. Brice is a wealthy man is in nowise regarded as an obstacle to his election to the Senate, particularly in Hamilton County. The country papers of Democratic proclivities are declaring it's high time the poor man had a chance in politics. Such ideas do not obtain in Hamilton County. Brice is beyond all shadow of doubt far in the lead of any of his competitors, and will go into the caucus with more votes than any other candidate.

The question of a Presidential nomination in 1892 enters to some extent into the Senatorial election. Campbell's intimate friends here profess to believe there will be such a fight among the New-Yorkers as to shelve both Cleveland and Hill. In such an emergency Ohio will get up and howl for Campbell, with a fair show of success. Brice is a keen observer and knows all of these facts. He is confronted with a perplexing situation. He must come to the front and boldly unload Cleveland, renouncing all allegiance to him, or incur the animosity of Gov. Campbell, who has unquestionably the party at his back.

Such is the situation of affairs as far as Brice is concerned. If he breaks from Cleveland and espouses Campbell's cause he will, of course, get the opposition of some of Cleveland's friends, but that will not amount to much. Campbell's friends would be perfectly satisfied with Brice for various reasons, tangible and intangible. He could, if so disposed, make a campaign here interesting to all concerned, and the Ohio Democrats, like their brethren all over the country, are not disposed to turn down a man simply because he has more money than he could conveniently use even if so disposed.

A TRIO OF NEW BISHOPS.

IMPOSING CATHOLIC CEREMONIES OF CONSECRATION AT ST. PAUL.

Fathers Shanley of St. Paul, McGolrick of Minneapolis, and Cotter of Winona Elevated to the Bishoprics of the Sees of Jamestown, Duluth, and Winona Respectively—The Rev. Walter Elliott's Eloquent Sermon—Sketches of the New Bishops.

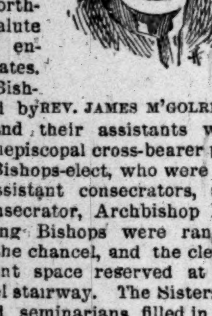
ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The sun smiled down through the crisp air of a typical winter morning upon what is considered the most splendid and imposing spectacle of the Catholic Church—the consecration of a Bishop—though on this occasion the ceremony took on additional interest and impressiveness from the fact that not one but three Bishops were consecrated. Still further interest attended the solemn rite because all three of the priests thus raised to the office of Bishop had come from this immediate locality and were recognized men of the people. They were: The Rev. John Shanley of the Cathedral, St. Paul, to become Bishop of Jamestown, N. D.; the Rev. James McGolrick of the Immaculate Conception Church, Minneapolis, Minn., to become Bishop of Duluth, Minn.; and the Rev. Joseph Cotter of Winona, Minn., to become Bishop of the new see erected at that point.



REV. JOHN SHANLEY.

The ceremony has been the theme of conversation in Catholic circles for many weeks, but the interest was by no means confined to them. The impressive mysteries of the church, the solemn ceremony of dedication, and the general knowledge of the new prelates had caused a widespread interest among even non-Catholics, and scores of them were applicants for the tickets which alone granted admission to the cathedral. The crowd was immense. Not only were dozens of prelates from abroad present, but many excursion parties came in from the neighborhood, and as early as 9 a. m. the corners and streets about the cathedral were jammed with people.

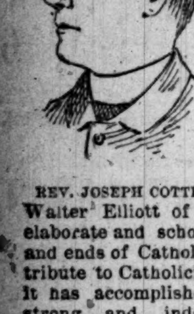
The opening feature was the processional entrance of the prelates and clergy into the cathedral. Promptly at 10 o'clock the procession left the archiepiscopal residence, and the entry of the processional cross-bearer was marked by a salute from the orchestra. He was followed by the acolytes, seminarians, and then a vast concourse of the clergy of the Northwest. Another salute gave notice of the entrance of the prelates. A procession of Bishops was followed by the celebrants and their assistants with pages. The archiepiscopal cross-bearer preceded the three Bishops-elect, who were followed by the assistant consecrators, and finally by the consecrator, Archbishop Ireland. The visiting Bishops were ranged along the left of the chancel, and the clergy filled in the vacant space reserved at the foot of the chancel stairway. The Sisters of Charity, nuns, and seminarians filled in behind the sides.



REV. JAMES M'GOLRICK.

THE CONSECRATION AND SERMON.

Archbishop Ireland was installed on the throne, the celebrants and acolytes took their places by the altar side, and the Bishops-elect were conducted to a subchapel on the left, prepared for the occasion. The consecrator and his assistants were as follows: The Most Rev. John Ireland, D. D., consecrator, assisted by the Most Rev. Thomas L. Grace and the Rt.-Rev. M. Marty, D. D. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Walter Elliott of New York. It was an elaborate and scholarly review of the aims and ends of Catholicism, and paid a glowing tribute to Catholicism in America and what it has accomplished. He maintained that strong and independent natures have no use for Catholicity, because it was essentially a ritualistic and autocratic religion. It was this essential element, he affirmed, which made it difficult for Americans, naturally independent, to come under the dominance of the church; they disliked, moreover, to be dazzled by gorgeous symbolism, and resented human authority in the domain of conscience. This sentiment was the main obstacle to Catholicity in America; and to remove it was the foremost duty of the hour.



REV. JOSEPH COTTER.

The fate of Catholicity in the United States would depend upon whether it purified politics, sanctified the family, and elevated manhood. Was the American State progressive? The Catholic Church taught that true religion is essentially progressive. Did the American State postulate human dignity and equality? Catholicity taught that man was after a divine model and all were equal in their essential characteristics. Did Americans love intelligence? Catholicity demanded it.

A banquet at the Ryan Hotel of an informal character was tendered the numerous clerical delegations from all parts of the country. Bishop Ireland acted as toastmaster and the Bishops-elect responded to "Our New Bishops," "The Clergy," and kindred sentiments.

Bishop Cotter will be installed at Winona Jan. 3 and Bishop McGolrick at Duluth Jan. 12. Bishop Shanley will be located at Jamestown, N. D., but the time of his installation has not been set.

Among the guests were the following distinguished prelates:

The Rt.-Rev. Henry Cosgrove, Davenport, Ia.; the Rt.-Rev. Joseph Dwenger, Fort Wayne, Ind.; the Rt.-Rev. Otto Zardetti, St. Cloud, Minn.; the Rt.-Rev. Silas Chatard, Vincennes, Ind.; the Rt.-Rev. John E. Foley, Detroit, Mich.; the Rt.-Rev. John Vertin, Marquette, Mich.; the Rt.-Rev. J. L. Spalding, Peoria, Ill.; the Rt.-Rev. Thomas Bonacum, Lincoln, Neb.; the Rt.-Rev. James Ryan, Alton, Ill.; the Rt.-Rev. John Hennessy, Wichita, Kas.; the Rt.-Rev. R. Scannel, Concordia, Kas.; the Rt.-Rev. Martin Marty, Sioux Falls, S. D.; the Rt.-Rev. Kilian Flasch, La Crosse, Wis.; the Rt.-Rev. F. X. Katzer, Green Bay, Wis.; the Rt.-Rev. Mgr. O'Connell, rector of the American College, Rome, Italy.

SKETCHES OF THE NEW BISHOPS.

Bishop John Shanley, who is to preside over the new Diocese of North Dakota, was born at Albion, N. Y., in 1852. He came with his parents to St. Paul in 1857. In 1869 he went to Rome, and there began his theological studies at the Propaganda College. In May, 1874, he was ordained a priest by Cardinal Patrizi, and shortly afterwards came to St. Paul, being stationed at the cathedral. In 1875 he was made pastor, relieving Father (now Archbishop) Ireland, at which post he remained up to the time he was named as Bishop of North Dakota. During his pastorate Bishop Shanley has organized numerous societies and sodalities. In the cause of temperance he has stood side by side with Archbishop Ireland in the advocacy of total abstinence. Cretin Hall, the handsome structure standing at the corner of Sixth and Fort streets, and used as a parochial school for boys, is a monument to the push and perseverance of this energetic young divine.

The Rt.-Rev. James McGolrick, the new Bishop of Duluth, is 45 years of age and a native of Tipperary, Ireland. He received his education at All Hallows' College, Dublin. He came to America immediately after the completion of his studies in 1867, and was made assistant priest at the cathedral in St. Paul. After remaining there a year he was sent to Minneapolis, and shortly afterward secured the ground where the Church of the Immaculate Conception is now located and erected a small frame building, in which he held services until the completion of the present edifice. It was the first Catholic church built in the new City of Minneapolis. He is actively interested in public affairs, and is noted for his literary and scientific accomplishments.

The Rt. Rev. Joseph Cotter, who is now Bishop of Winona, was born in Liverpool, England, Nov. 19, 1844. He is the son of L. P. Cotter and came to New York when 3 years old. His father was engaged in newspaper work at Rochester and Cleveland, but came to St. Paul in 1855. Joseph was educated in St. Paul and St. Vincent Seminary, St. Johns, Minn., and was ordained May 23, 1871, becoming pastor at Winona, during which time his congregation increased from ninety to two hundred families. He has ever been an active temperance worker and has gained a national reputation on account of his labor in that direction. He was President of the National Union three terms, and has written strongly in favor of total abstinence.

HUNTING NEGROES WITH BLOODHOUNDS.

The Whites of Jesup Resolved on the Death of Brewer—The Troops Withdrawn.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 27.—No further troubles have occurred at Jesup, and affairs are resuming their usual status. The last of the volunteer militia have been withdrawn and the town is in charge of the civil authorities, who have complete control. No bodies have been found since yesterday morning, and the victims number only six—three whites and three blacks. At no time was the affair a riot. In its inception a half-breed negro Indian, Bob Brewer, defied arrest, killed two whites and wounded a third. Mayor Hopps' call for troops was unnecessary, and aggravated the situation. The news spread throughout the country, and a hundred irresponsible parties flocked to the town on the trains from every direction. The leading spirit in the outrages committed after dark on the negroes was a lightning rod agent from Cincinnati. Jesup's citizens were not connected with the whippings, and deplore the lawless acts. Brewer has four followers, all well armed. They may in retaliation kill some whites in the thinly settled country, but will not dare attack Jesup. They will themselves be killed eventually, as they are being hunted by bloodhounds.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 27.—The Governor has information that a riot is threatened in Tyler County and he has ordered out the militia to aid the Sheriff in keeping the peace. At a conference of the Governor and Attorney General it was agreed that the latter should attend the habeas corpus trial of Fort Bend citizens arrested for a murder a day or so ago by United States Marshals. They are of the opinion that the arrests are without warrant of law.

SUIT AGAINST DR. J. H. M'LEAN'S ESTATE.

A Claim for $995,000 Growing Out of an Issue of Railroad Bonds.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The estate of the late Dr. J. H. McLean, the famous patent medicine man, was sued today for $995,000. The plaintiff is William Jackson, and the defendants L. F. Campbell and J. H. Crane. The petition sets forth as the basis of the action Dr. McLean's connection with the Carbondale, Metropolis & Paducah railroad company. It is averred that the directors of this road authorized the issue of 2,040 interest bearing 6 per cent bonds of the par value of $1,000 each, secured by first lien on the property. To further secure these bonds a first mortgage was given in which McLean and William Jackson, the present plaintiff, were the parties of the second part.

The trustees accepted the trust imposed upon them by the above transactions, but shortly afterwards McLean on his own account agreed to purchase the entire series of bonds at $5 per cent of their face value. This was agreed to, and he began to furnish money for the construction of the road, and had actually furnished $25,000 when he died. Since then nothing, it is claimed, has been received from his estate, though his representatives retained the bonds. His wife, who was a coexecutor of his will and chief beneficiary under it, also died shortly after her husband, and now the doctor's cotrustee sues for $995,000, the balance of the purchase money on the bonds.

TO BUILD A MONUMENT TO GRADY.

Subscriptions Rapidly Coming In from North and South.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 27.—Nearly $9,000 has been raised by the Young Men's Committee for a monument to Henry W. Grady, and only a few subscriptions have been received from outside of Atlanta as yet. From all parts of the State come telegrams saying that the people want to help in the work, and doubtless many of Mr. Grady's friends North and South will desire to aid in building this monument, and for that reason the committee in charge has decided to hold the lists open for some days. Among those who wired subscriptions from the North today were Isidore Strauss of New York, $200; George T. G. White of New York, $100; O. B. Potter of New York, $100; Asa P. Potter of Boston, $100; and Charles A. Sinclair of Portsmouth, N. H., $100. Several letters containing subscriptions have been received from other Northern cities, but have not yet been reported to the committee.

GETTING THE TRACKS IN SHAPE AGAIN.

Trains on the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe Soon to Be Resumed.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 27.—There has been no rain today, and Los Angeles River is falling rapidly. By tomorrow morning it is expected that the Southern Pacific road between East Los Angeles and El Paso, Tex., will be ready for business. Supt. Wade of the Santa Fé road says men are fast putting his line into shape, and that by Sunday the main line will be in operation. Four trainloads of passengers are expected to arrive here Monday from Boston.

Kansas Ruffians Sued for Damages.

ELDORADO, Kas., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Mrs. Margaret Edwards, who, in company with her husband, Alonzo Edwards, was maltreated by a mob last summer on suspicion of having murdered and concealed the remains of little Sadie Bloomer, has brought suit against D. B. Tilton, the leader of the mob, and forty-five of his followers for $25,000 for injuries received at their hands. Mrs. Edwards and her husband were brutally beaten by Tilton and his party, and both were hung up by the neck several times until life was nearly extinct in the effort to make them reveal the place where they had hidden the remains of the child. The child was afterwards found on the doorstep of a neighboring house totally uninjured.

Went Down with a Falling Bridge.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Dec. 27.—One span of the new bridge over the river at Market street, which had not been fully fastened in position, went down this afternoon when a heavy load of lumber was driven upon it. The team and four men went down with it, falling about thirty feet. William Sommers, one of the employés on the bridge, whose home is in Rochester, N. Y., was killed. Burt Thompson, driver of the team, John Daley, and Frank Cable, the latter foreman of the bridge men, were all considerably injured. The driver was warned by the bridge men not to drive on the dangerous span, but he went ahead regardless of the notice.

Frustrated a Plot to Break Jail.

ZANESVILLE, O., Dec. 27.—This afternoon one of the prisoners in the jail here disclosed a plot of ten prisoners to murder the jailor and escape with outside assistance. Coulter, the Dresden murderer, had sawed through the bolt of the cell door of a prisoner named Embry, who was to release the others. After the discovery Quigley, who was implicated in the plot, assaulted and would have killed a prisoner named Morris, who they claim disclosed the plot to the officers.

Murdered by an Ashland Tough.

ASHLAND, Wis., Dec. 27.—A notorious tough named C. C. Wayne, with many aliases, shot and killed an Eau Claire man, Robert Goarts, about one mile from Hayward today. The affair caused great excitement and Wayne narrowly escaped being lynched. The officers succeeded in bringing him to jail, where he is under close surveillance.

G. H. Platt of St. Louis Ends His Life.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 27.—George H. Platt, a son of Henry S. Platt of the paint and oil house of Platt & Thornburger, committed suicide last night by taking a dose of morphine, breathing his last this morning. He was about 30 years of age and leaves a wife and one child. His friends claim to be utterly at sea as to the motive for the deed.

Killed While Resisting Arrest.

UVALDE, Texas, Dec. 27.—Will and Calvin O'Dell, brothers, of Burnet County, charged with murder and robbery, were killed last night by a Deputy Sheriff of Edwards County while resisting arrest.

WHITE HOUSE ETIQUETTE.

CABINET LADIES DISCUSS THE FORTHCOMING RECEPTION.

The President May, if He Chooses, Ask Mrs. McKee to Take Mrs. Harrison's Place, and the Ladies of the Cabinet Will Not Demur—Cal Brice's Scarf-Pin—The Sultan Had a String Tied to the Jewels He Presented to the Late Sunset Cox and Is Now Pulling at the Other End.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—"We are the most amiable family a President ever had," was Mrs. Vice-President Morton's reply when THE TRIBUNE correspondent approached her on the alleged quarrel about Mrs. McKee's precedence at the coming New Year's reception, "and we mean to be. There has been no quarrel and there will be none," she continued. "All the ladies of the Cabinet were at Mrs. Blaine's luncheon Tuesday. Mrs. McKee was there. No word was spoken of the rank of the President's daughter, and I do not think there has even been any private comment upon it by people who have a right to question the propriety of such a course. It is a story fabricated on the outside. Then, too, how can the Cabinet ladies render a decision when they do not know that Mrs. McKee will take her mother's place? The President has not told me. He has not told one of the Cabinet ladies. The thing has not happened but, I assure you, if the President asks us to stand below his daughter in line there will be no demur. I should stand anywhere he commanded—fifth, if such a thing were possible, for a President is the maker of White House etiquette and no one has a right to question him."

"Would you, Mrs. Morton, take Mrs. Harrison's place if the President requested it?"

"I could not do that. The President can deputize his daughter, or his sister, or any woman relative to stand at his right, but he could not call upon me, as I am the Vice-President's wife, and my position is as official a one in kind, if not in degree, as Mrs. Harrison's. People must remember that the Executive Mansion is the President's own house, just as much as this is mine. If I were ill I could have my mother receive for me, but I could not ask Mrs. Blaine to do it, nor could she ask me in a similar case. I am the Vice-President's wife wherever I am placed, and consequently could not if I desired stand as the mistress of the White House. There can be no proxy in official society. Mrs. Harrison can have an unofficial lady to act as proxy for her, but she cannot call upon a woman who also has her rank."

"The question came up in the last Administration, but with unmarried women, when Miss Bayard took her mother's place. Does the ruling differ here because Mrs. McKee is married?"

"Not in the slightest degree. Again I say the President's command, not the person, is what we all consider."

In answer to the question of where she would stand in the receiving line Mrs. Morton raised her black brows in surprise.

"Where but at Mrs. Harrison's or Mrs. McKee's right?" was the conclusive counter query.

"But even if etiquette were not to be considered," she continued, "how could any woman place Mrs. Harrison in such a trying position just now? The most exacting observer of a code could not ask any woman to receive at a public reception less than a month after her sister's death. Mrs. Harrison will take her place at the first State dinner, as it is to the Cabinet, and, therefore, a family affair, and after January she will doubtless appear at the receptions. But, really now," concluded the woman who is already acknowledged to be the most perfect society leader here, "really, there has been no quarrel, for we are an amiable family."

Mrs. Miller, wife of the Attorney General, is nearer to Mrs. Harrison than any other Cabinet lady, as she has known her for years, and to her the correspondent went to learn whether the President's wife had anticipated trouble when she put her daughter in her place.

"I had never heard of any quarrel until I saw it in the papers," were Mrs. Miller's first words. "Mrs. Harrison said some time before her sister's death that should it occur her duties for a time should devolve upon her daughter. Following precedent she would naturally not think of any objection. President Taylor's married daughter nearly always assumed the duties of mistress of the White House, as her mother was in ill-health. President Buchanan had his niece, President Arthur his sister, as did also President Cleveland until he married. No, I am sure Mrs. Harrison feared no criticism on the course she has been obliged to adopt. We all met for the first time Tuesday at Mrs. Blaine's luncheon and discussed all our plans for the winter. It was an exceedingly friendly meeting and every one present seemed anxious to do what they could to make the first season of the Administration a success. No one there could shift responsibilities, and instead of saving themselves every lady expressed a willingness to assume all her responsibilities. One or two of the ladies I had never met before, but the hostess I found especially charming. There was the greatest good cheer, and every one deferred to Mrs. McKee as they would to Mrs. Harrison herself.

"No; far from quarreling about rank, we are assuming all our duties, not even demurring at the thing that in time past has caused so much bickering—that of recognizing the higher official position of the Senate ladies by calling upon them first."

In talking over the affair Mrs. Harrison said she would appear at her Saturday afternoon receptions, as they were more distinctively her own receptions. The people came to call upon her and she felt that even her daughter could not take her place there.

There is a nice little storm brewing at the War Office. Secretary Proctor is right in the center of it. His bureau chiefs are the disturbing elements. It all came about in this way: Inspector-General Breckinridge, with a desire to extend the importance of his office, succeeded in obtaining authority from the Secretary of War to extend the jurisdiction of inspection officers to West Point, ordnance depots, and arsenals, and indeed all the independent branches of the military establishment which have not hitherto had official visitations from inspection officers. It has been the duty of inspection officers to examine the accounts of disbursing officers at these places, but an inspection of the personnel, business methods, etc., was a departure that the bureau officers in charge of these branches did not relish and they have not been slow in coming forward with their protests. Gen. Benet, Gen. Casey, and Col. Wilson have each had something to say on the subject, which, taken in connection with the aggressive position of Gen. Breckinridge, is affording the Secretary an interesting time, to say the least. The Adjutant General's office is also a sufferer through the zealous efforts of the Inspector General to extend the limits of his department. Upon his request the Secretary has also transferred to his jurisdiction the reports of inspection officers on militia encampment, which have always come under the control of the Adjutant General. Naturally these changes have somewhat marred the harmonious relations which have hitherto existed among the bureau chiefs directly concerned. The Secretary has taken the protests under careful consideration but has not yet reached a conclusion as to whether or not he will rescind or modify any of the orders he has issued.

"Never saw Col. Brice's scarfpin, did you?" queried an Ohio politician this morning. He was the central figure in a group of newspaper men, and when asked to tell the story, which every one knew was behind the question, he went on.

"For quite a while Vanderbilt had a dead straight monopoly in his Lake Shore railroad and he was gathering in the shekels at an astounding rate. A few bright men who had a little money they wanted to speculate with decided to parallel the New York millionaire's lines with the road afterward known as the Nickel Plate. These far-sighted individuals selected Brice as the man who would be best able to make their scheme a success, and their confidence was not misplaced. He squeezed Vanderbilt until he bought the Nickel Plate at a tremendous advance. Then the speculators were tickled and they said among themselves: 'Let us give Brice a nice little present; something that will keep this thing green in his memory.' They did. A miniature safe was constructed of gold; the door hinges were partially broken, and the doors, above which was the name Vanderbilt, were wide open. The safe was empty. Alongside the rifled repository was a complete set, in miniature, of safe burglars' tools, each piece tipped with a precious stone, and in front was a burglar's dark lantern with a beautiful ruby set where the light would be in a real lantern. The whole thing was a work of art, and was made up into a $500 scarfpin. It was given to Brice, but he never wore it. It was almost too personal."

The Sultan of Turkey once gave Gen. Grant a magnificent Arabian horse. He also gave Mrs. Fitch, the daughter of Gen. Tecumseh Sherman, a splendid set of diamonds, which were admitted duty free by special act of Congress. When old Tecumseh objected to paying duty because the diamonds were of no "commercial value" to his daughter there was a great deal of merriment. It seems, though, that the old warrior knew what he was talking about, for the Sultan is liable to call in his magnificent presents when the recipient of them dies. It is said that the return of the jewels received by Sunset Cox when he was Minister to Turkey has been requested after the usual polite Mohammedan fashion. At present, through the kindness of Mrs. Cox, the jewels are displayed near the Grant collection at the National Museum. Of these are the jewels of the Order of the Mejidich, bestowed upon Mr. Cox after he had resigned his position as United States Minister to Turkey. From a broad watered crimson ribbon, bordered with a narrow stripe of green and tied in an elaborate bow at its lower end, hangs a crescent, within which is inclosed a five-pointed star, both of garnet. Attached to these is a seven-pointed star of beautifully-worked silver, with center of gold and enamel. On the central golden plate is engraved the Sultan's autograph, while around the enamel margin is a Turkish inscription. Entirely distinct is the decoration intended to be worn on the breast; it is a seven-pointed star more than three inches in diameter—a beautiful combination of gold, silver, and enamel. Between each of the points of the great star are crescents and stars also of silver. Equally interesting and of decidedly more intrinsic value are the decorations alongside those which were presented to Mr. Cox. They are those belonging to the order of the "Shefakat" and were conferred by Sultan Abdul Hamid on Mrs. Cox. A large crimson and green enamel star with a gold center, on which is the Sultan's autograph, depends from a broad white ribbon, with a red and green border. The star is to be worn on the breast, is almost as large as that of the Mejidich, but is more elaborate. There are really two stars—the upper one is of garnet with a center of green enamel and gold. The background, or the lower star, is of diamonds, with here and there sprays of green enamel.

Col. Terrence Clark of Paris, Ill., who was an officer of the Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteers during the war, was one of the most daring spirits to escape from Libby Prison in February, 1862. He removed the first stone from the tunnel and during the escape suffered terribly from exposure. He has for some time been desirous of securing a pension, but has found it difficult to prove the facts of his great suffering after leaving the tunnel. An affidavit has just reached the Pension Office which not only fully establishes the facts but is one of the most remarkable affidavits that have been filed in a pension case. It is a graphic recital of the terrors of prison life, the digging of the tunnel, the escape, and the subsequent experiences of Col. Clark. This affidavit is made by Gen. William B. McCreery, ex-State Treasurer of Michigan, who was Col. Clark's companion in escape, but who at the time of making the affidavit had not seen him in twenty-five years. In his affidavit Gen. McCreery says: "Col. Clark and myself were comrades in the prison, through the tunnel, and across Virginia to Williamsburg. Col. Clark was thinly clad, and the first night out of prison his pantaloons were torn from him while we were pushing our way through the brush and thickets, and he made the journey with nothing to protect him from the freezing cold weather of early February but his cotton drawers. In consequence of the exposure incident to the journey Col. Clark's feet and ankles were frozen, and it was with the greatest difficulty and enduring great suffering that he pursued the journey. We dared not build fires for fear the smoke would expose our hiding places. We traveled by night and always secreted ourselves in swamps and thickets, but persevered and finally reached the Union lines. I parted company with Col. Clark at the National Hotel in Washington Feb. 18, 1862, at which time he was unable to go home on account of the condition of his frozen feet and ankles."

There were in all 109 men who escaped from Libby Prison by the tunnel. Something like forty are still living, among the number Gen. H. C. Hobart of Milwaukee and Col. A. D. Streight of Indianapolis.

Gen. T. J. Brady of star route fame has by his attorneys filed a bill in equity against Stilson Hutchins, Hallet Kilbourn, and the *Evening Critic* publishing company, the *Evening Post* company, and the Washington *Critic* company, asking for an accounting, an injunction, the appointment of a receiver, and the rescinding of the sale and transfer. Brady says the purchasers have not kept their agreement made in 1885 when he transferred the *Critic* to them, and he wants his newspaper property back. It is now called the *Evening Capital*.

Solicitor Hepburn has returned to Washington from New York and is now engaged in the preparation of his report on the condition of affairs at Castle Garden. It is understood that he will recommend certain changes in the present immigrant system, with a view to reconciling the long-prevailing differences between the Federal and municipal authorities in charge of immigration affairs at the Port of New York.

Acting upon instructions from the War Department Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the Missouri, has ordered two companies of cavalry to Oklahoma, to remain there until after the local election, which takes place the 30th inst. Reports just received from Oklahoma are to the effect that there is no likelihood of any serious trouble there election-day.

Notwithstanding the opposition that has come from Fort Riley, Kas., against the establishment of a canteen at that post Secretary Proctor has given instructions for putting two in operation there, one for cavalry and the other for artillery troops. Capt. Ebstein will be detailed to visit the post and assist the officers in charge in putting the new scheme in working order.

The contractors for the construction of the new cruiser Baltimore have notified the Navy Department that the vessel is complete. Secretary Tracy has ordered that she be accepted on the condition that the contractors finish any work that may be found incomplete.

The Secretary of the Navy has adopted a new design for the flag of the navy to take effect July 1, 1891. It will be applied to both the flag and the union jack of the navy, and consists of a rectangular arrangement of the forty-two States.

Col. Ab. Taylor left for Chicago this afternoon. He had no Christmas gifts in the shape of offices to take to his constituents, so he remained in Washington until the season of giving was past.

Ex-Collector Jake Wheeler of Springfield was among today's arrivals. He had some business with Senator Cullom, but is looking after patronage for friends and does not expect anything himself.

Librarian W. F. Poole is here to attend the meeting of the American Historical Association.

Beet Sugar in California.

The second beet-sugar factory closed operations for the season at Alvarado a few days ago. It has been a successful season. When the beets are all converted into sugar the mill must stop until another crop is harvested. No sugar-mill, whether grinding cane or beats, continues in operation the entire year. There is a regular grinding season. The beet-sugar factory at Alvarado is really the first in the order of establishment. What is of still more importance, it was the first in the United States to demonstrate in a practical way that beet-sugar could be manufactured at a profit in this country. For several consecutive seasons, only once interrupted by fire, this establishment has gone along, buying all the beets offered and converting them into sugar. Since the enterprise was well established there has never been a year of loss in the business of making sugar.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Newfoundland's New Ministry.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 27.—Following is the composition of the new Ministry of Newfoundland: Attorney General and Premier, Sir William V. Whiteway; Colonial Secretary, Robert Bond; Receiver General, Richard H. O'Dwyer; Financial Secretary, John Studdy; Chairman of Board of Works, James Day; Solicitor General, Henry B. Woods; without portfolio, A. M. Harvey. The nominations will be made Jan. 7 and the election will be held Jan. 14. There will probably be a contest in every case.

DON'T WANT LOWER RATES

THE WITNESSES BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE FAVOR OLD DUTIES.

Tin Plate People and Those Representing the Coal and Iron Industries Think the Present Rates Are Not High Enough—The Senate Bill Taken as a Basis for Discussion—There Is Likely to Be a Substantial Reduction of the Sugar Duty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The tariff hearings before the House Committee on Ways and Means went along smoothly today. Nearly all the testimony was in the line of retaining the present duties on cutlery and the like, while the tin plate people appeared to demand an increase which they are not likely to get. The Gold Dealers' Association put in a plea for more duty on gold leaf and bronze powder, while the stove manufacturers of Michigan sent in an energetic protest against removing mica from the list. The alacrity with which all high protectionists indorsed the Senate bill led some of the more moderate protectionists to question whether that measure would not stand some pruning. However, there is a ray of hope here and there. The hearing is going over much of the old ground. The general indication, from the line of discussion and the questions asked by the majority of the committee, is that they intend to work with the Senate bill of the last Congress as a basis. They will probably make at least as great, if not a greater, cut in the duty on sugar. They will not take off less than 50 per cent of the duty, and all the duty may be taken off and a large bounty be given in its place. It is probable that there will be almost as many increases as reductions in import duties, the effort being directed more toward the equalization of protection than to a reduction of revenue from that source. The revenue reductions will come from cutting the sugar duty and the internal revenue on tobacco.

WITNESSES BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

The committee met promptly and went to work at 10 o'clock this morning. The Hon. J. Logan Chipman of Michigan read telegrams from various stove firms in his State protesting against mica being removed from the free list. The anvil, the oldest implement known to mankind, as it was characterized by Mr. Clark Fisher of Trenton, N. J., was the next subject of discussion, and that gentleman presented the reasons why the duty should be increased. Of the anvils used in the United States about two-thirds were imported. He advocated an imposition of a duty of 2 3-10 cents a pound upon anvils, and he believed that if that was done they could be sold cheaper to the consumer, as it would enable the manufacturers to increase their output.

Mr. William C. Cronmeyer of Pittsburg, Pa., described the unsuccessful efforts of American manufacturers to produce tin plate at a profit. In 1872 the firm with which he was connected had started to manufacture tin plate and for three years had been successful. At that time the price of ordinary tin plate was $12 a ton, but it had fallen to $4, and his firm had been obliged, in 1886, to go out of that line of business. Then the price had again gone up since the competition had been withdrawn.

William Metcalf of Pittsburg, interested in the product of crucible steel, impressed upon the committee the fact that since a tariff had been placed on steel and iron the cost to the consumer of articles manufactured of these materials had been reduced. He stated that he sold steel to Mr. Fisher to be used in the manufacture of anvils, and that within twenty-one years the price of this steel had fallen from 30 to 50 per cent.

George T. Oliver, representing the manufacturers of wire rods and wires, was well satisfied with the existing tariff on everything except wire rods. On this material he advocated a specific duty of 6-10 cent a pound on rods not smaller than No. 5, wire guage, and of 1 cent a pound on rods smaller than No. 5. He thought that the manufacturers of soft steel should receive the same measure of protection as is accorded to the producers of steel rail, and he expressed himself as satisfied with the provisions of the Senate bill.

WANT SOME DUTIES INCREASED.

Gen. Imboden of Virginia, speaking for his section of country, favored the retention of the duty on coal and iron ore. In fact, he felt that it would be a wise policy to increase that duty. He described the growth of the coal, iron, and railroad industry in Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky and contended that all this industry would be imperiled if coal were placed on the free list. Having stated that the coal from the Virginia coalfields was sold in the West Indies and Central America, Mr. Imboden was asked by Mr. Carlisle whether, if that were true, the Virginia coal producers could not compete in their own country with the Nova Scotia coal. Mr. Imboden responded in the negative, and declared that an abolition of the duty would ruin the coal industry of Virginia. He then proceeded to argue in support of retaining the duty on iron-ore. He represented not skilled labor, but unskilled labor. The men who worked the mines in the South were principally negroes. These people had to be provided with work. If they did not receive work they would live on the whites dishonestly. A negro would not steal if he could get work. Negroes were the best mine workers. They were practical, industrious, and faithful if they were paid promptly and treated kindly. Let Congress do nothing which would deprive these people of the opportunity of making an honest living by delving in the ground with pick and shovel. He, himself, was a protectionist; he had always been one, and he believed that if in the South there could be a square and fair vote on the protection issue, without any extraneous issues, the protectionists would overwhelmingly carry at least four or five Southern States. The North had been made rich by protection; it was now the opportunity of the South to become rich. If anybody was to be protected he would rather make an American rich than a Hungarian, an Italian, or a Belgian.

Mr. Flower of New York inquired in reference to the remark as to elections in the South whether Mr. Imboden meant that the color line had to be drawn and that the gentleman had to vote against his sentiments.

Mr. Imboden—We are compelled to stand together there under certain conditions. The tariff sinks into insignificance. In the recent election I voted, with extreme reluctance, the Democratic ticket; but I did it. [Laughter.] I think I need not go any further than call attention to the action of the President, whom I respect, and of the Speaker of the House, whom I sincerely respect. Both are able and patriotic men; but they have put the stamp on the men in the South whom we do not vote for. The President has not selected as a representative of the people a single Southern man to a foreign mission. In the House there are sixteen Republicans from the South. Only one got a Chairmanship of a committee. On this question of protection I am a Republican; on local questions I am a Democrat. [Laughter.]

Mr. McKenna of California—We are glad to receive the approval of your judgment, even if you cannot vote with us. [Laughter.]

Mr. Gear inquired what the men now working in the mines would do if they should be thrown out of work.

Mr. Imboden—If they had no labor they would have to go to stealing chickens. [Laughter.]

ON BEHALF OF THE NEGRO.

Judge Bowling of Virginia made an argument in favor of the retention of the duty on iron-ore. He thought that this matter of protection to the industries of Virginia became one of the most important features in a determination of the race question. He had been born and reared among negroes and he counted them as his warmest friends. He spoke in no disparagement of the negro race. He could tell instances of trust in that race which would do honor to the heart and head of any man, and should live in song and story. The negroes were in the South, and the question was how to make better citizens of them. Farming did not pay in Virginia, and other labor must be supplied to the negro. When the negro had labor and received his wages for it, instead of remaining idle and thriftless he got a little home and ceased to be a politician. Protection was a source of strength to the people of the South in endeavoring to make a better citizen of the negro.

THE DUTY ON COAL.

Congressman Louis A. McComas of Maryland opposed any reduction of duty on bituminous coal, holding that such a reduction would not cheapen coal for the fireside, but would paralyze an important industry and lessen the price of its labor. It would strike a heavy blow to the coastwise trade. It would give a cheaper and better coal to English steamship lines, and help English capital to delay the revival of American shipping. At this time a reduction of the duty would be a blunder worse than a crime.

O. M. Hitchins of Maryland, a coal operator, who formerly mined in Wales, testified that if the duty was taken off coal the Welch coal could not be kept out of the country. He stated that the wages received in Wales were not nearly as large as the miner received in this country, and although clothing was cheaper abroad the homes of the workingmen were not half as comfortable. There was no comparison between the condition of the English and American miner.

James A. Sloan of Maryland, also a practical miner, urged that no change should be made in the duty on coal. It was a matter of bread and butter to the people whom he represented. He did not wish that the wages of the Maryland miners should be reduced to the Scotch or Nova Scotian standard. He cited a story descriptive of the condition of a Scotch miner. One was asked whether he ever ate beefsteak, and his answer was that he sometimes saw beef through a window, but that was about as near as he ever got to it. "But," he continued, "if you Americans would take the tariff off we might get a bit of beef yet."

John P. Otterson of Allegheny advocated an increase of duty on enameled iron.

The committee then adjourned until tomorrow, when the sugar refiners will be heard.

SINKING OF THE SHIP CLAN MACKENZIE.

In Collision with the Steamer Oregon on the Columbia—Two Men Killed.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 27.—At 10:30 o'clock this morning the Union Pacific steamer Oregon ran into and sunk the British ship Clan Mackenzie at Coffin Rock, on the Columbia River, ten miles below Kalana. Charles Austin and Matthew Reid, two colored sailors, were instantly killed. They were asleep in the forecastle of the Clan Mackenzie, and when the bow of the Oregon struck her a sharp plate of iron ran into the bunks in which the sailors were lying, cutting the two men in halves. Charles Fish, a coal passer on the Oregon, was injured, but not fatally. A sailor on the Clan Mackenzie was also badly injured, but will recover.

The Oregon was on her way down the river en route to San Francisco with a full cargo and passengers. The Clan Mackenzie was lying at anchor at one side of the channel. The Captain of the ship claims his lights were all properly displayed and the vessel was moored parallel with the channel at the time of the collision. The Oregon was running under a slow bell and run bow on into the starboard bow of the Clan Mackenzie, tearing off the Oregon's bow completely, and ripping up the decks and railing for about forty feet from the stem. Immediately after the collision the ship began to settle and soon sunk in four fathoms of water. All the crew were safely transferred to the Oregon and brought back to the city.

The Clan Mackenzie was a fine iron vessel. She was valued at $80,000, and is said to be fully insured. The loss to the Oregon for repairs will not fall far short of $10,000. The Mackenzie may be raised.

Notwithstanding the Oregon had on board a large number of passengers who were suddenly roused from sound slumber by the terrific shock there was no panic. Both Captains and pilots decline making statements pending an official investigation.

CALLAGHAN AGAIN ACTING THE CLOWN.

He Has John R. Byrne of Scottdale Taken into Custody—The So-Called Charges.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Edward Callaghan of Scottdale, who for some time past has amused people by his ineffectual attempt to secure the arrest of T. V. Powderly, today had John R. Byrne of Scottdale taken into custody. Byrne, Powderly, and Peter Wise, all leading Knights of Labor, are charged with conspiring to injure Callaghan's reputation and encompass his defeat for the State Senatorship, to which he aspired in 1888. The whole thing is the result of an old Knight of Labor trouble. This is the second action brought by Callaghan. In the first the defendants were discharged and Callaghan laughed out of court. He then instituted proceedings before another Justice, and has been a fortnight trying to have the warrants served. Little importance is attached to the case, and Callaghan has become the butt of the newspapers of the State.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Dec. 27.—Another effort will be made to effect the arrest of T. V. Powderly on the charge of conspiracy preferred by Callaghan of Scottdale. Justice Kenner said this evening that Powderly will be brought here within the next two weeks. Advice from counsel warrants him in the belief that the Knights of Labor leader can be brought to Greensburg and that bail need not be accepted by the constable at Scranton, where the papers are served.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Death of Patrick Leamy, V. S.

Patrick Leamy, who for a number of years had been the veterinary surgeon of the Police Department and previously a member of the Fire Department, died last night at his home, No. 262 Washington boulevard. He was a native of Ireland and 47 years old. About two years ago he was thrown from the Lake street patrol-wagon at the corner of Ashland avenue and that street and received injuries from which he never recovered and which were doubtless indirectly the cause of his death. He leaves a wife and ten children. He was much respected by members of the force and others who knew him.

Joseph G. Fox, A. M.

EASTON, Pa., Dec 27.—Joseph G. Fox, A. M., professor of civil topographical engineering at Lafayette College, died suddenly last night from paralysis. He had held the position since 1872. For ten years prior to that he was engaged in teaching in Cooper Institute, New York, and in the University of New York. He was engineer of the Sixth Brigade, Second Division, New York State Guard, on Gen. Hamilton's staff in 1863-'64. Prof. Fox was in his 57th year, and was widely known in the educational world.

Charles R. Bensley.

The funeral of Charles R. Bensley of the commission firm of Bensley, Farrelly & Beach, who died Wednesday at his home on Wentworth avenue of heart disease, was held yesterday from the Universalist Church, the Rev. Florence Kolloch conducting the services. The body was interred at Oakwoods.

The Chicago Live Stock Exchange, of which the deceased was a member, yesterday at a special meeting adopted resolutions of respect and condolence.

Judge Horace Wilder.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Horace Wilder, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, died at Red Wing, Minn., today. Judge Wilder was for many years one of the leading lawyers of Northern Ohio. He graduated at Yale in the class of 1823 and removed to Ashtabula County, O. In 1855 he was elected Judge in the Ashtabula District, and in 1863 became a member of the Supreme bench. Judge Wilder was 88 years old at the time of his death.

William H. Casey.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 27.—William H. Casey of the law firm of Gerpheide, Moffett & Casey, having offices in the Chicago Opera-House Block at Chicago, died here this morning of pneumonia. His death was sudden and unexpected. He was an Oshkosh man who went to Chicago a few months since to engage in the practice of his profession. For two years he was City Attorney of this city.

Judge Levi Fowler Bowen.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Judge Levi Fowler Bowen, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of this State and of the Court of Appeals, died here tonight, aged 81 years. Judge Bowen had been a member of the Assembly, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, member of the Constitutional Convention, Provost Marshal during the rebellion, and County Judge.

Henry Wolford.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27.—City Treasurer Henry Wolford died here this afternoon. He was 83 years old and a native of Philadelphia. He had been City Treasurer continuously thirty-two years. He was a prominent Odd-Fellow and was one of the fifteen men who organized the Grand Lodge of the State. He was the third Grand Master.

Housemaids in Livery.

The custom of putting housemaids into livery, which is common enough in England, is beginning to be adopted in New York. The costume, or uniform, consists of a skirt of dark livery cloth, blue, green, or brown, with plain front and broad pleats at the back; a waistcoat of the same cloth, with fine crosswise lines of red braid and a coat cut away in front and covering the hips. Metal livery buttons are used on the coat and waistcoat. A small white cap, stiff white collar and cuffs, and a white cravat complete the attire.

Fatally Wounded a Constable.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27.—Near Harrodsburg today Vest Huffman, while on trial for disturbing worship, tried to escape. Constable Dick Sherman pursued, and was shot and fatally wounded by Huffman. Huffman was recaptured, and is now under guard to prevent lynching.

Loss by Fire in Dublin, Tex.

DUBLIN, Tex., Dec. 27.—Three business houses—Higginbotham Brothers, Dodson & Boynton, and B. F. Athlin—burned. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $20,000.

IS THERE MORE BEHIND?

A SENSATION PROMISED IN THE NEW ENGLAND SHOE COMPANY CASE.

The Creditors Endeavoring to Show That a Widespread Conspiracy Existed for the Disposal of the Goods Secured by Davis—H. B. Peabody Says He Was Deceived by the Shoe Dealer—A Minneapolis Man Talks.

"The litigation over the New England Shoe company's assets will bring out a big sensation," said Josiah Cratty of Cratty Bros. & Ashcroft yesterday.

Two weeks ago THE TRIBUNE exposed the swindle in the failure of C. C. Davis, otherwise known as the New England Shoe company. Mr. Davis skipped the town the day after the publication. Since then the creditors have been piling pell-mell into court and the other papers have tardily taken up the scandal.

Beyond a verification of the results which THE TRIBUNE foretold as the inevitable consequences of the failure, the only new development has been the discovery of 1,000 cases of shoes in Minneapolis, where they had been shipped a few days before the failure. The startling feature of this discovery is that, taken in connection with his operations in Chicago, it seems to disclose a widespread conspiracy, involving others than Davis, to defraud the creditors.

"I am positive," said Mr. Cratty, "that we will be able to show that several houses were in league with Davis. He secured a standing with the commercial agencies, whose reports enabled him to obtain credit all over the country. The shoes obtained, they were the means through which it was possible for him to dispose of them quickly without detection. We will make a Minneapolis firm defendant in the suits already brought, as we have made certain local houses, and it, as the local houses, will also be party to suits yet to be brought. The common basis of all the litigation is fraud and conspiracy against the creditors."

Mr. Morrow of the Morrow Shoe company of New York was dispatched day before yesterday by the creditors to Minneapolis. His report is expected today, and the moment it is received the additional suits will be filed.

H. B. PEABODY'S POSITION.

Besides the assets found in Chicago, as already disclosed, are 600 or 700 cases of shoes in the Hiram Sibley warehouse on the North Side, which are claimed on warehouse receipts by H. B. Peabody, a real estate agent and broker at No. 60 Ashland Block. The creditors claim there is something queer about the transaction which threw these receipts into Mr. Peabody's hands. This claim is due to the fact that the shoes appear to have been hypothecated for almost their full value, about $20,000.

"It is hard to believe," said Mr. Cratty, "that a man legitimately lending money on collateral of this kind would advance up to its market value. One's belief in the legitimacy of the transaction is further strained by the fact that the hypothecation was made only three days before the failure."

Mr. Peabody, on the other hand, asserts that his business with Davis was straight in every respect, and gives the reasons which led him to advance so heavily on the shoes in the Sibly warehouse. When interviewed Mr. Peabody said: "An attempt has been made by some of the litigants over Davis' property to cast a doubt on the legitimacy of my transaction with him. Such a thing does me great injustice. The day I got back from Europe, after a year's absence Davis came into my office and asked for a loan on some shoes he had in warehouse. He came to me, he said, because he knew I had formerly been in the shoe business and would understand at once the value of the collateral he had to offer. I went over to Sibley's, opened a number of the cases, and reported to Davis that I would lend him $29.15 a case on the shoes. He accepted, and the rest of the transaction was fixed up at my banker's. There were between 600 and 700 cases, and I advanced him at the agreed rate on the whole lot.

"I saw no more of Davis. Three days afterwards I came by his place on my way down town and saw that he was closed up. It was my first intimation that he was in trouble. I feel as much hurt as any other creditor at having been loaded up with the stuff just on the eve of his running away and involved in lawsuits."

The suits in the United States Circuit Court brought by the non-resident creditors will come up before Judge Gresham in a few days, and the exposure of a conspiracy, if made at all, will then come out.

Has Done No Business with Davis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—F. S. Childs, a "bankrupt stock" dealer of this city, said today when asked if he had a consignment of shoes from C. C. Davis of Chicago: "I have never done any business with Davis, although he has urged me many times. I thought his prices too high. I have bought a good many goods of George P. Gore of Chicago. I first met Gore through Davis, who used to be a partner with Gore. I hear he has failed with exceedingly small assets and a big credit list. I suppose the creditors want to look up consignments. Well, I never had any from him. Davis, so far as I know, had no relations with Gore after he left the partnership."

THE PRINCE OF WALES' LESSON.

How Albert Edward Earned for Himself a Good Switching.

This story is told of the boyhood of the present Prince of Wales by the Manchester *Guardian*, an excellent authority. The young Prince stood one day in his room in the palace of Windsor at the window, the panes of which reached to the floor. He had a lesson to learn by heart, but instead was amusing himself by looking out into the garden and playing with his fingers on the window. His governess, Miss Hillyard, an earnest and pious person, observed this, and kindly asked him to think of getting his lesson. The young Prince said: "I don't want to." "Then," said Miss Hillyard, "I must put you in a corner." "I won't learn," answered the little fellow, resolutely, "and I won't stand in the corner, for I am the Prince of Wales." As he said this he knocked out one of the window-panes with his foot. At this Miss Hillyard rose from her seat and said, "Sir, you must learn, or I must put you in the corner." "I won't," said he, knocking out a second pane. The governess then rang, and told the servant who entered to say to Prince Albert that she requested the presence of his Royal Highness immediately on a pressing matter connected with his son. The devoted father came at once, and heard the statement of the whole matter, after which he turned to his little son and said, pointing to an ottoman, "Sit down there and wait till I return." Then Prince Albert went to his room and brought a Bible. "Listen, now," he said to the Prince of Wales, "to what the Holy Apostle Paul says to you and other children in your position." Hereupon he read Galatians iv., 1 and 2: "Now I say that the heir, so long as he is a child, differeth nothing from a servant, though he be the lord of all, but is under tutors and governors until the time appointed of the father." "It is true," continued Prince Albert, "that you are the Prince of Wales and if you conduct yourself properly you may become a man of high position and even, after the death of your mother, may become King of England. But now you are a little boy who must obey his tutors and governors. Besides, I must impress upon you another saying of the wise Solomon, in Proverbs xiii., 24: 'He that spareth the rod hateth his son, but he that loveth his son chasteneth him betimes.'" Hereupon the father took out a rod and gave the heir to the throne of the mightiest Empire in Christendom a palpable switching, and then placed him in the corner, saying: "You will stand here and study your lessons until Miss Hillyard gives you leave to come out, and never forget that you are now under tutors and governors, and that hereafter you will be under the law given by God."

The Newest Slot Machine.

The latest and perhaps the most ingenious application of the automatic principle is to be found in a machine for banking purposes, invented and patented by Mr. John Hope, mechanical engineer, Liverpool. When a penny or two halfpennies are pressed into Mr. Hope's automatic bank the depositor pulls out a drawer and finds a printed ticket bearing a number in duplicate. He writes his name and address on the ticket, which he then presses into a cavity in the machine made to receive it, keeping the other half with the corresponding number. Thus when those in charge of the automatic bank clear it of the tickets in order to enter them in proper form in their books, each depositor has the duplicates of the tickets bearing his name and address. In this way absolute accuracy is obtained, and depositors are credited with the exact amount they have put into the machine. Each machine is capable of holding £3 in pennies or halfpennies.

WAS BLOWN FULL OF PINS.

TRYING PLIGHT OF THE PROPRIETOR OF A SOUTH SIDE DYE-HOUSE.

A Trick Played by a Boiler-Head—Capture of a Highwayman Who Robbed Women—City Fathers to Make a Voyage Down the Canal—Discovery of Another of Lawyer Beattie's "Divorces"—Complaints Against the Administration of Assignee M. D. Talcott—Other Local Matters.

A man weighing 300 pounds and as round as a football ran screaming from the dye-house at No. 2546 Cottage Grove avenue yesterday morning. His form glistened like steel as he rushed to the drug-store at Twenty-sixth street and Cottage Grove avenue. His rotund form was completely covered with pins, which were sticking deep in every portion of his anatomy.

"Get a tack-hammer and pull these pins out quick!" shouted the fat man, who was Henry Wing.

Then he told how the boiler-head in the dye-house of which he is the proprietor had blown out and scattered a box of pins standing near with such force that he was literally stuck full of them from head to foot, giving him the appearance of an animated pin-cushion. The clerk went to work as though he were pulling tacks and managed to extract several papers of pins from the fat man's body. At each pull of the hammer Wing uttered a groan of anguish. Finally the last tormentor was extracted and the sufferer breathed easier.

"Pretty near you went to a funeral," he said to the proprietor.

"We thought you were a new kind of porcupine at first," said the clerk.

A number of girls who were working in the factory narrowly escaped being struck by the flying boiler-head.

WOMEN ROBBED ON WABASH AVENUE.

A Daring Thief Who Plundered Many Victims—His Capture and Identification.

A bold thief has for some time been robbing women on Wabash avenue, between Jackson and Twelfth streets. Last night a young German giving the name of Fred Otto was arrested while trying to relieve Mrs. Essie Graham of her money and jewelry. Mrs. Graham was going to her home, No. 1322 Wabash avenue. On Wabash avenue, near Jackson street, a tall, roughly-dressed man began following her. At Harrison street he accosted her and told her he was an officer and that she was under arrest. She was terrified and accompanied him, he holding her by the arm.

"How much money have you got?" he asked.

"A dollar."

"That isn't enough. Give me them," pointing to her earrings.

"They aren't mine, and I can't."

"Then give me your rings."

Just as she told him she could not get them off a female friend who lives at No. 339 Wabash avenue saw her and came to her assistance. The man ran off, but was captured by a policeman. When locked up he pretended to be drunk.

Miss May Davison, No. 218 Wabash avenue, had a similar experience two weeks ago. She identified Otto as the man who had represented himself as an officer to her. The police have received numerous complaints about happenings of a like nature within the last month or two.

CITY FATHERS TO MAKE A CRUISE.

They Will Journey on a Tug to Summit—Cregier's Plan Rejected.

The State Board of Health demands that the city shall take some action towards increasing the flow of water through the canal below Summit so as to provide increased dilution of the sewage sent down through that channel. It is demanded that action be taken before next summer.

The Finance Committee of the Council, to which the communication was directed, held a meeting yesterday to discuss what ought to be done. No conclusion was reached, but it was decided to take a trip down the river today—probably as far as Summit. The committee will leave Washington street tunnel in a tug at 2 o'clock. Some plan of action may be formulated during the trip.

One thing only was decided at the meeting yesterday, and that was that Mayor Cregier's plan for the cleansing of the South Fork was absurd and unworthy of serious consideration.

ANOTHER OF BEATTIE'S "DIVORCES."

Mrs. Dix-Bennett Appears in Court with a Purported Decree.

Mrs. Julia Dix called at the Court-House yesterday to see Judge Shepard. She had with her one of the Superior Court forms for divorce which she said had been filled in the handwriting of Lawyer Charles J. Beattie and purported to divorce her from Charles A. Dix. The correctness of the instrument was attested by R. Heber Beattie, said to be a son of Charles J. Beattie, and attached to it was a notarial seal. There was no date on any part of the document. Mrs. Dix married a man named Bennett the day her case was tried by Judge Shepard, which was, she says, also the day on which Beattie gave her the purported decree. Her suit was commenced March 6, 1888, and the paper was given her in May, 1888. Though the case was heard by Judge Shepard no divorce has ever been granted. The Judge is out of the city, and Mrs. Bennett, who lives at No. 1127 Congress street, was told by his clerk to call Jan. 4, when Judge Shepard may want to ask her some questions.

Mrs. Bennett is about to become a mother, and on learning that she was not divorced her grief was great. She said she paid Beattie $35 for the alleged decree. The bill charged Dix with desertion and drunkenness and the document gives his wife a divorce for cruelty. Judge Shepard may make an investigation, but since the Appellate Court's decision Beattie cannot be punished for such offenses. This is the third time he has been detected giving fraudulent divorces, and the publication of one instance has twice discovered others.

HIS REPORTS SAID TO DISAGREE.

Dissatisfaction with the Assignee of the Wilson & Bayless Company.

George Wilson, President of the defunct Wilson & Bayless company, says the investigation of the administration of Assignee M. D. Talcott has proceeded far enough to justify the matter being turned over to the grand jury for further investigation.

Since Judge Prendergast ordered the examination it has been conducted at the office of Attorneys Weigley, Bulkley & Grey. Last week Mr. Talcott was put on the stand. It is said a large amount of money is missing, and that the books afforded no clew to its whereabouts. It is asserted that among the items of Mr. Talcott's report were various small sums of money which he said he had returned to customers, who, making a deposit on goods they desired to buy, had afterwards failed to pay the balance of the purchase money, and had asked for the return of their deposits. One of them, it is said, was an entry of $33 which Talcott claimed to have returned to a man named Eberhart. The latter, it is asserted, says he has not received the money. It is said that when J. B. Skinner, as agent for Tolman's bank, purchased the notes held by the company there was one at least which he did not receive. This was for $131, executed by Genevieve Eisler and secured by a chattel mortgage. Mr. Talcott, it is said, was asked where this note was and expressed ignorance. He was then shown a check drawn by M. D. Hull for the amount paid by him to Talcott on Mrs. Eisler's account. The note duly receipted accompanied the check, which was indorsed as having been deposited by Talcott. The assignee could give no explanation of the matter other than that his nephew and bookkeeper, John C. Dunn, could tell all about it. Dunn, it is alleged, expressed entire ignorance on the subject, and declared that he had not seen the check.

It was shown that about the time the stock was purchased by A. H. Revell & Co. Talcott bought a carpet valued at $22. It is alleged that he paid Revell & Co. with a check drawn on the estate's bank account. It is also charged that a number of small sums of money received by Talcott were not noted in his reports. Among these, it is said, is $7 paid by O. W. Russell of which there appears no account. It is charged that Talcott's reports made at different times fail to agree.

Talcott has always borne a good reputation and is Secretary and Treasurer of the National Furniture Exchange. Messrs. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray say the reports of Talcott's affairs have not been exaggerated, and that not only his books in general but his bank accounts are in a badly mixed condition. They admit that they have heard of the proposed proceedings against the assignee, but disclaim any connection with them.

To a reporter Mr. Talcott denied that there was anything irregular in the record of his assigneeship. "The result of my work," he said, "should be proof against the charges. I consented to act as assignee. The members of the firm told me the thing they desired of me was that I should pay the creditors 100 cents on the dollar. I said I would do my best, and started in to make a record for myself. This is my record: The total liabilities of the firm are $18,000. To meet them I have in the Commercial National Bank $22,282. Such a record, I maintain, has never been duplicated by any other assignee. For my services I have not received a cent. I have been seventeen years in business in Chicago, and this is the first time anything has been said against my character. But I am convinced that no man can act as assignee to the satisfaction of a defunct firm and the creditors at the same time."

STATUS OF THE CRONIN CASE.

Forrest Said to Be Hard at Work Getting More Money—A Gift for Kunze.

A post-office order for $10 from Fort Custer, Mont., was received at THE TRIBUNE office yesterday for the Cronin prisoner, John Kunze. The sender declared his belief in the innocence of the young German and said that the cash was towards paying the expenses of an appeal for a new trial.

"Is dot man a Clan-na-Gael?" asked Kunze when the reporter had passed the order and accompanying letter through the cage at the jail.

"I guess not; the name appears more like a Dutchman's."

"Cos ef it vhas a Clan-na-Gael I doandt vant none of his $10. No. I guess I doandt vant it nohow. Dem Clan-na-Gaels has nodings to do mit me—Here, Otto," to the jailor's son, "vhas dot man's name a Clan-na-Gael?"

Otto Folz took the letter, and, after reading its contents and the signature, hastened to assure the young German that the writer was a countryman of his.

"All right, then I takes dot money, but I vants no Clan-na-Gaels sending me $10. Ef I never see dem fellers I vouldn't be sent up here now. Ve get some beer mit these $10, eh Otto?"

But Otto said he was not so sure of that.

The other Cronin prisoners are becoming accustomed to life in jail, and, except a desire to escape the curiosity-seekers who stare at them throughout the visiting hour, they declare themselves quite resigned to their lot and confident of the future.

Mr. Forrest has been out of the city since a day or so after the termination of the trial. His associate, Mr. Qualey, declared that he had gone to Old Point Comfort, but people who are on the inside of the workings of the Defense Committee say that the leading counsel for that side is hard at work on the case and is much nearer home. The document which the prisoners signed the morning after being convicted is said to be an appeal for funds to wavering camps of the Clan-na-Gael from which help had been forthcoming during the trial on the assurance that an acquittal was the certain result to be expected. A few days ago Mr. Qualey also mysteriously disappeared from the office, leaving a small boy in charge. Of the whereabouts of the junior counsel the boy professed total ignorance, but it is surmised that he has received orders to rejoin his leader, who is now engaged in going over the voluminous record of the trial.

The date set for the argument is Jan. 13, and the papers must be filed three days prior to that time. There are nearly 4,000 pages of record of the trial proper and quite as much of the examination of veniremen. The number of exceptions on which an appeal may be based will run up into the thousands, and it is understood that Mr. Forrest purposes arguing at least every species of these objections. His appeal will therefore be a voluminous affair, and his speech in support of it proportionately drawn out. It is, however, a boast of the lawyer that he has an unequaled record for success in the higher courts, and he has often declared that the ultimate result of this trial will only add to his fame in this regard. His clients, at least, have this confidence in their lawyer, and until hope in this regard is silenced by a sentence there is little probability of a squeal from any of them.

WANT PLACES FOR THEIR FRIENDS.

Democratic County Commissioners Likely to Make Trouble—Outdoor Relief.

The Democratic County Commissioners and the Sheriff, the County Clerk, the Recorder, and other Republican officers are likely to have a pretty quarrel before many days. The Democratic Commissioners have the power of the purse. They fix salaries for all employés, determine on the cost of dieting prisoners, and make other arrangements in reference to county offices. They propose to exercise these powers to the fullest extent in order to get offices for their campfollowers. Already a demand has been made on the Sheriff for three deputies of the Democratic persuasion. It is suggested that the Judges will allow two additional deputies, and that one other be granted by the Sheriff himself. Then each of the Commissioners demands the appointment of one Democratic bailiff. In order to comply with this demand the Sheriff will have to dismiss Republicans to make way for Democrats. As a good Republican he refuses to do this. But the Democratic Commissioners threaten to cut down his dieting bills if he does not comply.

Thus the matter stands, and the party leaders are anxious about the outcome. The other officers were much more independent of the Commissioners than the Sheriff is, and so far they have refused point blank to yield either to the threats or the entreaties of the new men.

In the meantime the labor leaders who helped elect the Democratic Commissioners want to know what has become of the Democratic platform promising retrenchment in county affairs and in all the county offices. They ask: Was the platform intended to deceive?

Commissioner Monheimer promises to be one of the most useful men in the new County Board. At the meeting of the Committee on Public Service yesterday he called attention to the fact that Rule No. 4 of the board had been ignored by the county officers in making requisitions for supplies. The rule reads:

"All requisitions for supplies shall show the quantity of goods on hand and the quantity of goods received and distributed since the date of the last requisition."

A number of requisitions were accordingly returned to the proper departments for correction, and the clerk of the board was requested to notify the county departments that the rule must hereafter be observed.

The committee recommended that after Jan. 1 the Outdoor Relief Department for the entire city be in charge of the County Agent. The Sub-Committee on Outdoor Relief, with Commissioners Edmanson and Schubert added, was made a special committee to devise a new plan for administering that department whereby the Supervisors of the annexed towns can be relieved of that work. The committee clerk was directed to notify the Supervisors of those towns not to issue any orders on the county for relief after Jan. 1.

THE CHRISTMAS PRESENT PROBLEM.

A Suggestion to Do Away with the Annoyances of Holiday Shopping.

"Well, I am glad Christmas is over," sighed a stout lady on an Illinois Central train yesterday. "I believe I work harder in getting ready for Christmas than at any time during the year. When I think of the bundles I have carried, the crowds I have been in, and the fret and worry about what to give each of twenty relatives I am mighty glad that Christmas comes but once a year."

"Well," said her young companion of evidently radical views, "I think that the rising generation will escape most of the annoyance and confusion of the Yuletide. Christmas is certainly the time for special merry-making, but when the blessing of giving is earned at the risk of life and limb, or perhaps nervous prostration, I think it is hardly worth while. For the last two years I have acted on a little plan of my own—I remember my family and intimate friends my birthday, and at Christmas time I think of the poor only. It is a great relief, and as I have won over all the members of our large family to my way of thinking there is not a month in the year passes but we all receive remembrances from some one of the family whose birthday comes in that month."

"Why, what a pretty idea! So instead of receiving gifts on your birthday you think of others yourself, and instead of receiving a dozen presents all at once you have them distributed throughout the year. Why, what an excellent plan that is every way! I shall try it myself."

And as the elder woman went ponderously out of the car at Van Buren street her beaming face showed that she had received the best present in the world—a good idea.

GHASTLY SIGHT ON THE STREET.

A Man Cuts His Throat and Bleeds to Death on the Sidewalk.

About 5:30 o'clock last evening a police officer found a large crowd surrounding the body of a man lying on the sidewalk in front of No 18 North Clinton street. Blood was still flowing from a terrible gash in his throat. The Lake street patrol wagon was called and took the body to the morgue, at No. 186 Milwaukee avenue. An employé at No. 18 North Clinton street went into the alley three doors north, and there by a pool of blood found an open razor. It is supposed that the deceased cut his throat and then ran out to the street, where he was found. The gash was a terrible one, the throat being cut from ear to ear and the head almost severed from the body.

No one knew anything about the suicide. On the body were found an empty razor case, a handkerchief, two pocket knives, and a Town of Lake water-tax notice, on the back of which was written in pencil, "Frank Adamiski, Raback Rasack, lot 31, block 1, Jacob's sub., 1814 Forty-eighth street, Sec. 7, Folio 217." This was the only clew to his identity.

The dead man was apparently a German about 23 years old, about five feet seven inches tall, of medium build, and was evidently a workingman. His face was smooth. He wore a good suit of dark clothes, a clean blue flannel shirt, and derby hat. The police are satisfied that it is a case of suicide.

DISCUSSING THE "BARD OF AVON."

Prof. Davidson Reads an Essay on "Orestes and Hamlet."

The brilliant opening of this season's "Literary Circle" is something of which the leaders of the Kindergarten have reason to be proud. The papers, essays, and lectures presented at the circle are not of the old dry style, but are alive with new thought presented in an interesting manner. Brilliant and witty discussions follow the reading of the papers.

Prof. Davidson, in an essay on "Orestes and Hamlet," had no admiration for the melancholy Dane, calling him a whining, ranting, and brutal Prince, without mind or conscience. This caused the sharpest criticism. Mr. Gildehaus of St. Louis read an essay on "Shakspeare's Power." He is a young business-man, but displayed in a modest way great intimacy and a sympathetic appreciation of the great poet. Lovers of Shakspeare can be intellectually refreshed by a visit to the "Shakspearean School" at the Art Institute.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Thirty-seventh World's Fair Subscription.

A summary of the thirty-seventh official installment of the list of actual subscriptions to the Chicago World's Exposition fund is as follows: Flour and feed men, $10,150; miscellaneous subscribers from Chicago and other places, $26,120. Total, $36,270. This makes a grand total for thirty-seven installments of $3,358,760, the total for the thirty-six installments previously reported being $3,322,490.

The hotel men met at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon and made arrangements to canvass all the hotels in the city for World's Fair subscriptions.

There was a meeting of the New York auxiliary at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon. A resolution was adopted rebuking Chauncey Depew for his efforts to arouse sectional prejudices.

A traveler recently returned from Paris writes that he has talked with many French merchants and they assured him that the distance from New York to Chicago would be no obstacle to them.

Society of Former New-Yorkers.

Former New-Yorkers now resident in Chicago have effected a permanent organization under the name, "Sons of New York." A rousing meeting was held at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon. A petition addressed to the Secretary of State asking for a charter was drawn up. The objects of the "Sons of New York" were stated to be "To keep fresh in the memory of every son and daughter of New York, now resident in Illinois, the glory and honor of the Empire State, and by meetings, readings, lectures, and in other ways to promote social, intellectual, and friendly relations among members and their families." The petition is signed by De Witt C. Cregier, J. B. Nellegar, R. D. Cameroy, W. H. Woods, Charles E. Leonard, J. Irving Pearce, and George H. Harlow, who are to be the first directors of the corporation. It was voted to hold the annual meeting of New-Yorkers in the Sherman House Jan. 23. By the courtesy of Mr. Pearce the hotel will be thrown open for the reunion. All sons and daughters of New York who are living in Illinois are invited to attend.

Catalogue of Northwestern University.

The Northwestern University, Evanston, has just issued its catalogue for 1889-'90. Of its eleven departments four—law, dentistry, medicine, pharmacy—are in Chicago, aggregating 571 students. The Evanston departments of the university enroll about 1,000. Adding 213 in Garrett Biblical Institute, virtually its theological department, gives Evanston at least 1,200 students and the institution 1,800. Of these 253 are in the College of Liberal Arts and about 500 in the preparatory school. Much of this increase over previous years is due to the efforts of President Cummings. A new departure in the College of Liberal Arts is the introduction of a two years' course of selected studies preparatory to a medical education.

A Missing Swedish Girl.

Hannah Johnson, 23 years of age, having just arrived from Sweden, was put on board an emigrant car in New York June 22 by her brother, who gave her the address of Mr. Nordstrom, No 3510 Dearborn street, Chicago. He made a mistake in the number, which should have been 5310. It was only last Friday that her sister here learned these facts. She went immediately to No. 3510 and found that a Swedish girl had called there last summer, but on finding no one she knew or who could speak her language was driven away by the expressman who brought her and her trunk. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by her sister, Augusta Johnson, No. 627 Sixty-second street, Englewood.

A Murderously-Inclined Thief.

John Harrington, alias Wilson, alias Henning, was bound over to the Criminal Court in bonds of $8,000 for his attempt to murder Officers Davis and Thomas of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station two weeks ago on Wabash avenue. The man was fully identified by both policemen. Thomas put a bullet in the fellow's leg after the officer's left arm had been shattered by a shot from the thief. The prisoner's wife, Agnes Collins, was held as an accessory. William Sennott, Harrington's partner in the affair, was discharged on the charge of attempted murder because of his having turned State's evidence. He was held on the charge of burglary, preferred by Saloonkeeper Riley, at whose place the shooting took place.

Shot by a Bartender.

Isaac Roesing, owner of a second-hand boot and shoe store in the basement of No. 295 Clark street, was shot at 8 o'clock yesterday morning by Frank Hall, bartender in the saloon over the shoe store. Roesing entered the saloon and asked for a drink. At this, he says, the bartender got a pistol and without any provocation fired. The wounded man was removed to the Michael Reese Hospital, where it was found that the bullet had entered the back near the left shoulder and lodged under the arm. The wound is not dangerous. Roesing can give no reason for the murderous assault on him except that Hall was drunk. Hall was arrested five hours later in Lake View.

Pleasant Children's Festival.

A Christmas cantata entitled "Santa Claus," given by the Sunday-school of the People's Church, Laflin and Monroe streets, filled that edifice last night with the parents and friends of the little ones. The pulpit platform was tastefully arranged as a stage, and Santa Claus and the crowds of little ones who affectionately gathered around him and pestered him with prattling questions formed several pretty and effective scenes. "Children of a larger growth" were also engaged in the cantata. The songs and choruses were pleasing throughout and not infrequently admirable and effective.

The Board of Trade Presidency.

N. B. Ream has been much talked of for the Presidency of the Chicago Board of Trade for the coming year. He has declined to be a candidate, though highly appreciating the offered honor. His business interests outside the city will require too much of his attention to permit him to accept. The resolution in regard to grain storage, offered at Thursday's meeting of the Board of Trade, was submitted by C. C. Warren, not Robert Warren. Also the scathing speech of the meeting was made by W. J. Pope, not by F. C. Pope.

The Officer Hit His Man.

Officer Charles Heiden drove off a crowd of young men who were drinking beer out of a can at Robey and Kinzie streets late last night. They came back and the officer arrested John Maher, who lives at No. 114 North Paulina street, and James McCarthy. Maher resisted and broke away and the officer shot at him, the bullet striking the fleeing man in the thigh. He was taken to the County Hospital and his wound dressed, after which he was locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Station.

Striking Engineers Dismissed.

A few men employed in the Engineers' Department of the Town of Lake went out on a strike yesterday. They were dissatisfied with the actions of their foreman and decided not to work with him. Their services were dispensed with as soon as they refused to work and their places were filled without any difficulty.

Items.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 33° above zero; 9 a. m., 38°; 10 a. m., 39°; 11 a. m., 42°; 12 m., 45°; 1 p. m., 46°; 3 p. m., 46°; 6 p. m., 44°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.43; 6 p. m., 29.38.

The members of the First Congregational Church, at Washington boulevard and Ann street, held their annual meeting last night and listened to cheering reports from the various societies attached to the congregation, and elected officers for the coming term.

The body of William Phillips, a bricklayer 60 years of age employed on the Government works at Fort Sheridan, was found in an unused cistern Christmas-Day. He is supposed to have fallen in Monday night while on his way to his boarding house near by.

The annual sale of seats at the Plymouth Church, Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street, occurred last night. A majority of the members gave notice that they would retain their present pews. The total amount received from the sale will be in the neighborhood of $18,000—about the same as last year.

Fire in the four-story brick building, at Nos. 3301 and 3303 South Halsted street, damaged F. Boldenweck's dry-goods store $7,500; insured for $600. The furniture on the second floor, also occupied by Boldenweck, suffered $500 worth, and the building, owned by Alexander Sullivan, $3,000. Window curtains catching fire from a gas jet caused the blaze.

Mr. F. Denison, an attorney having an office in the Borden Block, met with a singular accident last evening. While crossing Randolph and Clark streets his left foot was caught in the loop of a rope trailing behind a Bradner Smith & Co. wagon, and he was thrown down and dragged about twelve feet. His left arm was broken, and he was otherwise seriously injured about the body. He was removed to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

The teachers' examination for both first and second grade certificates will be held today at the office of Supt. Lane, County Building, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m. Questions on the common branches and methods of teaching will be given for second grade certificates and botany, zoölogy, physics, and physiology for first grade. A fee of $1 is required by law. Only those now holding a second grade certificate will be admitted to first grade examinations.

The Waifs' Mission will give out the Christmas gifts to the children tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. in the Second Regiment Armory on Michigan avenue. It is hoped that the charitable public may take a special interest in providing for these little unfortunates substantial gifts, such as coats, pants, and shoes for boys from 10 to 15 years old. In addition to what is now on hand about 200 pairs of shoes, 150 pairs of pants, and 100 coats are needed. The gifts should be sent to No. 44 State street before 6 p. m. today.

A small real-estate office on Armitage avenue, between Crawford and Springfield avenues, owned by R. & J. Somers, whose main office is on Jefferson street, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It is the building where the dead body of William Phillips was found on the 21st inst. A defective chimney set fire to some sawdust packing in the bathroom of a story frame building at No. 23 Ewing place yesterday morning. The property was damaged to the amount of $150, and is fully insured. John Burke owns the premises, which are occupied as a dwelling by Ivan Dow.

LOAD LINES FOR VESSELS.

RADICAL MEASURE PREPARED BY COMMISSONER BATES.

Great Need of Protecting Seamen from the Rapacity of Many Owners in Overloading Their Vessels—A Hot Fight Expected—Improvements to Be Asked by the Lake-Carriers' Association—The Advance in Storage Charges.

W. W. Bates, who went from the lakes to the Commissionership of Navigation, is likely to become the Plimsoll of the American sailor.

Capt. Bates has signalized his appointment by the preparation of a radical load line bill, a copy of which has been received by Capt. Daniel McLeod of this city, to be laid before Chicago vesselmen and underwriters. The bill provides two lines to be placed on a vessel by the Government, below which she must not be loaded. The lower line will limit her load from May 1 to Sept. 1 and the upper line from Sept. 1 to May 1. The plan of measurement is somewhat complicated, but sufficiently explicit to make a boat's load lines as much a part of her as her hull or spars. The penalties for taking on larger cargoes than authorized by the Government are severe, and the vigor with which Government regulations are enforced will make the law, if the bill is passed, anything but a dead letter.

The need of a load line for vessels to protect their crews from the rapacity of owners in loading their craft to a dangerous depth and then trusting to their insurance policies to recoup their losses is almost as great in this country as when Plimsoll made his long and victorious fight in behalf of British seamen, which resulted in placing a "Plimsoll" mark on every vessel under the English flag. Every attempt to secure the required legislation from Congress has hitherto failed because of the opposition of owners, who have successfully urged that the measures proposed would be oppression to American shipping interests.

Commissioner Bates' bill will be introduced by Congressman Farquhar of New York. Petitions will be forwarded to Congressmen and Senators urging their support of the measure and an earnest crusade inaugurated. It will, of course, be opposed by many owners, and a hot fight is certain to result before the Congressional committee at the outset.

The Improvements to Be Asked For.

The Lake Carriers' Association is endeavoring to raise a fund to send ex-Senator O. D. Conger of Michigan to Washington in the interest of lake marine. He will go for $5,000 a year, and the association asks its members to make a voluntary contribution of 2½ cents a ton on the tonnage they own to pay the expense.

Among the more important subjects the association will urge upon Congress are: Regulation of raft towing; purchase of the Portage Lake Canals and making a harbor of refuge; improvement of both ends of Portage Lake Canal, so that boats heavily laden can enter at either end during a storm; also the placing of a fog signal on the north end of the same; reëstablishing Copper Harbor light; light on Vermilion Point, Lake Superior; lighthouse and fog-whistle at Gray's Reef; beacon light and fog signal at Mission Point, Mackinaw Island or on Round Island; fog signal at southeast end of Fox Island; harbor of refuge at or near Two River Point; fog signal on Point Betsey or Sleeping Bear Point: light and whistle at the head of North Manitou Island; lightship on White Shoal; light on Eleven Foot Shoal, Green Bay; life-saving station at Plum Island, in Death's Door; light on Whale's Back, Green Bay; removal of obstructions at Grosse Point and all the obstructions between Detroit and the Limekilns Crossing; deepening and lighting channel at Bar Point; fog whistle at Buffalo. The association will also ask for lighting the Sault River to make its navigable at night.

The Advance in Storage Charges.

Vesselmen and shippers are watching the wrangle in the Board of Trade over the advance in storage rates for next year with the keenest interest. When a year ago the rates were reduced from a half to a quarter of a cent a bushel for each ten days after the first ten, the business of chartering vessels changed materially. It became the fashion to charter loosely and ahead, without a particular time when the boats were to be loaded. The long-continued wrangle between shippers and vessel agents about having boats at the elevators in time to save the storage for the next ten days grew much less troublesome. There was also less figuring to catch the shippers with grain whose storage was expiring and thus compelling them to pay an advance in freights to get the boats. Now the old conditions will be renewed. "A half a cent a bushel," said a shipper, "is a big thing; a quarter of a cent is not a tenth so large, but three-eighths of a cent is about the same size as a half in actual business."

But it is the elevator men trading in grain that thoroughly arouses the shippers. Said one of the most extensive and conservative shippers on 'Change: "The practical result of elevator men being dealers is a most outrageous discrimination against outsellers. For instance, there are in an elevator two kinds of corn in the same grade. One is of the best in the grade, the other is the poorest, just able to pass the inspection. I know that the best corn is selected by the elevator men and put into bins by itself. The poorest is delivered to me or some other unfortunate. I hold that elevators should show no such discrimination and that a grave injustice is done. It is time the board took measures to protect its members."

Transfers of Vessel Property.

Since the close of navigation a comparatively small amount of vessel property has changed hands. Owners are not particularly anxious to sell, and purchasers will not bid up. The transfers recorded at the Custom-House are:

Steam canalboat City of Henry, Enoch J. Manchester to George M. Gleason, Dec. 10, for $1,500.

Steam canalboat E. H. Hatch, Thomas Nicholson to the Joliet Stone company, $2,500.

Steamer Huron City, C. H. Cook and W. C. Wilson to Union National Bank, Dec. 24, on supplemental agreement.

Steam canalboat Novelty, Enoch J. Manchester to George M. Gleason, Dec. 10, one-half interest, $1,500.

Steam canalboat Peerless, Enoch J. Manchester to George M. Gleason, Dec. 10, one-half interest, $1,500.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Recent transfers of vessel property recorded here are as follows: Whole of the steambarge R. A. Seymour Jr., by the Otter Creek Lumber company to George C. Connor of Racine, $9,000; one-third of the schooner Henry Cowles, by Frank W. Redfield of Racine to John Oellrich, $400; whole of the propeller Douglas, by R. M. Moore et al. of Saugatuck, Mich., to R. B. and L. A. McElroy of Milwaukee, $1; one-half of the tug Fred Neilson, by George S. Heath of Pentwater to John Reich of Sheboygan, $2,500; whole of the tug Liberty, by Joseph Deffal and Frank A. Ives of Sturgeon Bay to C. R. Thayer et al., $2,500.

Winter Marine at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Some elevator men in this city have an idea that the rise in storage rates reported from Chicago will have a beneficial effect upon this port. They reason that the high rate will drive the grain into vessels for storage and thus make better carrying rates for the spring opening and the early arrival of grain in large quantities here. The local storage rates are only ¼ of a cent for each ten days, and the rate from Nov. 10 to May 5 is only 2 cents. By the way, the Englishmen are still figuring on buying the Buffalo elevators.

Capt. Mahan, the Government engineer in charge of work at this port, is in hopes that he will be able to obtain a liberal appropriation for breakwater work this winter. He has formulated a plan contemplating the ultimate extension of the breakwater southward as far as Four-mile Point. If this is done it will make the whole structure five miles long and make possible an immense addition to the city water front.

Ohio ore men have been numerous here lately. They want vessel property, for great activity is expected in the ore trade next season. A mine-owner told a Buffalo broker that the estimated output for the lake trade next season is 9,000,000 tons. Last year's output was estimated at 4,500,000 tons, and it reached 6,800,000 tons. Vessel-owners are shy about selling their property until the ore rate is made, and in some quarters further advances are expected. The schooner Scotia has been sold by Richmond to Wickham of Huron, O., owner of the propeller St. Paul, for $20,000, and negotiations are under way for the schooner J. M. Hutchinson. She, too, will be put into the ore trade, if sold.

Considerable money has been expended by the Pennsylvania Coal company on its coal trestle in the Blackwell preparatory to next season's business. The creek front of the same property will be used for stocking purposes and ultimately for shipping into vessels. A hoist will be put in, though perhaps not for next season.

Capt. Charles Tifft next season will sail the 1,200-tonner Alvey Bradley. Last season he commanded the schooner M. J. Cummings.

Capt. Austin D. Kelley, who died recently in a hospital here, was a prominent skipper on Lake Ontario in the days of the big passenger steamers. He last sailed as a mate on the Union Line boats.

The Port of Erie is to make a bid for Canadian barley trade. A company is being organized there to build two large storage elevators, to cost about $250,000.

New Boats and Rebuilding Old Ones.

PORT HURON, Mich., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The schooner George D. Russell, which was sunk in the Sault River several years ago and raised by the McMurran Wrecking company, is being entirely rebuilt. It will cost from the time she was at the bottom of the Soo until she is ready for business about $15,000. She is owned by McMurran and others, and will be a consort for the E. W. Arnold in the ore trade, having been chartered for $1.10 for the season, with up loads.

The steambarge Tempest No. 2, which burned last summer near Algonac, has been raised and rebuilt at Marine City. She is owned by Anderson & Co. Cost of rebuilding, $12,000. The propeller Nellie Torrent is having a rebuild and a new boiler, and the tugs Castle and Brady will have their engines compounded.

Charles Wheeler, the East Saginaw shipbuilder, has contracted to build a steambarge for I. Beninger of East Saginaw and B. Boutell of Bay City. It will be 235 feet in length, and will have a capacity of 1,000,000 feet of lumber.

Capt. Collier has contracted to raise the propeller Oconto, which sunk laden with merchandise a few years since near the Thousand Islands, Lake Ontario.

Dan Runnels is having built at Algonac a harbor tug to be stationed at Port Huron to be ready at the opening of next season.

The Rate on Winter Chartering.

The rate on corn to Buffalo is about 4 cents a bushel and considerable chartering is expected early in January at that rate. A number of boats are now on the market, but shippers have taken only the John B. Merrill for rye to Buffalo at 4 cents. This includes storage until the opening of navigation.

Nautical Notes.

The fourth of the Lehigh Valley boats on the model of the E. P. Wilbur was launched at Cleveland last Saturday. She was named the Saranac.

Elevator No. 3 of the Sawyer system at West Superior, Wis., will receive 1,000,000 bushels of oats on storage for lake shipment. There are 500,000 bushels now in store there.

Work in raising the schooner David Dows will be commenced at once and continued whenever weather permits. The first to be done will be to put huge chains under the sunken boat.

The repairs to the yacht Idler are about completed, and she is pronounced a better boat than when she was built. All her old frames have been taken out and three-inch planking substituted for two-inch. She will be furnished in a most luxurious fashion, the total cost of repairs and refitting exceeding $20,000. John Cudahy, her new owner, will take her to Mackinac Island next summer and then make a cruise on Lake Superior.

The proposed transfer of the revenue marine to the navy is ably defended by Lieut. George A. Starkweather, U. S. R. M., in a letter to this paper from Milwaukee. Among other things he says: "The transfer, if made, will tend to increase rather than diminish the number of cutters on the lakes, and no doubt we shall have better ones than those now in commission. At present we have the Commodore Perry at Erie, the George M. Bibb at Ogdensburg, the William P. Fessenden at Detroit, and the Andrew Johnson at Milwaukee. Of these the Perry and Fessenden are new, speedy, and capable: the others should be replaced by vessels of more modern type. We should also, I think, have a vessel on Lake Superior, and no doubt under the new regime one would be provided. The officers of both services believe the consolidation will prove beneficial, not only to the navy and revenue marine, but to the whole country."

RESIGNED, BUT WAS DISMISSED.

The Wife of Desk Sergeant Zimmerman Says Her Husband Has Deserted Her.

Desk Sergeant Zimmerman of the North Halsted Street Station sent in his resignation to Chief Hubbard Tuesday, stating that he wished to retire to go into business. The resignation had not been acted on yesterday morning when Capt. Schuettler was informed by Mrs. Zimmerman that her husband had deserted her and her two children and run off with another woman. The Captain promptly preferred charges against him for conduct unbecoming an officer and he was dismissed from the force.

Mrs. Zimmerman was found at her home, No. 111 Howe street, yesterday, with her two boys, 5 and 3 years old. She said:

"My husband sent me and my children out about 4 o'clock Christmas afternoon, after giving me $10 to buy some presents for the boys. When I came back I found that he had left. I knew he had been running with another woman, and in one of his old coats I found some letters. O, my, they were so loving! She couldn't get along one day even without seeing him. As for me, I don't care. I haven't lived happily with him for some time, and would have left him myself if it hadn't been for my boys. Now I must go to work, and will have to leave them during the day. That is all I care for."

"Who was the woman?"

"I don't know. She signed herself 'Carrie E.' and lives on West Van Buren street."

Zimmerman separated from his wife once before, but Capt. Lloyd made him go back and live with her on pain of dismissal from the force.

DRAINAGE BOARD ORGANIZATION.

It May Be Delayed Until July—Lively Times Promised in Politics.

There is no prospect that the Drainage Board will be organized soon. Judge Prendergast has left the city for a week or so. The Election Commissioners will hardly meet to declare the result until he returns. In point of fact, it is well understood that the result will not be declared until the Supreme Court has passed on a mandamus case. The case cannot possibly be presented at the January term. It will not reach the court until March, and there may not be a decision until July.

In the meantime the Democratic Commissioners are fretting and fuming about not being called into conference with the Citizen Commissioners. They don't know what it means. The attacks made on them and the methods of their nomination in the papers have made them uneasy.

The bosses are also stirred up and threaten to boycott the Democratic papers that are hinting queer things about them. The bosses say that the Winnewhaskies are 5,000 strong. They have camps in every precinct, and those camps will take their orders from the Democratic triangle. That holds forth occasionally at Weber Hall, but has its real headquarters in the Montauk Block.

The fight against the Winnewhaskies is sure to be revived in the spring, when an attempt will be made to pack the Council in the interest of the corporations. It is understood that there will be a citizens' movement to head off this plan, and Judge Prendergast has promised his assistance.

HE DEMANDS HEAVY DAMAGES.

James Montgomery Says Nels Morris and Others Are Using His Patents.

James Montgomery of East Millstone, N. J., commenced suit yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against the American Live-Stock Transportation company, Nelson Morris, President, and also against Nelson Morris individually, for damages to the amount of $150,000 for an infringement and appropriation of inventions and devices as secured to him under patents of Aug. 7, 1888, and Feb. 5, 1889. Seen in reference to the suit last evening, Mr. Montgomery said that the action of the company was nothing less than direct piracy. Mr. Morris, he said, had 500 palace stock cars constructed and without his (Montgomery's) knowledge or consent used his exclusive patent and inventions in their make-up. Similar suits, he says, will be begun immediately against some half dozen or more railroad companies who have been hauling stock cars constructed without his consent under his patents.

What Some Royal People Eat.

A Frenchman has been collecting data recently in regard to the dishes which the feminine rulers of European countries prefer upon their tables. According to his statement Queen Victoria is especially fond of Scotch cuisine. Her meal is invariably begun with a plate of oatmeal porridge, so dear to the palate of the Highlander. One of her favorite dishes is smoked ham. She drinks beer with great gusto, and eats bread baked especially hard and firm. The Queen of Sweden eats substantial food, consisting chiefly of beefsteak, which is an invariable part of each meal's bill of fare. She is also fond of smoked salmon preserved according to the method of her country, of meat-balls dressed with beans, and of eggs fried in milk and oil. The court of Germany, strange to say, despite the German names of the dishes, is addicted to the French cuisine. The Empress Frederick, however, prefers the English cookery and is especially fond of pastry. The royal family of Italy, although in many ways the simplest and most democratic in Europe, always dine from dishes of gold. They only drink the wine of their own country, and show great preference for the "fritto," a dish composed of the hearts of artichokes and the combs and livers of chickens. Ex-Queen Isabella loves the "cocido" of Castile, with all its accessories. She also eats daily a portion of rice. The Queen Regent of Spain prefers the Austrian cuisine. She eats roasts of all kinds, with jellies, gooseberry jelly being one of her principal favorites. During the earlier days of her life in Spain she ate only one kind of bread, which was sent to her from Vienna. Of late years, however, probably in keeping with her patriotic endeavors, she eats the bread of the country.

Kansas and Nebraska Rates.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 27.—The railway organization known as the Kansas and Nebraska Rate Committee met today to take action on the the recent cut to 18 cents by the Alton of the cattle rates between Kansas City and Chicago. The committee was in session all day and reached no conclusion until this evening, when it was decided to make a cut in the rate on the through business from points in Kansas and Nebraska to Missouri River points and relative to the reduction from Kansas City to Chicago.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

The new music-hall in Augusta, Ill., was dedicated Friday.

On account of fraud in the matter Hancock County, Illinois, will no longer pay a bounty on wolf scalps.

James E. Kent, assistant cashier of the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago railroad at Cairo, Ill., has embezzled about $1,500 of the company's money and left for parts unknown.

Grape-growers of Nauvoo and other places in Hancock County, Ill., will form an association to ascertain a remedy for grape-rot, which has almost destroyed the grape crop for two seasons.

15 photos, 3 styles, for $3.00, at Stevens' studios, McVicker's Theater.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
A. Wohlgemuth, Kingston, N. M., Magdeline Weil, same	31—20
Gustav F. Hasse, Karolina E. Kirmander	26—23
Paul Heinke, Johanna Wagner	29—21
Edward Farrell, Mrs. Fannie Carroll	32—30
John E. Reichel, Lena Mielke	35—30
John H. Anders, Catharine R. Cunningham	21—22
John T. Griffin, Lulu B. Luther	24—19
Martin Simons, Mary Larson	27—30
B. N. Warren, Elkhart, Ind., H. Compion, same	28—21
John Tucker, Nellie Hogan	26—22
Charlie Hop, Josephine Westcome	26—24
William James, Louise Tholl	23—23
Charles H. Zerman, Minnie B. Laudry	22—23
Sven John Anderson, Caroline Olson	33—22
Josef Sachl, Mrs. Dorata Staydel	62—55
Otto Zimmermann, Mary Dolan	30—28
Paul Bogda, Bertha Lohrentz	21—18
Richard Kieserwetter, Minnie Stanley	23—19
John Faulhaber, Mrs. Emilie Riesner	35—32
Clark E. Rice, Towner, N. D., Lillie Jones	28—25
John Burke, Mrs. Lizzie Brown	35—35
Paul Dunklan, Huda Ruf	24—20
Joseph H. Smith, Richardis Hatsch	33—23
Frank T. Cronin, Mamie Engel	26—18
Charles O'Donnell, Nora O'Connell	23—18
Archie Patno, Kate Weisenberg	21—20
R. A. Jackson, Fannie Irving, Evansville, Ind.	25—19
Charles E. McGee, Tillie Shur	21—18
Wladislaw Mazur, Helen Niemczewska	23—18
August Schmidt, Minnie Jahn	39—32
Kaspar Kohlbicher, Emilie Kozel	26—25
Thomas Coughlin, Lizzie McDonald	25—20
George Bunell, Laura Baker	29—18
Karl Fromming, Franciska Nawrozka	26—28
Christian Jansen, Mrs. Marew Jansen	35—39
Michael Goldman, Fannie Silverberg	21—19
Henry Winn, Whitewater, Wis., Ada Caloreal	24—24
Josef Kughr, Lena Johannes	27—23
Gustaf Erickson, Mathilda Aaberg	27—23
Nels F. Johnson, Hilda Jackson	27—25
Robert H. Brown, Henrietta Overstreete	24—21
Frank Hradek, Mary Klabouch	23—18
Charles Vorda, Annie Gertz	21—19
William A. Minnis, Kittie L. Evans	22—23
James O'Neil, Mary Sheridan	28—23
George P. Herrick, Logansport, Ind., Annie Martz, Washington Heights	20—22
Nels A. Carlson, Inga C. Johnson	30—19
Engelhardt Marth, Crescence Waldner	43—35
John Blitsch, Augusta Duschinska	27—23

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st. Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

BARRETT—At 89 Seminary-av. at 1:30 p. m. Dec. 27, Mrs. Rose Barrett, widow of late Anthony Barrett, and mother of Mrs. P. R. McDonough, Nellie, John F., Thomas E., and A. J. Barrett, aged 61 years.

Funeral from late residence, Sunday, Dec. 29, at 11:30 a. m.; to St. Vincent's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

BETHKE—Charles A. Bethke, beloved husband of Emielie Bethke, at his residence, 261 S. Western-av., formerly of 577 Ogden-av.

Funeral from his late residence, 261 S. Western-av., Sunday, Dec. 29, at 12 o'clock sharp to Emanuel Church, Ashland-av. and Twelfth-st., thence to Concordia Cemetery.

BULL—Dec. 27, John Bull, aged 40 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 1320 West 16th-st., Sunday, Dec. 29, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

GANDEY—At his residence, No. 1563 Milwaukee-av., Dec. 26, Thomas R. Gandey, M. D., aged 41 years.

Funeral from his late residence Sunday, Dec. 29, at 1 p. m., to Rosehill Cemetery.

JEROME—Dec. 27, Mrs. Louisa A., widow of the late Dr. Milton Jerome, aged 60 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAMEY—Dec. 27, Patrick Lamey, Veterinary of the Police Department, and beloved husband of Ellen Lamey, aged 46 years and 9 months.

Funeral Sunday, Dec. 29, at 10 a. m., from his late residence, 262 Washington-boul., to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

LAYDON—Dec. 26, at No. 76 Walnut-st., Mary, beloved wife of Frank Laydon, aged 27 years.

Funeral from her late residence Saturday, Dec. 28, at 11 a.m., by carriages to Graceland.

LONG—Dec. 27, 1889, at her residence, 81 East Thirteenth-st., Annie Long, daughter of the late Michael Long and Maggie Long, aged 10 years 4 months and 3 days.

Funeral Sunday, Dec. 29, at 9:30 o'clock, to St. John's Church, thence to Grand Trunk Depot, Polk-st., by cars to Mount Olivet.

MURPHY—At the residence of his brother-in-law, Thomas Ward, 746 Forty-third-st., Joseph, beloved son of Patrick and Mary A. Murphy, formerly at 187 North Halsted-st., aged 11 years 2 months and 16 days, a brother of Mrs. Thomas Ward, Mrs. John Coffey, Johnand James Hickey.

Funeral from above residence Sunday, Dec. 29, at 10 a. m., to C. & N. W. depot, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

McNAUGHTON—Dec. 27, 1889, Mary Irene, infant daughter of James and Lizzie McNaughton, aged 4 months and 19 days.

Funeral Sunday, the 29th inst., at 10 a. m. from parents' residence, No. 3531 Indiana-av., by carriages to Calvary.

SHANNON—In this city, the 27th inst., Robert A. Shannon, formerly of Cincinnati, O.

Funeral from his late residence, 1143 Fillmore-st., at 1 p. m. Sunday, Dec. 29. Interment at Cincinnati.

TUREK—Dec. 26, James Turek, son of Joseph and Anna Turek, aged 18 years and 8 months.

Funeral from 615 Centre-av. Saturday at 10 a. m. to Bohemian National Cemetery.

WATSON—At her residence, No. 437 La Salle-av., Friday afternoon, Dec. 27, Mrs. Rosetta M., widow of the late James L. Watson, aged 54 years.

Notice of funeral in Sunday's papers.

WHITE—The funeral of Lily White, daughter of Joseph and Mary White, at 10 a. m. today by carriages to Calvary from residence of parents, 1705 Belmont-av.

YOUNG—Dec. 27, at 231 South Robey-st., Annie, daughter of S. E. and Aniiza McGovern Young, aged 3 years and 10 months.

Funeral private.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GEORGE KENNAN, WHOSE ARTICLES in "The Century" on Russia and Siberia and the Political Exile System have attracted much attention, will give a course of lectures in February at Central Music-Hall under the direction of the Chicago Bureau of Popular and Scientific Lectures, as follows: Feb. 4, "Camp Life in Eastern Siberia;" Feb. 6, "Mountains and Mountaineers of the Caucasus;" Feb. 11, "A Journey Through Southeastern Russia;" Feb. 14, "A Winter Journey Through Eastern Siberia;" Feb. 15, (matinee) "Adventures in Northern Asia." Several of the lectures will be illustrated by stereopticon views from drawings made by Mr. Frost, the artist, who traveled with Mr. Kennan.

THE SECOND LECTURE IN THE "YOUNG People's Lecture Course" of All Souls' "Unity Club" will be given Saturday morning, Dec. 28, at 10 o'clock, at All Souls' Church, corner of Oakwood-boulevard and Langley-av., by Prof. Henry D. Garrison. Subject: "The Genesis of the Heavens," illustrated by the aid of the stereopticon.

BUTLER BROTHERS HAVE SENT TO THE Industrial School for Girls, at No. 127 La Salle-st., a number of presents for the little ones which will be distributed by Santa Claus in person Saturday afternoon, at 2:30.

THIS EVENING A RECEPTION WILL BE given by the Harvard Club at the Grand Pacific to their gentlemen friends.

UNION TEMPERANCE MEETING OF JOHN B. Finch Lodge, Good Templars, and Covenant Congregational Church, West Polk-st. and Claremont-av., Dec. 28, at 7:30 p. m. Addresses by Mrs. Matilda B. Carse of the W. C. T. U., Mr. Walter Thomas Mills of Oak Park, and the Rev. William E. Brooks, pastor.

THERE WILL BE A GRAND RECEPTION of the deaf mutes at the parlor room in the Methodist Block, corner Washington and South Clark-sts., on Saturday evening, Dec. 28, 1889, from 7 to 11. All deaf mutes and friends are cordially invited. Free refreshments will be given.

"RUSSIAN-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP" will give a masquerade ball this evening at Klare's Hall, No. 70 North Clark-st.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, INDIANA-AV. and Twenty-fourth-st., the Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D. D., pastor—Preaching by the pastor Sunday morning and evening. Strangers are cordially welcome.

COMRADES WHO SERVED IN THE ARMY of the Frontier in 1862-3 under Gens. Herron and Blount are requested to meet at Club-Room 4 Grand Pacific Hotel this evening at 8 p. m.

THE OLD TIPPECANOE CLUB OF CHICAGO will hold their regular meeting in room 4 at the Grand Pacific Hotel Saturday, Dec. 28, 1889, at 2 p. m. It is important that all members be at this meeting. N. B.—Hereafter all regular meetings will be held on the last Saturday in each month. By order of the club. H. M. GARLICK, Secy.

THE AUDITORIUM.
—THIRD WEEK OF—
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
Under the direction of Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.
Matinee Today at 2,
FAUST.
MME. ALBANI. SIG. VICINI.
Mmes. Synnerberg, Bauermeister, Sig. Marescalchi, De Vaschetti, and Novara.
NOTE—In consequence of the indisposition of Sig. Tamagno the management are reluctantly compelled to change the Opera this afternoon.
REPERTOIRE FOURTH AND LAST WEEK:
Monday, Dec. 30 ....LUCIA
MME. ADELINA PATTI.
SIG. RAVELLI.
Tuesday, Dec. 31, first performance of
OTELLO.
MME. ALBANI, SIG. TAMAGNO.
Wednesday Evening, Jan. 1, Extra Night,
SEMIRAMIDE.
MME. ADELINA PATTI.
NOTE—This being an extra performance, and not included in the regular subscription, all the seats and boxes are placed on sale at the disposal of purchasers for single nights.
Thursday Evening, Jan. 2—OTELLO.
MME. ALBANI. SIG. TAMAGNO.
Friday Evening, Jan. 3—TROVATORE.
MME. NORDICA. SIG. TAMAGNO.
Saturday Afternoon, Jan. 4,
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
MME. ADELINA PATTI.
SIG. RAVELLI.
Seats can now be secured for all the remaining performances.
Scale of Prices—$1, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50. General admission, $1.50. Boxes for the extra night, $25.

COLUMBIA THEATER.
Mr. W. H. MORTON............Manager
TONIGHT. MATINEE TODAY. LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY
General Admission, 50c.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison
A Sane Lunatic this week. Albion Family, Berretta and West, Healey and Saunders, Behan and Lovely Dakin Sisters, Chas. Schilling, John J. Riley, etc. Admission, 10c. Smoking permitted.
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

OPERA TODAY. Parquet Circle, $4.50. Good Seat Every Night Next Week.
GRAND PACIFIC GLOVE STORE.

Opera Tickets.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Choice parquet seats for every remaining performance at SOUTHERN HOTEL NEWS-STAND, Wabash and 22d-st. Telephone 8412.

Opera Seats
At Chapin & Gore's, 75 Monroe-st. Orders by mail and telegraph. J. S. ROACH

Rheumatism

Is believed to be caused by excess of lactic acid in the blood, owing to the failure of the kidneys and liver to properly remove it. The acid attacks the fibrous tissues, particularly in the joints, and causes the local manifestations of the disease, pains and aches in the back and shoulders, and in the joints at the knees, ankles, hips and wrists. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive and permanent cure for rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying and vitalizing action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, and also builds up and strengthens the whole body.

Wonderful Properties.
"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it excellent for rheumatism and dyspepsia. I suffered for many long years, but my complete recovery is due to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I recommend it to every one because of its wonderful properties as a blood medicine." JOHN KUHLMAN, 85 Chatham street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Inflammatory Rheumatism.
"I just want people to know that we think Hood's Sarsaparilla the best remedy for inflammatory rheumatism in the world. My husband had this terrible affection for two years and Hood's Sarsaparilla helped him more than anything else. I am always glad to tell what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done." MRS. F. ATKINSON, Salem, Ind.

Gained 20 Pounds.
"I have been ailing for several years with rheumatism and nervous diseases, and have had the best treatment with no benefit. I was finally induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have used four bottles. Since using it I have gained 20 pounds and feel better than I have for years." ABRAM SAMS, Wauseon, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

McVICKER'S THEATER.
DOUBLE BILL EVERY EVENING—MATINEE TODAY.
MR. CHAS.
WYNDHAM
MISS MARY MOORE,
And the Company from the Criterion Theater, London, in the Grand Double Comedy Bill,
The Candidate —AND— Delicate Ground
NOTE: On account of unprecedented Success this bill will be continued during next week except for New Year's Matinee and Saturday night, when will be presented
WILD OATS and TRYING IT ON.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opp. Court-House.
HARRY L. HAMLIN............Manager
MATINEE TODAY. Continued Success of the Eminent English Artists, WM. TERRISS and MISS MILLWARD in the latest London and Paris success,
ROGER LA HONTE.
Extra—GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Extra
Commencing Sunday, Jan. 5, 1890, first appearance of the great German Tragedian, Herr ERNST POSSART, supported by the entire dramatic company of the Amberg Theater in New York City.
Sunday and Thursday—CHARLES IX. Monday, Friday, and Saturday Matinee—FRIEND FRITZ. Tuesday and Saturday—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Wednesday—Possart in two different characters—Gebildeter Berliner and Daughter of Fabricius.
Regular prices. Seats now on sale.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Beginning MONDAY, Dec. 24.
THE PAN ELECTRIC GIRLS.
12—MUSICAL MAIDENS—12
Theater No. 1—CROLIUS COMEDY CO.
Theater No. 2—BILLY WILSON'S "ROYALS."
KOHL & MIDDLETON'S WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM—
OLD ZIP AND YOUNG ASHBURY.
Theater No. 1—Performing Birds and Monkeys.
Theater No. 2—Riley's Comedy Co.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
TONIGHT ONLY AT 8:30. Yale Glee AND Banjo Club.
Reserved Seats 50c, 75c, $1, and $1.50, at Box-Office.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON............Manager
MATINEE TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
BELLMAN,
BY THE
McCAULL OPERA CO.
Monday, Dec. 30, first production in America,
CAPTAIN FRACASSA. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

HOOLEY'S—LITTLE PUCK.
Matinee at 2. Tonight at 8.
LAST Times FRANK DANIELS And his Company in "LITTLE PUCK."
Tomorrow (Sunday) Night Only.
The Great Cornetist, LEVY And Company in Sacred Concert. Prices 25c to $1.00.
Monday, Dec. 30, ROSINA VOKES SALE of Seats Now Open.

THE PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Good Reserved Seats............35 and 50c.
MATINEE AT 2. NIGHT AT 8.
W. S. Cleveland's Magnificent Consolidated Minstrels
Willis P. Sweatnam, Billy Rice, the Famous Japs, and 40 others.
Next Attraction—W. H. Power's "Ivy Leaf."

NEW WINDSOR THEATER.
North Clark and Division-sts.
MATINEE EVENING TODAY LAST Performance. CALIFORNIA OPERA CO. IN DONNA JUANITA.
Usual Prices.
Next Week—"Held by the Enemy."

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
Matinee This Afternoon PATTI ROSA,
Queen of Comediennes, in
MARGARET DAW.
Tomorrow Night—THE BURGLAR.
Week Feb. 10—THE BOSTONIANS.

HAVLIN'S THEATER.
Last Two Performances Today. Family Matinee at 2, Tonight at 8. W. H. Powers' Company in
THE FAIRIES' WELL.
Introducing the talented Irish comedian,
CARROLL JOHNSON.
Matinee prices—15, 25, 50c. Night prices—15, 25, 35, 50, and 75c. Tomorrow—Milton and Dollie Nobles.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON
Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. (Sundays included.)
Thousands of interesting Northern and Southern Relics of the late civil war.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under Fifteen, 25 cents.

CRITERION THEATER.
Every Evening Saturday and Sunday Matinees.
The Beautiful Drama,
BEACON LIGHTS.
An Excellent Cast and Picturesque Scenery.
Prices, 15, 25, 35, and 50c.
Next week—TIME WILL TELL.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF
VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
Open Daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Sundays from 1 to 10 p. m.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.
Ground Floor, Cor. North Clark and Kinzie-sts.
Tonight, Matinees Saturday and Sunday,
C. E. VERNER as SHAMUS O'BRIEN
Next Monday Night,
THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM.
Randolph-st., | And Two Bijou Theaters | Near Clark
—PAIR OF LILLIPUTIAN CATTLE—
(Male and Female),
FROM SAMOA (OR UPOLU).
Each under 24 inches High.
And Weighing Less than 90 Pounds.
All New Features. Two New Stage Shows.

EDEN MUSEE—Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
Open Daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
SENSATIONAL FEATURES OF Dr. Cronin's Murder
Grand Concerts Afternoon and Evening by the
HUNGARIAN GYPSY ORCHESTRA.
Admission to All............50c | Children............25c

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1889.

THE editor of THE TRIBUNE, who has lived in the free North a greater number of years than the ex-Confederate Georgia Major who edits the *Republic* of St. Louis has resided in that city weeks, would suggest to the latter that he should return South if he desires to advocate the right of secession with success. St. Louis is entirely too far north for that dogma. That city has many Northern Union people, and the Southerners in its population are too progressive and patriotic to waste time justifying secessionism or mourning the "Lost Cause."

MONEY was active and firm in Chicago at 5@8 per cent. Local securities were steady. New York exchange kept at par, with sterling weak. Railroad stocks were dull, the money rate in Wall street rising to 35 per cent.—The Chicago produce markets were dull and generally weak, the offerings both of grain and provisions being in excess of the demand. There was little news, and the heavy feeling was mostly a local matter, due to lack of buying support. As compared with Thursday pork closed 2½ cents lower, lard and ribs 5 cents lower, wheat ⅜ cent lower, corn and oats ¼ cent lower, rye easy, barley and flaxseeds steady.

THE pending motion to refuse to recognize as regular all elevators the owners of which handle grain held in store by them on their own account would be well enough if it could be carried out. But it savors too much of the old-time resolution by a lot of rats in council to put a bell around the neck of the cat. There is little friction over the fact that the owners of most of the room in which products are stored are themselves packers, but it is true the trade in provisions does not furnish so much opportunity as that in grain for taking an undue advantage of customers by mixing the property which they have confided to owners of warehouses. Probably the case has now reached such a stage that no resolve by the board can disentangle it.

THE accounts of the rioting at Jesup, Ga., on Christmas-Day are still too conflicting and one-sided to permit of the forming of an intelligent opinion as to the real causes or an attempt to ascertain who was responsible for it. At the outset it appears to have been due to a colored outlaw who was resisting arrest and who after shooting one man and wounding another fled with a handful of his followers into a swamp, where he has thus far evaded capture. There is another and a darker phase to the bloody work, however. As happened in Mississippi and Louisiana last summer, the acts of this outlaw, if he really be the responsible party, were made the occasion of a general negro hunt, and negroes were killed, injured, whipped, and driven from their homes who were peaceable and had not participated in the rioting. To this extent the Jesup affair was infamous. In any well regulated community the law would have been strong enough to deal with Brewer and his gang, if the charges against them are just, and to protect those who were innocent. If all accounts are true Brewer and his gang should be arrested and punished at all hazards, but there can be no excuse for the persecution of innocent negroes who have had no connection with them.

THE slanderous assailants of Gen. Morgan, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, having failed to establish their false charge that he has been influenced by sectarian considerations in removing employés from his department, who in every case had proved themselves inefficient or unworthy, as the records show, are now seeking to prejudice the Senate against him by malicious assaults upon his personal character, to the effect that while in the army he was court-martialed and convicted of conduct unbecoming a soldier and a gentleman. This charge, however, falls to the ground like the other. The finding of the court-martial was reviewed by his superior officer, Gen. Stedman, who acquitted him of all blame. He was furthermore commended by Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, who bears his testimony that he was unfairly treated by the court-martial, and by Inspector-General C. H. Howard, who testifies that the charges against him were mere technicalities growing out of jealousy and spite. There should be no further delay in the confirmation of Gen. Morgan. The Senate should act as soon as it reassembles and end this disgraceful hostility to the only Commissioner who for many years has demonstrated his fitness for his position. A failure to confirm his nomination would be a damaging blow to the solution of the Indian problem and a concession to sectarian spite which the country would never forgive.

ALD. CAMPBELL had succeeded in having his "entering wedge" of a Lake-Front ordinance made the special order for last Monday, but when he and his friend Cullerton, who is also interested in the same measure, came to count noses they decided not to risk a vote, and so let the matter go over. It will not do, however, to assume that the ordinance is dead. Such things have a wonderful hold on life, and, though knocked in the head a dozen times, refuse to give up the ghost. Week by week some Alderman after thinking the question over will make up his mind that the leasing of the outer harbor to a syndicate, while perhaps not the best thing for the city, is by all odds the best for himself. The ordinance will come to a vote and will pass unexpectedly. Thus it happened that those who were in favor of allowing the City Treasurer to gobble the interest on deposits and against turning it over to the city though at first in the minority quietly added to their numbers till they blossomed out into a decided majority. So it will be necessary to keep a close watch on this outer harbor matter even though it appears to have dropped into the background. It is gratifying to learn from Ald. Campbell that there is no boodle in his ordinance so far as he knows, and that he is animated only by feelings of intense devotion to the welfare of the city. But he made the same plea in support of his vote to give the City Treasurer $100,000 a year which the city ought to have had. This forces one regretfully to the conclusion that, while Ald. Campbell is quite pure and virtuous and all that, his ideas of what is best for Chicago are defective. His honesty is developed at the expense of his common sense.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE TARIFF COMMITTEE.

If the House Ways and Means Committee intends taking the hostile testimony of all the special interests which may be affected by a revision and reform of the tariff its entire time will be consumed in listening to protests and it will never be able to devise a bill good for anything. However excessive and unjust a duty may be it cannot be denied that it furnishes profit and advantage to some interest and that those who are thus benefited will oppose its repeal or reduction. The old duty on quinine, for instance, operated as an excessive tax on 50,000,000 people, but it was an enormous advantage to the three or four Philadelphia firms engaged in manufacturing the article, who amassed millions, and they could easily show that they would lose some of their vast profits if the medicine was put on the free list. So in every instance some special interest can show that its profits would be reduced by the modification of a particular duty on consumers.

The true course for the committee is to consider what will be to the advantage of the people as a whole, and particularly of that great class engaged in agriculture, since it most needs help and has heretofore received benefits from the tariff which were disproportionately small as compared with all other classes. Save in a few exceptional instances this basic element of society cannot be materially benefited by high taxes on its products. It has to look to the world and not to the United States only for a market, and hence the legislation of Congress cannot secure it artificially high prices in foreign ports. The agricultural class is to be chiefly benefited by reducing the prices it must pay for what it buys. If all the duties which give extra profit to manufacturing industries are to be retained it will be impossible to benefit the farmer, since in that case there will be no cheapening of the things he buys, and it is impossible by law to force any general advance in the price of the products he sells.

To ask all the special interests which enjoy the advantage of high duties to consent to any reduction of excessive duties, or even to wait until they can give their testimony and file protests, would effectually block all tariff legislation not in the direction of still higher protection for the benefit of trusts. Meantime the farmers are getting impatient and are expressing their complaints at the ballot-box, as they did in Iowa and Ohio, in an unmistakable way. If no changes are made in the tariff except such as selfishly interested manufacturers will approve the farmers will not be relieved and the Republican party will continue to lose votes.

As for the wageworkers in the directly protected industries, they have already expressed their demand for a reform of the tariff by generally voting for "tariff for revenue only," and seem convinced that if revision results in a lowering of wages they will be fully compensated for any loss in pay by the lessened cost of living.

The only way in which the Republicans can meet the demands upon them is judiciously to reduce duties for the purpose of cheaping manufactured articles, and that, too, without blinking the fact that in many cases the profits of the fabricators must be curtailed more or less. This must be done to secure the greatest good for the greatest number. Fortunately, however, in putting crude materials on the free list Congress can benefit manufacturers at the same time that articles are cheapened to farmers and general consumers. Tariff reform which takes this direction will secure the greatest possible good with the least injury to special interests. The free-listing of crude materials is the policy of the great competing nations, and this country should profit by their experience. In adopting it Congress can secure the greatest advantages for the consuming millions while taking away artificial profit from a few protected producers of crude materials. But even in this line of tariff reform no progress can be made if the voice of the selfishly interested few prevails in the committee-room and Congressmen forget the many who do not visit Washington and who speak only through the ballot-box.

GRAIN STORAGE CHARGES.

The grain warehouse-men of this city have roused a hornet's nest on 'Change by their resolve to increase the rates charged for storage. There was no protest against the radical reduction made in July, 1886, nor the further cutting down in February of last year. In fact both of those changes were made as concessions to urgent demands by the trade. The proposed return to barely half the rates exacted for the seven summer months during the halcyon days of the warehouse-men is claimed by them to be a necessity, without which they cannot realize a living profit, but it is none the less strongly objected to by the men who have to pay the said charges. The change does not commend itself either to their pockets or their judgment.

It is, however, fair to the objectors to say their chief reason is couched in the statement that the elevator-men want to use the new rates as a lever by which they can build up their declining business at the expense of the receiving interest. It is alleged that they intend to go to the country as buyers of grain which would not otherwise come to their care, and thus cut out the most profitable part of the commission profits of members who are already suffering. Of course the warehouse proprietors take the position that the said receivers have done their best to ignore the elevators by having as much grain as possible transferred on track, thus saving some expense in storage as well as loss in handling, and the claim is a true one. In former years about all the grain received in the city paid to the elevators a toll of two cents per bushel for the first few days, and ½ cent for each succeeding five days that the property remained in their keeping. Recently the charges have been but ¾ and ¼ cent respectively for a ten days' term, and the concession from that to this has not been followed by the hoped for decline of the transfer feature. Less than half the total received goes to the elevators, and the quantity would be much less but for the loss of time incidental in unloading direct from car to vessel for lake shipment.

The trouble with the warehouse men is closely similar to that which has befallen some railroads. They charged too much for their services while they had the power to do so, and ruled the grain trade with a rod of iron, so that it was dangerous for a receiver or shipper to find fault even in cases of unintentional wrong. This invited "paralleling" by the building of other elevators at country points as well as cities, and also stimulated the effort to dispense with their services altogether by means of a system of track transfer. Now they are suffering the inevitable consequences. There are too many houses for the quantity of grain to be handled, and the result is extensive rebating from even the low rates of the last two years because of excessive competition among themselves. In fact the thing has gone so far that there is little danger of their being able to maintain the advance agreed upon, which seems to have been done at the suggestion of the English syndicate that has recently bought out the Munger-Wheeler system. Probably the step was taken now only because of the impossibility of raising the rates at any other time within the next twelve months, the warehouse law requiring them to publish at the opening of each calendar year a schedule of the maximum rates for storage during that term. They may not charge more to any one than the figures then named, but there is no law to prevent them from charging less, provided they use all alike, which it is claimed they do not.

LA GRIPPE.

The influenza is now raging in all the European Capitals, and, if reports are true, it is accompanied in Paris with hundreds of fatalities. It is probable that these fatalities occur in the cases of persons predisposed to lung troubles, just as with us an ordinary cold seizing upon a delicate or exhausted person may rapidly develop into pneumonia, and terminate fatally. As a rule there does not seem to be any more danger from the influenza, when the person is ordinarily well and strong, than there is from a severe cold. Hence there should be no occasion for alarm. The dreaded disease seems to have obtained a foothold in some of our Eastern cities, and the doctors are flooding the papers and adding to the public trepidation by learned discussions, suggestions of numerous remedies, and theses whose words of learned length and thundering sound are in themselves sufficient to set the epidemic on its travels. Human nature, unfortunately, is so constituted that it needs but slight encouragement to assume the existence of an ailment of this sort, and to magnify any abnormal symptoms into full-fledged cases of "la grippe."

Influenza is always with us when the proper meteorological conditions exist, its severity depending upon their extremes, and we have had these conditions for several weeks. The best medical authorities have established beyond controversy that low barometrical pressure, extreme humidity of the air, and a temperature of from 45° to 50°, long continued, will produce colds, catarrhs, and bronchial troubles—in other words, influenza—and as we have had this beastly condition of weather for nearly six weeks it is not remarkable that the human nose and throat in some cases have succumbed. It is not necessary to go any further into the diagnosis of the disease. There is no doubt that the person attacked will be fully aware of what is the matter with him and that the premonitory sneezes will give him ample warning. It is more to the purpose that he should know what to do for himself, and if he is not strong should be advised of the precautions he should take, and thus avoid the discomfort and in some cases the real suffering which attend the disease. In this connection Dr. Dana of the New York *Sun* discusses the remedy and makes out the following formidable prescription:

> On the first appearance of the characteristic symptoms a full dose of quinine should be taken. In an adult without any constitutional peculiarity unfavorable to the action of quinine the first dose should be twenty grains; after this ten grains may be taken three times a day, unless there should be intense ringing in the ears, with some impairment of hearing. An attempt should also be made to destroy the microbe by local applications. These may be made to the nose and throat. A snuff made of a drachm and a half of powdered sugar, a drachm and a half of roasted coffee, finely powdered, and three grains of menthol, thoroughly mixed, should be used. This should be drawn into the nostrils, if possible, as far back as the throat, every hour or half-hour, or even oftener. This may be used as freely as desired. A gargle of one drachm of borax, one drachm of salicylic acid, one fluid ounce of glycerine, and seven ounces of rose-water should be used three or four times in the day. At night ten grains of Dover's powder, with hot drinks and abundant bed-clothing to promote perspiration, will be useful.

With all due respect for Dr. Dana's physical illumination and his cyclopedic knowledge of materia medica, we submit that the remedy is as bad if not worse than the disease, and that it would be better to let the microbe have his way. What little devastation he might commit in the mucous membrane would be trifling compared to the results to a man's internal economy after such a wholesale cataclysm of quinine, sugar, coffee, menthol, borax, salicylic acid, glycerine, rosewater, Dover's powders and hot drinks—an olla-podrida capable of producing any number of other diseases in case it did not kill the patient outright, or leave him an incapacitated, debilitated, and blaspheming wreck. A much simpler and more reasonable remedy is suggested by a New York physician, who appears to have given the matter serious consideration. He says:

> In my residence of some years in that part of England, across by Manchester and Sheffield, which is particularly swept by the "Muscovite" winds, I have seen the most remarkable evidences of the effect of the electrical intensity of the winds upon vegetation, and in causing influenza, bronchitis, and kindred complaints. The heat-cure I hardly ever failed to find effectual—toasting myself over the great Yorkshire range open fire, and using hot lemonade, hot tea, or an equivalent, and not relaxing the use of fervent heat until relief was complete. It is of the utmost importance to make the most of the natural heat of the body by close wrapping during exposure, exertion to keep warm both by exercise and by vigorous use of the lungs, the action of which can be increased immensely, and by covering warmly in bed, but not without care to have the air of the room fresh and cool.

These are nature's remedies. There is no better prescription in the materia medica for warding off such a disease as this than keeping the feet warm and dry, the body comfortable, the lungs in good working order, plenty of fresh air in sleeping-rooms, and an even temperature throughout the house. So much for the body. The mind should do and may help to do the rest of the work if it is not hindered. Having taken these simple physical precautions let every one go about his or her business as if there were no such thing as influenza. Fear as well as care may kill a cat, and it will kill human beings still more easily. Attend to business or pleasure and give no thought to influenza. Follow up each sneeze with a hearty laugh and have no dread of the grip, and the chances are that the grip will skip you in favor of some one else who is inviting it by fearing it and producing the conviction in himself that he is going to have it. If you are unlucky enough after all to catch it you have at least the consolation of knowing that it is not going to kill you, whereas no one can be sure of his fate if he doses himself with quinine, chlorodyne, antipyrine, codeine, morphine, and all the other "ines" that the Parisian and New York doctors are so generously suggesting. Keep warm, keep dry, keep cheerful, keep up good spirits, and thereby help to keep out the grip.

SOCIALISM.

The English Socialist lecturer, Mr. Chubb, in his letter replying to THE TRIBUNE, says:

> The idea of a dictatorship of "irresponsible officeholders" is quite foreign to socialism. Socialism understands by the State the people in their corporate capacity, appointing their own officials or administrators, and requiring them to render strict account of their stewardship. As under a coöperative system private interest and public interest would for the most part coincide there would be a strong guarantee of official integrity. Socialism works for the consummation when every citizen shall realize the duties and responsibilities of citizenship; shall recognize that he is as such a guardian of the public welfare; shall be able to say, l'état, c'est moi.

But if all men are to be forced to work in coöperation and own nothing for themselves wherein do they essentially differ from men in a penitentiary or a poorhouse, or from slaves except that they are not put on an auction block and sold? In the socialistic condition the farmer would have all his implements furnished him by the State, but he could not sell anything, he could not buy anything, he could not own anything, neither his house nor his barns, his cattle, horses, tools and implements, or the crops he produced. Wherein would he differ from the pauper or the convict who does his work and has his rations doled out to him?

Mr. Chubb does not answer one of the questions put to him by THE TRIBUNE. How does he propose to carry on his system of government? He says: "Socialism understands by the 'State' the people in their corporate capacity, appointing their own officials or administrators and requiring them to render a strict account of their stewardship." That is what the people do now through the agency of parties, sometimes three or four, after fierce factional struggles in which the most corrupt and desperate methods are employed to gain the ascendency. How does Chubb propose to deal with this difficulty in his fool's paradise? The minority must be compelled to submit or his system would soon be in a chaotic condition. Would he use force, which means a standing army, militia, policemen, and constables; powder, cannon, rifles, and death? How would he settle the millions of disputes which must arise out of the prevailing passions, differences, and weaknesses of human nature? Will he have courts and lawyers in his paradise? How will he repress the appetite for alcoholic drinks? What family system will he establish and how will he maintain it? Is the family to be continued and how will he prevent promiscuous free love? If he uses the existing machinery to accomplish his object he simply continues the existing conditions, with this fatal difference, that individual liberty is abolished and the individual sinks into an aimless, weary, monotonous, and wretched existence, in which he has no incentive to use either mind or muscle, in which he earns without owning, in which he has no motive, no ambition, no right to buy, or sell, or bequeath. If the Socialists could force the Nation to accept their methods and abolish private ownership and confiscate all property it would only be a question of short time how soon the lazy would sink down into a condition of dull, animal existence, and those having a thought or ambition above that of the dog or the ox in the field would be driven to suicide by the depressing monotony of their wretched, dreary lives.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

The Savannah (Ga.) *News* says:

> A Northern newspaper states that Gen. Robert E. Lee has one of the finest monuments in the country, and that a monument will soon be raised to the memory of Jefferson Davis, but that nothing is being done to build a monument to Gen. Grant. It wants to know if New York intends to keep her promise to build a monument to Grant. It is rather curious that the Northern people are so slow in contributing to the Grant monument fund.

Our Georgia contemporary is evidently misinformed. It is not at all curious that the Northern people are so slow in contributing to the New York Grant monument fund, as they have nothing to do with it. The Grant monument in New York City is a purely local affair which the people of that city agreed to build upon consideration of the burial of the General there. They have thus far failed to live up to their agreement and they alone are to blame, not the Northern people. The *News* need not fear, however, that the memory of Gen. Grant will be neglected by the North, whatever New-Yorkers may do or may not do. Chicago, for instance, moved promptly in the premises and has erected a magnificent memorial arch and pedestal of enduring granite which will be crowned with a colossal equestrian statue upon which the sculptor has long been at work. When completed it will be one of the very few great pieces of memorial art in this country. Other cities have taken steps to celebrate the fame and preserve the memory of the great General. If New York fails to raise the money which she promised that will be New York's fault and not the fault of the Northern people, who have no intention of interfering in a purely local undertaking and who have no other interest in it than the natural feeling either that the General's tomb should be properly marked, or, failing that, that his remains should be removed to the National Capital and his monument made a national one.

MORE SECESH DOCTRINE IN ST. LOUIS.

The Georgia Majah who edits the St. Louis *Republic* says the men who founded the Federal and State Governments in this country were "all insurgents, rebels, and traitors, and in putting their ideas of government into constitutions they reserved for their descendants the same rights they had exercised." This sort of preaching will not do in St. Louis. People in that city, as in all sections so far North, know that the Revolutionary patriots and their immediate successors framed both the Federal and State Governments with a view to forever save their descendants from any and all necessity of resorting to armed revolution to secure redress of grievances. They sought to establish Governments so framed that it would never again be necessary in America to resort to force to overthrow tyranny and resist usurpation. Hence they provided that through the peaceful agency of the ballot the people could change and amend their Constitutions as they might see fit. The will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box was made supreme, in the belief that as the majority could thus modify or alter the Government as it should deem best there could be no further necessity or excuse for appeals to arms in resisting wrongs.

With the peacefully expressed will of the majority as the supreme law, to which even Constitutions were subordinated, a resort to force could be only the act of a lawless minority, and would amount to insurrection and rebellion against national authority. The early patriots who had engaged in a revolution because there was no other remedy available for relief from tyranny did not aim to put the same hard necessity on their descendants when needing relief, but rather to make a resort to that extreme means of redress forever after unnecessary on American soil. Hence a Constitution was made which provides a simple method for its amendment.

With the ballot-box open to them, and with the unquestioned right to amend and change the Constitution in any manner to which they could get the assent of a majority, the ex-Confederates cannot justify their resort to war to dismember the Union by the example of the patriots of the Revolution. On the contrary, they took the course which the framers of the Constitution intended to make absolutely unnecessary and without justification. They rejected the ballot and the principle of majority rule and resorted instead to secession and rebellion; and hence were insurrectionists and rebels, and not revolutionists like those of '76, who appealed to force because there was no other remedy provided for redress of grievances.

The secession and rebellion of the Southern States was one of the most unnatural and causeless revolts ever attempted in the world, and will be so ranked in history. With the will of the majority as the supreme law and the ballot-box as the means to effect any change in the Government, the whites of the Southern States nevertheless sought to dismember the Nation by force—Majah Jones assisting. The universal tendency in modern times is toward national unity among people of one race and language when contiguously living together—that is, in the same physical domain. Colonies separated by a wide ocean from a parent country in another continent may desire to erect a separate Government without alleging any political grief. In the case of the American Revolution there was not only a wide ocean but political wrongs for which redress had been refused. Peoples brought under the same Government by outside force but alien to each other in race and tongue may be divorced, as in the instance of French-speaking Belgium and Teutonic Holland. But a revolt on the part of one portion of a homogeneous people inhabiting contiguous territory, the dismemberment of which is sought, is invariably a failure, as witness the civil wars of Spain, France, England, Mexico, etc. The principle of national unity is one of overwhelming strength as applied to people of the same race and language and living together in the same country, as the Americans were. When such a Nation has a free ballot for redress of grievances an attempt to dismember it by war and secession is one of the highest crimes against civilization.

Had it not been for African slavery the South would never have entertained the thought of secession, but would have been perhaps the most intensely National and loyal portion of the Union for the reason that it had less foreign population and was more distinctively American in blood and tradition. The desire to foster the abhorrent practice of slavery and live on the fruits of the black man's unpaid toil led the whites of the South into an unnatural and unholy rebellion against constitutional free government. But for the presence of the black race and the establishment in the South of an industrial system based on chattel slavery that section would have shrunk in horror from any proposition to dismember the American Union. The Majah himself, had he not been blood poisoned by the virus of slavery, would have fought bravely to crush out any rebellion against the best and freest government ever instituted by man.

WILL the present City Administration pause for a moment in its incessant task of smelling out Republicans in the city's employ that they may be discharged and their places given to Democrats who are in the saloons when not at the primaries and study the statistics of persons killed at railway crossings in Chicago during the present year? According to trustworthy reports, there have been 250 of them, or fifty more than last year. As Mayor Cregier has been at the helm during three-fourths of 1889 the showing is not a good one for him. His predecessor's Commissioner of Public Works served notice on the railroads to put up guard-gates or station flagmen at crossings. This meant increased expense for the roads, and when they were unable to persuade Mr. Roche to modify the order the railway managers became "moral scratchers" and voted against Roche and for Cregier. They judged that the latter would not interfere with them, and it turns out that they were quite right about it. Since Mayor Cregier went in there has been no protection for life at most of the railway crossings. The switch engine has been allowed to carry on its guerrilla warfare without interference. As a result there have been 250 deaths at crossings this year, and a few days left to hear from. The electric light wires caused no such mortality as this in New York, but there the pressure of public sentiment was strong enough to force the city officers to bid defiance to powerful corporations, to cut down miles on miles of their wires, and to leave the streets in darkness sooner than have them infested with possibilities of sudden and frightful death. Cannot a public feeling be created in this city over this spectacle of 250 mutilated corpses of men, women, and little children strong enough to force even the Sluggard of the City-Hall to demand of the railroads that they obey the laws?

The Main Cause of Poverty.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The editorial in this morning's TRIBUNE in regard to "The Main Cause of Poverty," and charging wholesale drunkenness on the great mass of workingmen, is so extremely harsh in repeating the same old argument that has been so often used before that I feel impelled to write a few words of remonstrance, not to defend the Socialists, of whom mention is made, or any of their theories if they need defense, but to make the truth more plain and evident on a much abused subject.

If the poverty of workingmen is to be charged "solely" to their extravagant and drunken habits it might seem equally reasonable to say that the working women and girls were somewhat worse than the men because they are poorer, but it seems only too evident the reason is because they work for smaller wages. We also hear of the farmers being poor and obliged to mortgage their farms. Is the poverty of the farmer also caused by extravagant and drunken habits? Can it be possible that the men who accumulate wealth by speculating on the product of other people's labor are the only good, honest, sober, virtuous, and industrious people in the whole world? I have not reckoned up those statistics of the liquor traffic so as to get at the bottom facts but I have a suspicion that the drink used by wealthy people costs a larger amount of money in the aggregate, as well as by the gallon, than the drink used by poor people. It is hardly fair to charge the poor wageworkers and farmers with the extravagance of using the entire amount of liquor that is produced, even if it is all paid for out of the product of their labor.

A few hard, plain facts and figures from the census will throw an immense amount of light on some of these questions. The statistics of manufactures show that the employers receive in profits about one-half the net product of the labor and capital employed. This profit is about $500,000,000. The employés receive $948,000,000 in wages, but when they take this money to buy what they want to use they are obliged to pay such exorbitant profits to the merchant and middleman that about one-half of the wages disappears in this way, leaving only about 25 per cent of the product of his labor to the man who furnished the muscle. The farmer is obliged to submit to a similar shave at the hands of the railroad and other transportation companies and the Board of Trade speculators, but he has one advantage over the city wageworker in that he gets the provisions and the greater part of the food for his family at the cost of production. This advantage is considerable in amount, but I think a fair estimate would be that the farmer loses about one-third of his crop in exchanging it for machinery and other goods on which he is charged too high a price and in freights on the transportation both ways, besides the Board of Trade manipulations. Now if we put some of the leading items together with the statistics of the census we find a sum of profits taken from the product of labor as follows:

Profit of manufactures	$500,000,000
One-half amount wages of employés	470,000,000
One-third amount farm products	815,000,000
Profits of railroads	180,000,000
Profits of national banks	35,000,000
Grand total	$2,000,000,000

These figures can be proven rather under than above a fair and accurate estimate, as they do not include all the different branches of labor out of which the most exorbitant profits are made by the sober, speculating people who amass wealth which they never created.

This enormous aggregate of two billions of dollars, sufficient to more than pay the entire national debt, is taken every year in the shape of profits from the product of labor and goes to make the millions and hundreds of millions which are used to bribe public officials and oppress the people, as well as to support the scandalous extravagance indulged in by so many of our wealthy people who are trying to ape the aristocracy of despotic countries. And yet the people whose labor produced all this wealth are poor.

J. J. O'NEIL.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ABOVE.

[At the outset a few misunderstandings should be disposed of. THE TRIBUNE has not said that drunkenness was the sole cause of poverty, but that it was the main cause. It is entitled to that unenviable prominence because it not merely consumes unprofitably a part of the wages a man gets, but also deprives him of the power to earn more, or lessens his ability to get those he has been receiving. It is a burning of the candle at both ends.

In the next place it appears to be the impression of Mr. O'Neil that the only persons who are entitled to be called wageworkers are the persons who got during the census year of 1880 $948,000,000 as wages for work done in certain specified manufacturing industries. There were all told only 2,720,000 of them, of whom two millions were males over 16. In speaking of wageworkers, workingmen, or laborers THE TRIBUNE means not this restricted class, but all who receive from employers a stated compensation for their services, they getting a certainty, be it large or small, and the employers taking the uncertainty with the hope that they may pluck a profit out of the business, which many of them never do.

The figures given by Mr. O'Neil appear to be those of the census of 1880, which are now nearly ten years old, and therefore a little antiquated. For his benefit THE TRIBUNE gives the industrial classification of the American people as it was in 1880, and as it will be found to be in 1890—there having been a general gain of about 30 per cent. The figures are instructive:

	1880.	*1890.*
Farmers and planters	4,225,945	5,792,000
Agricultural laborers	3,323,876	4,320,000
Total in agriculture	7,900,000	10,060,000
Professional and personal services	4,074,000	5,796,000
Manufactures (receiving $948,000,000)	2,700,000	3,510,000
Miners, laborers, etc	1,006,000	1,301,000
Trade and transportation	1,810,000	2,353,000
Total	17,490,000	23,020,000

The sixty-five million people of the United States paid for intoxicating drink in 1889 more than a thousand million dollars. This is an immense sum, but the above figures show that there were wageworkers enough to do it, at the rate of only $50 per head, women excluded. It is not charged that the class of men who in 1880 got $948,000,000 in wages, and this year about $1,232,400,000, expended all or nearly all of the thousand millions of drink money.

Farmers drink more or less and so do farm laborers. There is a good deal of whisky drinking in the South among both whites and blacks, far more than is good for them. Many Northern farmers drink occasionally, but the land-tillers do not spend one-quarter as much money per capita for liquor as residents of cities, because (1) they have not the money in their pockets, and (2) they have not the saloon at their doors to run into when thirsty. They are not perpetually tempted with liquor before their noses. If saloons were as frequent in the country as in the city there would be enormously more liquor drank in the rural districts.

There is much liquor-drinking among certain classes of those engaged in professional and personal services. The officeholders of the last Federal Administration and the officeholders under the present City Government were and are generally hard drinkers. But their number is small as compared with that of the millions of wageworkers. It is true that club-men drink, and so do merchants and millionaires. But it must be remembered that they are few in number, comparatively speaking.

It is quite fair to say that of the total intoxicating drink bill of a thousand millions more than two-thirds is paid by those who are rightly classified as city and town wageworkers, while the other one-third is chargeable to the remaining classes of the community. Look at Chicago. There are in the new city at least 4,600 saloons. The rent of each of these buildings has to be paid, and each concern must support one or two families. It is admitted that it is from the wageworkers that the saloons get the bulk of the money which makes them profitable.

Assuming that the average pay of the wageworkers of Chicago is $500 a year, how many of them are there who spend a hundred dollars on drink? Few men, especially those with families to support, squander all their wages at the saloon. They have to pay rent, buy coal, groceries, flour, meat, and get some clothes. But they pinch their families all they can, run behind to landlord, and grocer, and butcher as much as they are allowed to, and devote to drink every cent that they can spare above the barest necessaries of life. At the end of the year, instead of having lived comfortably and having something on hand, such persons are in debt and have lessened their ability to earn wages. How many such individuals does Mr. O'Neil know who spend from 20 to 30 per cent of their income in drink, which they would be better without, and who as a consequence wreck themselves and their homes? If he has seen any such, and if he has lived in Chicago he must have noticed lots of them. He would spend his time more profitably by trying to open their eyes to the horrible folly of their ways than to be writing letters glossing over and belittling their dreadful folly.

The trouble with the majority of wageworkers is not merely that they drink, but that they drink excessively. If Mr. O'Neil had any real interest in workingmen he would preach to them moderation and self-control, and show them how to do away with nine-tenths of the poverty that afflicts them. That would be more practical than quoting a lot of second-hand phrases about the alleged oppression of the manufacturer, and trying to hide, ostrich-like, the real cause of the poverty and misery of millions of wageworkers.]

The Poet's License.

James Russell Lowell's latest lines are the following, the man referred to being ex-President Cleveland:

> Let who has felt compute the strain,
> Of struggle with abuses strong;
> The doubtful course, the helpless pain
> Of seeing best intents go wrong;
> We, who look on with critic eyes,
> Exempt from action's crucial test,
> Human ourselves, at least are wise
> In honoring one who did his best.

This reminds one of the small boy's definition of a certain dinner: "Very good, such as it is, and plenty of it, so far as it goes."—*Baltimore American.*

It may also be regarded as a disappointed mugwump's apology for the total failure of Cleveland to carry out his solemn pledges to the mugs to be a non-partisan and reform President if they would desert their own party and elect him; all of which he coolly broke. After he got into the White House he kicked the ladder over on which he had climbed.

"THE several States created the General Government," says a State rights howler; "the General Government did not create the several States. Consequently the States are greater than the General Government." About once a month that statesman ought to take a look at the Constitution of this country, whose preamble sets forth that "We, THE PEOPLE of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union," etc., and then he ought to retire to his own room and soak his head.

EVERY deer that is shot in Scotland costs the shooter an average of $250. There is very little Bell Telephone stock owned in that country, and few Scotchmen can afford to indulge extensively in deer shooting.

THERE are five families of McGintys in Chicago. They are naturally much scandalized at the notoriety the other McGinty has forced upon them.

ST. PAUL proposes but the weather disposes of her ice palace.

THE boys are already calling the Winnewhaskie aggregation the "Wine-and-Whiskies," which is really much more appropriate.

WE hear of disastrous floods in California and cyclones in Pennsylvania and New York, while Boston has had a narrow escape from being blown away. These things will happen to people who persist in trying to live outside of Chicago's glorious climate.

AT the Christmas-tree festival of a Sunday-school in Pennsylvania last Tuesday evening the Superintendent was seized with the "grip" while telling the children that Santa Claus is a delusion and they must not believe in him any longer. It was a mild punishment for such a cold-blooded and barbarous offense.

> BEFORE another Christmas-Day,
> As things now indicate,
> This land that we so dearly love
> Will all be in the pocket of
> Some English syndicate.

IN A MINOR KEY.

And He Probably Did.

Impecunious Dude—"I'd like to put this gold-headed cane in soak."

Pawnbroker (examining it and handing it back)—"In that case I guess you'll have to keep on carrying one end of it in your mouth, my friend."

Still His Opinion.

"I only wish to say," feebly spoke a mangled passenger as he dragged himself out from under the wreck made by a terrific railway collision, "that, in my opinion, nobody is to blame for this accident." And he then peacefully breathed his last. He was a Coroner.

No Postponement on Account of the Epidemic.

Young Mr. Polhemus (taking her hand)—"Darling, our—k-chew!—wedding will—k-chee!—take place tomorrow evening—ah-kit-chew! Kit-chew!—just the same, will it not?"

His Darling (tremulously)—"It shall be—k-chee! k-chee!—just as you—k-choo!—say, William."

His Ailment.

Grindstone (looking extremely rocky)—"Kiljordan, I think I've got that new disease—what do you call it?—Russian—Russian——"

Kiljordan (eying him coldly)—"Rushin' the can is all that ails you, Grindstone."

PERSONALS.

Ex-Gov. Foster of Ohio is said to be casting a longing eye in the direction of the Russian mission.

Miss Agnes Borket of Buffalo has sued a railroad for $10,000 for the loss of her beauty, occasioned by a blow in the face from a train.

Gen. Reuben Davis, a cousin of Jefferson Davis, says the latter was worth nearly $200,000 when the war began and nothing at its close.

Robert Browning, it now appears pretty well established, was of Hebrew origin. His mother's maiden name was Wiedemann. His father was a trusted clerk of the Rothschilds at a time when the famous firm was supposed to employ none but persons of their own faith. But the family passed for Dissenters. The poet always took the keenest interest in Jewish history and legend.

Divine & Bible is the name of a firm engaged in the whisky business at Jericho Springs, Mo. They do not represent the spirit of the Scriptures.

Mrs. Fannie B. Ward has started on a trip as news correspondent through South America. The journey will occupy a year and will extend through every division of that country.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, lectured in Jefferson City in 1866 to seven people three of whom were deadheads. Since that time Stanley has grown faster than Jefferson City.

Bernard Flaherty was the first newsboy who ever sold a copy of the New York *Sun* upon the street. He afterwards went upon the stage and became rich and famous as Barney Williams.

Joseph Lola, Governor of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians, consisting of 520 members, at Pleasant Point, near Eastport, Me., has sent to President Harrison a sealskin cured by his people, while Mrs. Lola sends to Mrs. Harrison a number of baskets made by the same hands.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage is rich. He makes more than any other lecturer and lectures oftener. He is up for the highest bidder, and inexperienced managers of lyceums take great risks on him, but the doctor has an invariable rule, "Settle before the lecture and avoid misunderstanding."

Maj. J. B. Pond says Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, cleared $31,000 in one lecture season in Australia and John B. Gough, Thomas Nast, and others have made as high or higher amounts in this country. Maj. Pond thinks that Bill Nye is increasing his bank account by about $1,000 a week from his writings and entertainments.

The Rev. Dr. Storrs has written a stern denial of the statement which recently appeared in print, that "he finds material help from a cigar when engrossed in study," and says the syndicate which published his views on smoking, along with those of other clergymen, appended the above words, which he denounces as a forgery.

John W. Bookwalter, one of the Democratic Senatorial candidates in Ohio, owns the largest cultivated farm in this country. It lies on the Nebraska line, south of Beatrice, and the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern road runs through it. It contains nearly 13,000 acres, covering twenty square miles, all under an excellent state of cultivation.

Emin Pasha's fall from the balcony is explained by the Liverpool *Mercury:* "It was the banquet in the desert that did it. For many years Emin had been deep in Africa, far from champagne. He had embraced Mohammedanism and had followed the abstaining commands of the Prophet. No sooner is he brought back to civilization than the cup is set before him again, with such consequences that he who was rescued from death in the wilds is nearly a prey to death on the confines of Christendom."

CURRENT NOTES.

The game cock is always pretty well heeled when he goes out on a business trip.—*Jamestown News.*

Respectability is contagious, but, like other contagions, you can't always catch it when you want it.—*Puck.*

Unlike the majority of things in this queer world fogs are always mist until they are gone.—*Baltimore American.*

Miss X.—"That Italian Count seems to lead a rather monotonous life." Mrs. Y.—"Yes; I notice he never has any change."—*Life.*

Book Fiend—"I have here——" Victim—"Do you see that door?" Book Fiend—"Yes, excellent fit, isn't it? Now, this book—— Ten dollars, please. Thanks."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Growling is as natural to some people as eating. When St. Peter stops them at the gate to examine their passports they will be certain to mutter something about red tape.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Mrs. Fussy—"I wonder why Dr. Fourthly always has his sermons type-written!" Mr. Grump—"Out of pure gratitude. You don't know how that invention has boomed the matrimonial market!"—*Life.*

Hal (just home from college)—"Grandma, your head reminds me of our last chase with the hounds in Cambridge." Grandma—"How is that, my boy?" Hal—"Why the hare is nowhere."—*Kearney Enterprise.*

Mamma—"Well, Willie, what good resolve are you going to make for the new year?" Willie—"I won't fight with Johnny any more." Mamma—"I'm very glad my little son sees how wrong and sinful it is to fight." Willie—"Yes'm. He always licks me."—*Munsey's Weekly.*

First Stranger—"Yes, I believe firmly in the influence of heredity. Take my own case, for instance. All my ancestors for generations have been men of letters or have been connected with literature in some way." Second Stranger—"And you follow in their footsteps?" First Stranger—"Yes, I am a book agent."—*America.*

Alonzo—"What's the matter, old chap? You don't seem in very good humor." Algernon—"I should think not. Look at this box of cigars Augustus has sent me for Christmas." Alonzo—"You ought not to feel bad over that." Algernon—"I would not ordinarily, but it's the same box I sent him when he won a bet from me last week."—*America.*

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

At the Auditorium last evening Bellini's "La Sonnambula" was presented to a large audience. The cast was as follows: Amina, Mme. Adelina Patti; Lisa, Mme. Bauermeister; Teresa, Mme. Claire; Il Conte Rudolfo, Sig. Marcassa; Alessio, Sig. Migliara; Un Notario, Sig. Bieletto; and Elvino, Sig. Ravelli. The setting of the first scene represented a rural spot, apparently in the outskirts of a Swiss village. On either side were picturesque buildings and in the background, to the right the village church, a small edifice the tower of which appeared to have settled somewhat unevenly, as it leaned slightly to one side. The execution of the setting was extremely artistic and effective. Mme. Bauermeister's singing of her first solo number, "Tutto è gioja," was artistic and tasteful. The number showed that her voice is of excellent compass besides being of the agreeable quality that has already been noted. In her scene with Alessio, who torments her with unwelcome attentions, she acted with naturalness and grace. Mme. Patti's first air was the "Come per me sereno." It was smoothly sung, only once or twice the upper A flat being a little impure in intonation. At the close she was applauded, but the manifestation of approbation could scarcely be called general. The elaborate passages which occur later in the scene were also done with something of her old ease and precision. Early in the evening she received the usual floral offering and later another. In her duet with Ravelli, "Son geloso," her high note in the climax was not of good quality though loud. However, it had its effect with the audience, which applauded it heartily. Once during this duet it appeared as if she had forgotten her music—which is somewhat surprising in view of the number of times she has sung it in the past.

Sig. Ravelli as Elvino made an excellent impression. In the air, "Prendi: l'a nel ti dono," his first important solo number, there was an unusual tenderness in his tone. It was beautifully phrased and shaded in spite of the fact that he seemed to be suffering from a slight cold. Once only one of his high notes was a trifle false. Throughout the opera he sang with admirable taste, and in the scene where he discovers Amina's supposed perfidy he rose to a height of really impressive dramatic expression. Sig. Marcasso was the Count. His air "Vi ravviso" was sung almost without expression or gesture, and his vibrato injured the effect of his work. As regards his intonation it was reasonably good up to the closing phrase, in which he fell somewhat from the key. As a whole, though he was deficient in action, his singing was fairly acceptable. His best work, perhaps, was done in the air "Tu non sai." Mme. Patti's work in the ensemble, at the close of the bedchamber scene, showed more than any other portion of the opera the loss of penetrating, carrying power in her medium register. Its tendency, too, is to swerve from the key as soon as she pushes it for the sake of producing a dramatic effect.

Mme. Claire's narration of the phantom appearance was well considered, and as effective as the nature of the music allowed. The "Phantom Chorus," which followed, was no doubt intended to freeze the blood with horror, but the advances in the musical characterization of the weird and unearthly through the instrumentality of music have been so extensive since "La Sonnambula" used to delight the grandfathers of the present generation that it made but little impression. In fact, respect for that opera is one of the legacies received from our ancestors—entitled to be laid aside when the world has advanced beyond it, as it has certainly done now. The music is rather pretty, but insipid, and while there is a bit of chorus in the first act, "Vivi felice," that might serve well enough as a gospel hymn, there are others that are scarcely above the average standard of comic opera—if, indeed, they reach that standard. The musical treatment is much of it extremely weak and unimpressive. Sig. Migliara made an excellent Allessio, and Sig. Bieletto was good in the small part of the notary. On account of the illness of Sig. Tamagno it has been found necessary to change the opera for this afternoon, so that instead of the "Huguenots" "Faust" will be given, with Mme. Albani as Marguerite and Sig. Vicini as Faust.



TO TAKE A KINGLY OATH.

CARLOS I. TO BE PROCLAIMED TODAY WITH STATELY CEREMONY.

Program for the Great Festival at Lisbon—Germany, Italy, and Portugal to Unite in a Protest Against Their Subjects in Brazil Being Naturalized—The Native Council of India Agrees on a Plan of Political Organization—General Foreign News.

LISBON, Dec. 27.—The program for the great festival tomorrow is as follows: His Majesty Carlos I. will proceed at 11 a. m. to the palace of Necessidades, and there before the assembled Cortes take the oath of office. He will then be proclaimed to the people from the balcony of the palace King of Portugal and Algarves. A procession will then be formed of the King and all the State dignitaries, who will go to the Church of Santo Domingo and hear the Te Deum, and thence to the town hall, where the President of the municipal government will hand to the King the keys of the City of Lisbon. In the evening the city will be illuminated, and Sunday there will be a grand review of the garrison. Places for the show are selling at high prices and bouquets are in enormous demand.



KING CARLOS I.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The British squadron of action has been ordered to rendezvous at Gibraltar in order to be in readiness to move at once to Lisbon. The Temeraire has already arrived and the Colossus and Benbow left Malta this afternoon. This is interpreted as indicating that the Government no longer apprehends that a quasi-warlike movement will add to the irritation already existing or stand in the way of a peaceful solution of the troubles.

CANNOT CONVICT MOUSSA BEY.

Missionaries Knapp and Robinson Undertake a Big Contract.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Though there is no doubt that Messrs. Knapp and Robinson, the two American missionaries who have brought charges of outrageous assault against Moussa Bey, have abundant grounds for their accusations, the opinion is generally prevalent that they have taken a big contract to prove their case in a Turkish court, even with the assistance of the American and British diplomatic representatives at the Porte. With their case already weakened by religious prejudice it is surmised that the unsupported testimony of the two gentlemen will have little or no weight against the swarm of witnesses who, although it is probable they were not in Armenia when the alleged outrage took place, and perhaps were never there, may be depended upon to swear to anything and everything except the truth.

Then, too, the defense will probably be set up that the reverend gentlemen were themselves the aggressors in having interfered in matters which did not concern them. It will be held by the Turkish officials that if any outrages were committed they were simply incidental to the official action enjoining the gentlemen from further attempts to usurp the functions of government.

It is proper to say that all accounts agree that a more worthy, self-sacrificing, and conscientious body of men than that composing the great army of missionaries sent from American to foreign lands can be recruited from no other country on the globe. But it is also proper to say that there are a few among them whose connection with Christian teaching in any capacity is as disgraceful as would be the appearance of an Archbishop or a Cardinal in the prize-ring, and who bring a great body of zealous Christian workers into undeserved ridicule and contempt.

THREE NATIONS WILL PROTEST.

Portugal, Germany, and Italy Object to the Program in Brazil.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Portugal, Germany, and Italy will shortly send a collective note to the Provisional Government of Brazil protesting against the Government's scheme in regard to the naturalization of foreigners residing in Brazil.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The Brazilian Consul-General, Salvadore Mendonca, telegraphs C. R. Flint & Co. from Washington that he has received cables from Brazil preparing him for bad news. He continues, however, to have confidence in the strength of the Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—Mr. Valente, the Brazilian Minister, has received a cablegram from Ruy Barboza, the Minister of Finance of the Provisional Government of Brazil, dated Rio Janeiro, Dec. 27, of which the following is a translation:

Silveira Martins, who was transported, has acknowledged to the police authorities the wisdom of the act of banishment. Ex-Premier Ouro Preto has been banished on account of acts of conspiracy on the part of his followers.

The imperial family, because of their having changed their attitude, were deprived of the civil list and the subsidy. The Provisional Government maintained the civil list as an act of mere tolerance unheard of in any other revolution, and added to this a subsidy of $2,500,000. The Emperor accepted both here, but on his arrival in Europe, under the advice of disastrous counselors who had brought about the fall of the monarchy, refused the subsidy because it was an act of the revolution, but accepted the civil list as a right based upon law. In view of this denial of the legitimacy of the revolution which has been sanctioned by the whole country, our measure cutting off the civil list and subsidy was an act of mere common sense. These measures have here met with general support. Let Europe reflect on her revolutions effected at the expense of floods of blood and great financial disasters. We have accomplished ours without one drop of blood and the least financial trouble. Whoever thus conducts himself in the most trying moments must be able to manage his affairs with sufficient discretion and judgment. He shall continue to respect all rights, maintain the tribunals, organize the administration, observe all contracts, and keep up the budget; but any attempt against public order will be repressed with implacable severity. Commerce, agriculture, and the working classes call upon us to assume this attitude. We shall hand over to the constitutional convention the republic intact. Those who believe that this convention is called to decide between the Republic and the monarchy are mistaken. The monarchy is out of the question. The constitutional convention will only have to organize the Republic. There is no more monarchical party here. The European press should not be misled by newsmongers whose machinations are here objects either of amazement or derision. These mistakes of the press foment here schemes of disturbance, but the dilemma is now simply republic or anarchy.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Native Congress of India Agreed on a Plan of Political Action.

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.—The native Congress has agreed upon a plan of political organization for India which is to be presented to Parliament.

The essential features are that there shall be a popular electoral or representative body formed upon the basis of twelve members for every million of the population, this great body to be controlled by an inner one formed of selected persons from its own number, and an Imperial Council constituted upon the basis of one member for every 5,000,000 of the population. Provincial Councils are also proposed. Mr. Bradlaugh will frame the bill and introduce it into Parliament.

Reforms in the French Parliament.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The Republican groups have agreed upon a plan for important reforms in parliamentary procedure, the object being to prevent parliamentarians from smothering the will of the executive. They propose that interpellations shall be restricted to one day in the week, and that power shall be given to the Chamber to adjourn six times any question addressed to the Government.

Zanzibaris Are Discontented.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 27.—The Sultan of Zanzibar opposes the efforts of Portugal and the Government of the Congo State to enlist Zanzibar natives for their service. The Zanzibaris attached to the Stanley expedition are discontented, their savings having been appropriated by the Arabs. It is reported the Sultan is the chief gainer from their services.

Count Karolyi's Fatal Accident.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—Count Aloys Karolyi de Nagy Karoly, formerly Ambassador to Great Britain and Germany, died suddenly while hunting on his estate at Pressburg, Hungary. When found his neck was broken. It is not certain whether he was attacked with apoplexy and fell from his horse or whether he fell and broke his neck.

France and England Agree.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says: The French Government has as good as come to terms with England regarding the conversion of the Egyptian debt, England reserving the option when to evacuate Egypt and the right of reoccupying there under case of necessity.

Franciscan Nuns in Trouble.

MUNICH, Dec. 27.—Three Franciscan nuns at Dachau, near this city, have been sentenced to imprisonment for short terms for practicing upon the hysterical credulity of a girl pupil, and deceiving her by various illusions of pretended supernatural character.

Don't Wish the River Opened.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27.—The Chinese customs authorities have purchased the steamer Kuling with the object of preventing the opening up of the Upper Yang-tse-Kiang.

It is reported that the Pekin authorities are about to issue silver coinage.

Inspected the Flagship Chicago.

LISBON, Dec. 27.—The Chicago, flagship of the American squadron here, was today visited and inspected by Señor Frederico Ressano Garcia, Secretary of the Portuguese Navy.

Heavy Frosts in Hungary.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—Platen Lake in Hungary is frozen over and many persons have driven across in carriages. This is an unprecedented occurrence.

Anxiety for Emin Pasha.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 27.—Emin Pasha has had a relapse. There is secondary hemorrhage from the ear, and great anxiety is felt.

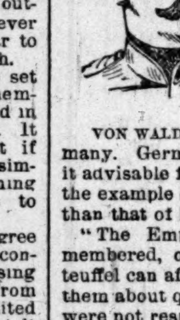
WILL IT BE COUNT VON WALDERSEE?

The Possible Successor of the Great German Chancellor.

Baroness Althea Salvador in the New York *World:* I have just made a flying trip through Germany and reached Berlin at the time Count von Waldersee made the statement so much talked of by the press—a statement in which he denies the accusation that he wishes war. Herr von Waldersee has great confidence in Prussia, and believes that her army is superior to that of any other nation.

A diplomat well informed as to affairs in Berlin said to me:

"Count von Waldersee believes that Prussia is so strong that no country will dare attack her, but that if she were attacked she could meet the combined Powers with certainty of victory. Waldersee succeeds Von Moltke, and I believe that some day, when Bismarck shall be superannuated, Waldersee will be not only chief of the army but the chief of political affairs in Germany. Germans are divided in opinion. Is it advisable for the young Emperor to follow the example of his great-grandfather rather than that of his grandfather?



VON WALDERSEE.

"The Emperor William I., it will be remembered, once said: 'Bismarck and Manteuffel can affirm that I have never consulted them about questions concerning which they were not responsible. I never speak of the army with Bismarck, never of political subjects with Gen. von Manteuffel.'

"You ask if Count von Waldersee is a favorite? I cannot answer, but his rising fortune occupies the German mind, and although his star only rose yesterday, although at present it shines modestly, yet, like electricity, it is more remarkable from the length of its rays than from the intensity of its light."

Another diplomat displayed more astonishment at the success of Count von Waldersee:

"Who is he? Before Von Moltke's resignation we heard of him only as one hears of hundreds of German officers. Of course, he is the son of a General, and has been in service nearly forty years. He has great capacity, and many times has displayed his zeal, his talent. But he has often, often been obliged to step to the rear when great questions have been pending. Do you remember that when the war of 1870 began Count von Waldersee was military attaché of the German Embassy in Paris? Then he knew every defect in the French military system, and when peace was declared, the Commune conquered, and Thiers at the head of the Government, Count (then Colonel) von Waldersee was made German Chargé d'Affaires in Paris.

"The General-in-Chief of the army occupying Alsace and Lorraine was Gen. von Manteuffel, and in all the arrangements made between France and Germany, in all the petitions sent to Manteuffel, Waldersee was overlooked. Soon after Count von Arnim was sent to Paris as Ambassador, and Waldersee disappeared from the horizon. The French must be surprised to see him reappear, surrounded by so much splendor."



HERBERT BISMARCK.

A German pastor gave me another phase of Count von Waldersee's life:

"The General is a sincere Christian, and when he took the oath of allegiance to the constitution and the Emperor, in the Prussian House of Lords, he added of his own free will: 'In the name of Jesus Christ, in view of my eternal safety. Amen.'"

The Countess von Waldersee was the widow of Prince Frederic of Schleswig-Holstein, consequently, by marriage, a relative of the Empress of Germany. The Emperor and Empress have often been guests of Countess von Waldersee.

From what I heard in official circles of Berlin there is no doubt about the jealousy existing between Count von Waldersee and Herbert von Bismarck. The old Chancellor must die and Herbert thinks he must be the successor of his father, and now Gen. von Waldersee appears already successor of Von Moltke and the possible successor of Prince von Bismarck.

When the Chancellor dies the constitution of Prussia must be changed, for now, instead of the German Empire, it is certainly the Empire of the Chancellor, and, with the policy of the new Emperor, there will be required in Bismarck's place a universal genius, an omniscient as well as omnipotent Chancellor. He must understand the army as he understands political questions, and the friends of Herbert von Bismarck are trying to prove that because he is the son of a great man he must need be great himself.

There are those who say that Herbert is Count and Minister because his father is Prince and Chancellor. And I think it must be acknowledged that Herbert is the son of his father rather than son of his own works. He now accompanies the young Emperor in all his voyages. He went to Athens for the marriage of the Duke of Sparta, and then to Constantinople to explain the advantages of the triple alliance to the Pashas of the Sublime Porte. All these expeditions are planned by the Chancellor, who dreams of a wonderful future for his son.

There have been some disgraceful episodes in Herbert's life. Once he became enamored with the charms of Princess von Carolath-Beuthen, wife of a German Durchlaucht, and daughter of a Prince von Hatzfeldt. In 1881, from Berlin and an indignant husband, the couple fled to Switzerland.

For weeks their whereabout were not discovered, and the aged Chancellor, who had never been known to allow the escape of a criminal, could not find his own son. With lovers the despot has no sympathy, and never did he show greater hardness of heart than when Count Herbert wished to marry the woman who had sacrificed husband, position, reputation, everything, because of her love for him. An attack from the European Powers could not have made "Germany's strongest son more agitated, more inflexible, than did this insolent request" from his own heir. Threats and promises succeeded, however; Herbert returned to Berlin, and the Princess journeyed to Florence. What a contrast in their lives! She, thrust down from a high position to live in solitude and obscurity; he, raised by the Kaiser to high rank in the Empire, the equal of his father in the Ministerial Council, the possible successor of the one who holds in his hand the destiny of all Europe.

HELD BY THE COLOMBIANS.

THREE AMERICAN SCHOONERS WILL BE CONFISCATED.

Other Seizures Attempted—An Appeal to Secretary Blaine—Only One Ocean Steamship Overdue and That the Glasgow—Mr. Preble's Scheme for Consolidating the Embarrassed Stationery Concerns—An Electric Light Company Superintendent Indicted for Manslaughter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—[Special.]—It is the intention of the Colombian authorities to confiscate the three schooners now in their hands at Carthagena, and if any other American vessels go down the gunboat La Popa will be pretty sure to swoop down upon them. This information came today to the New York traders engaged in the importation of cocoanuts, ivory, nuts, and turquois shells from the San Blas coast. There are three vessels lying in this port now loaded and ready to sail, but their owners are holding them until it is known what Secretary of State Blaine proposes to do in the matter. The brigantine Nile, arriving here last Tuesday, only escaped capture because the gunboat La Popa was otherwise engaged. Foster & Co., whose two vessels, the Willis and the Julien, are lying as prizes at Carthagena, received a cablegram from Capt. Perry of the Edith Coombs, now lying at Colon, today. The schooner was sent down to pick up the goods already paid for lying at different small ports along the San Blas coast. Capt. Perry's cable stated that both the Prefect and Treasurer at Colon refused a license to the schooner.

"It means simply," said Mr. Foster, "that the Colombians are bound to drive out all foreign trade. Our losses amount now to $10,000, and we are under heavy expense in chartering the Coombs, which is an elephant on our hands at Colon."

The seizures were instigated by native merchants, and notably a trader named Rodriquez and another named Valentine de Leon. These men were on board the La Popa when the seizures were made.

ELECTRIC LIGHT OFFICIAL INDICTED.

Supt. Pierce of the Brush Company Held on the Charge of Manslaughter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The grand jury this afternoon handed in an indictment for manslaughter against Supt. Charles W. Pierce of the Brush Electric Light company, one of whose lamps was responsible for the death of Clerk Harris on Eighth avenue a short time ago. Shortly after 3 o'clock the Superintendent walked into Col. Fellows' office and surrendered himself. He was accompanied by William T. Moore, the President of the Brush company. President Moore told the Bail Clerk he was ready to give bonds for Supt. Pierce and after qualifying in the sum of $50,000 his bond for $2,500 was accepted and Pierce was again a free man. For over three weeks this grand jury has been endeavoring to place the responsibility for the deaths of Lineman Clausen, who was roasted by an electric wire of the North New York company, and of Harry Harris, who was instantly killed by a Brush light wire in front of his employer's store on Eighth avenue. During the three weeks the jury has examined twenty-five witnesses, who, with the exception of the eye-witnesses to the tragedies, were all electrical experts. In its report the grand jury says:

The grand jury has listened to a great deal of testimony of so-called experts in the appliance of electricity for the production of light, many of whom are retained by or are interested in the various electric light companies. There was a diversity of opinion among them as to the danger to life and property, and, notwithstanding this, the loss of life and the destruction of valuable property continues, and if permitted to go on life and property will be daily menaced—a condition of affairs which no adequate plan has been devised to prevent. It is manifest that legislative action should be invoked at once to provide a means of preventing further casualties by electric currents.

TYPHUS-FEVER IN NEW YORK CITY.

Three Undoubted Cases of the Dread Disease Reported—Precautions Taken.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The news that three undoubted cases of typhus-fever had appeared in this city created considerable excitement today, and from all quarters inquiries poured in upon the distracted Board of Health to know whether there was any danger of a spread of the dread disease. To all these anxious queries Dr. Edson or Dr. Bryant returned evasive answers. Neither gentleman would admit that the cases were true typhus. Dr. Edson was of the opinion that in the present cases, assuming that they are typhus, the germs of the disease were taken on the steamer Westernland in the baggage of the emigrants. The germs were in all probability not released until the opening of the baggage on shore. The three cases now under careful surveillance at North Brother Island are George Bader, Lawrence Richter, and Sigmund Stouse. They were doing as well today as could be expected, but in reality there was but little change in their condition. Richter's case is the best developed of the three. His skin has already begun to exhibit the spots peculiar to the disease. Every possible precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the contagion, both at Ward's Island and Bellevue Hospital.

CONSOLIDATE THE THREE COMPANIES

Preble's Scheme to Wipe Out the Indebtedness of the Embarrassed Concerns.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The failure of the Wabash Manufacturing company of Chicago was not altogether a surprise to the merchants engaged in the stationery trade in this city. The Western concern was closely connected with J. B. Sheffield & Son of Saugerties and J. Q. Preble & Co. of this city, both of which concerns made assignments some days ago. In an interview today Mr. Preble said that an effort would be made to consolidate the three companies into one with a capital of about $1,200,000. The creditors of the companies now embarrassed would be given stock representing 50 per cent of their claim. According to Mr. Preble the business under this method could be successfully conducted and the entire indebtedness of the three companies wiped out in less than eight months. This plan is considered feasible by some of the creditors, but whether all the creditors will agree to it is not yet determined. O. H. Greenleaf, President of the Holyoke Paper company and one of the creditors who has been investigating the affairs of the insolvent firms, expresses his confidence that the assets of the three concerns will abundantly meet their liabilities if properly handled.

REMOVED BY PRESIDENT DEPEW.

Charles A. Pool of the New York Central Minus an Easy and Lucrative Post.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—[Special.]—President Chauncey M. Depew of the New York Central railroad company, on recommendation of the directors of the company, has written to Charles A. Pool, manager of the grain department of the company, demanding his resignation, to take effect Jan. 1. Mr. Pool will be succeeded by R. L. Douglas, Superintendent of the Western Transit Company. Mr. Pool has for several years past received the snug salary of $10,000 per annum from the railroad company for work which is not particularly onerous, so it is said. He is a member of the Produce Exchange, and the firm name is Charles A. Pool & Co., whose office is on the first floor of the building at the corner of Broadway and Beaver street, opposite the Produce Exchange. His partner is S. McK. Twombley, W. H. Vanderbilt's son-in-law. He is the "Co." in the firm. There are several stories out which are intended to explain Mr. Pool's removal. One is that he speculated in grain against the rules of the company.

ONLY ONE STEAMSHIP OVERDUE.

That the State of Alabama, Which Is Nearly a Week Late—The Others All Right.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—[Special.]—A list of sixteen steamships alleged to be overdue was published by an afternoon paper today. Some of the vessels were declared to be a week and more late, and one was said to be twelve days beyond her usual time. A careful investigation shows only one steamer which can fairly be said to be overdue. This is the State of Alabama. She left Glasgow Dec. 6 and ought to have been here Dec. 21. The Wisconsin, which is alleged to be overdue three days, was not expected until yesterday. The others are about due tomorrow. Their agents are not anxious about them. Even the fastest steamers, including the City of Paris, have been late in making the western trips, so persistent have been the westerly gales. The vessels going the other way have made good time.

MISCELLANEOUS NEW YORK NEWS.

Gen. Sherman on That Search for Southern Treasure—Papa Huntington's Present.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Charlotte, N. C., says that there is a considerable stir in Kershaw County, South Carolina, over the appearance there of two strangers who say that they have been specially commissioned by John Sherman to search for a rich treasure which was buried there in 1865 by Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman when his army passed through that State. According to this story the treasure is of the value of between $100,000 and $200,000, consisting of jewelry and coin, and it was buried on Lynch's Creek, about eighteen miles from Camden, in a big canvas bag.

A reporter called upon Gen. Sherman at his residence, No. 75 West Seventy-first street, tonight to find out what he knew about this fabulous treasure. He was much astonished when he heard about the buried treasure.

"I'm sure," he said, grimly, "they are welcome to any treasure they can find along my route in that campaign, but as for my hiding any or my brother, John Sherman, sending people to look after it, why, it's all bosh and nonsense."

The General pulled out his old war maps and showed that he did not march within fifty miles of the place where the treasure is said to have been buried.

Asked by the Sailors and Firemen.

The Sailors' and Firemen's Union, which was recently organized in this city by an individual sent from Europe for that purpose, held a meeting tonight in this city and indorsed a circular which is to be sent at once to the Maritime Exchange and to all the ship-owners in this port, demanding a substantial increase in wages for sailors and firemen. It has determined to back up their demands with a monster demonstration to be held simultaneously with the meeting of the conference committees tomorrow. Processions will be sent along the river fronts during the afternoon, and in the evening the body will form on Broadway in the neighborhood of Bowling Green and march to the Cooper Institute, where a public mass-meeting will be held. In this movement the Sailors' and Firemen's Union will have the support of the several 'Longshoremen's unions, so that altogether about 30,000 men will take part.

Embezzler Chu Fung Captured.

Chu Fung, the young Sunday-school teacher, interpreter, and Napoleon of finance of Chinatown, who disappeared a week ago after having obtained from Chinese merchants and others some $35,000, has been caught. The detectives of Inspector Byrnes' staff had him remanded in the Tombs Police Court this afternoon. The detectives refused to say where they captured the wily prisoner or to give any information about him. He is a fine-looking Chinaman and was attired in clothes of the latest American cut. It was supposed at the time he fled that he had gone to Canada or shipped on some boat for China. He got away with $30,000 or $35,000, but it is not known how much of it was recovered.

Death of "Polo Jim."

"Polo Jim," the tall, dark-skinned, smiling, good-natured, vehement, faithful young colored man who for several years past has been a most familiar figure on all the race tracks throughout the country where James F. Caldwell wielded the starter's flag, is dead, having succumbed to an attack of pneumonia at his home in this city. "Jim" was Starter Caldwell's right hand assistant, his special duty being to arrange the horses in line for the start, and help keep them in position until the flag should fall. In this occupation he assisted in the starts for some of the greatest stake races ever run in America, and was without a peer in his own line of business.

Russian and Polish Hebrews Disagree.

The convention of Russian and Polish Hebrews seems to have ended in failure. The object of the gathering was to unite the socialistic and anarchistic factions so that they "could work harmoniously and spread the propaganda." But they couldn't agree. The Socialists wanted the proposed paper published entirely after their own notions, while the Anarchists wished the publication conducted according to their ideas, with all copy written in red ink. The Socialists have rather the best of it, as they have a much larger following than the Anarchists. Both factions are determined to publish papers and vigorous editorials are looked for.

For Huntington's Son-in-Law.

Drawings were filed at the Building Bureau today for a five-story residence for Collis P. Huntington, the railroad magnate. The building will be a granite pile of irregular shape, with large windows surmounted by heavily carved stone. Ornamented chimneys will be prominent features of the roof. The house is to stand on the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street. It will have a frontage of 62 feet on the avenue, a depth of 162 feet on the street, and will be 88 feet in height. The house will cost a quarter of a million and will be good enough for the railroad king's royal son-in-law.

An Elaborate Christmas Present.

One of the most interesting reports that Wall street has heard lately was afloat today with reference to the Vanderbilts and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan of the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. The announcement was to the effect that Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, representing the Vanderbilt system of railroads, had caused to be prepared by Tiffany & Co. a service of plate costing $50,000, and that it was to be Mr. Morgan's Christmas-tide remembrance.

Opposition to the Atchison Plan.

The Atchison voting trust scheme, by which the affairs of the reorganized company are to be administered for ten years by nominees of Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., is meeting with considerable opposition. The banking firm, however, announce that the plan is being favorably received and that the stockholders are surrendering their votes quite as rapidly as was anticipated. It is expected that the English holders will make a good deal of trouble.

This and That.

Counsel for the condemned Japanese murderer Jugigo, who was taken to Sing Sing to await execution by electricity, has appealed his case and the execution will consequently be staid.

Counsel for Mrs. Robert Ray Hamilton today filed her answer to her husband's complaint in his suit for an annulment of the marriage. She puts a general denial of her husband's allegations against her, including the averment that she was married prior to her union with him.

The stock and fixtures of the four floors at No. 385 Broadway, occupied by Lewis S. Cox & Co. as cloak and jersey manufacturers, being a branch of Mr. Cox's Philadelphia establishment, were seized by a Deputy Sheriff today under attachments for $8,000 in favor of New York creditors.

In the trial of Dock Commissioners Edwin A. Post and James Matthews before Mayor Grant, it was shown by documentary evidence at today's hearing that the city has apparently lost thousands of dollars because the Dock Commissioners ordered the payment by the city of dredging bills that ought to have been paid by individuals.

Helping the Donkey.

The late Emperor Frederick, when he was Crown Prince, while walking in the woods near the palace at Potsdam one morning perceived an old milk woman who was pounding the ass attached to her milk wagon and talking in an excited tone to the balky animal.

"What's the matter, my good woman?" asked the Prince.

"I am in a great hurry to serve my customers with milk," replied the old woman, who did not know the Prince, "and this accursed brute refuses to budge; but if you would be kind enough to pull him by the ears while I warm him up behind with this club he will go right along."

The good-natured Prince seized the animal by the ears and tugged away, while the old woman mauled the brute with her cudgel. Sure enough the donkey trotted on, much to the joy of the woman.

When the Prince told his mother about it she rebuked him for being so familiar with the lower orders, whereupon the Prince laughingly replied: "My father has helped many a donkey along at court."

BREVITIES BY CABLE.

Thomas Oldham Barlow, R. A., the engraver, is dead in London.

The Mansoura sailed from Bagamoyo yesterday for Mombasa, to proceed thence to Suez. Maj. Stairs and some of Emin's troops are on board.

The latest news from Col. Tievitzoff's expedition is that it will pass the winter at Nia, in Chinese Turkestan, and will enter Thibet in the spring.

Dom Pedro yesterday at Oporto visited the memorial chapel of Carlos Alberto of Sardinia and the château where the father of the late King Victor Emmanuel of Italy died.

Serpa Pinto is returning to Europe upon the plea of ill health. His dispatches to the Government declare that the English officials have written him their thanks for his services in Nyassa land.

TALKS TO THE TEACHERS.

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED BY THE CONVENTION AT SPRINGFIELD.

Attorney-General Hunt's Paper on the Principles of Compulsory Education the Chief Feature of the General Meeting—Topics Touched On by the Various Sections—County Superintendents Vote Down an Obnoxious Resolution—Officers Elected for the Coming Year.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The teachers have captured the city and are enjoying their respite from the wearisome labor of the school-room. Teachers do not always conduct themselves as examples of the ideas which they promulgate in educating the youthful mind. Had they been scholars this morning and the presiding officer the teacher about 600 would have received long black marks in the "tardy" column. The convention was to have met at 9 o'clock, but it was nearly forty-five minutes later before a sufficient number had reported to proceed with business.

The discussion before the general meeting this morning was opened by Attorney-General George Hunt, taking for his subject, "The Principles of Compulsory Education." His deductions were that it was not an unreasonable request on the part of the State that every child should be compelled to attend school a certain length of time each year for the purpose of receiving a common school education. Many foreign nations had such a law in force and it was working successfully. That State which exercised the great powers of taxation was entitled to have the youth of today, who were to be its future citizens, educated. Some of the more salient points of his argument were brought out as follows:

Realizing that the education of the masses is essential not only to the general welfare but to governmental security nearly every constitutional Government of Europe has already adopted the policy of compulsory attendance at school. Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Greece have all made statutory provision requiring children to attend school and recognizing the right to compel attendance. If the necessity for general education is so evident as to induce such action on the part of the Governments just mentioned how much more strongly does the necessity suggest itself in a Government of the people? That popular education is a matter of State concern, and that the founders of our system contemplated that the States should exercise their powers for its promotion, is conclusively shown by our entire history.

Since the people of this State found themselves in a condition so to do they provided by law a liberal system of free schools, to the end that all the children of the State might avail themselves of the advantages thus afforded to acquire a liberal education. Under the Constitution of 1848 this system was greatly expanded and no one has ever seriously questioned the advantages that have accrued, both to the State and the individual, on account of this liberal policy. So fully had this come to be recognized as part of the settled policy of the State that the convention which framed our present Constitution inserted therein an express mandate to the Legislature relating to this matter.

PROVIDING FOR FREE SCHOOLS.

In pursuance of this provision the General Assembly, showing a willing obedience to the command of the people, the source of all authority in the State, has provided for a free school system. By the law the school directors or board of education are commanded to provide "a sufficient number of free schools for the accommodation of all children in the district over the age of 6 and under 21 years, and to secure for all such children the right and opportunity to an equal education in such free schools."

An elementary education is thus the right of every child in the State of Illinois. Equally uncontrovertible is the right of the State for its own welfare to have the child educated. Let the child progress sufficiently in the path of idleness to commit a crime and no one will question the right of the State to deprive it of all personal liberty by incarcerating it in prison, even though the effect of this sovereign act, as is often the case, be to make the child more a criminal than before.

The consent of the parent to the punishment of the child will not be asked when the child commits crime; nor should the right of the State to secure to the child the benefits of a free school education, a strong security against crime, depend upon parental consent when the parent either deprives it of or permits the child to ignore and shun all educational advantages.

In the judgment of many State Legislatures, among them that of our own State, the exigency has arisen calling for the exercise of this power. The last General Assembly, realizing the necessity for some such action, passed an act containing rigorous and specific provisions relating to its enforcement, and this discussion is an evidence of the increased interest that has been awakened in the subject.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE ACT.

The principal requirements of the act is that every child between the ages of 7 and 14 years shall attend some public day school at least sixteen weeks in each school year, and charges the person having control of the child, either as parent or guardian, with responsibility for compliance with the law. Every one who has a due regard for the welfare of the child and who believes in the principle that religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged, will acknowledge that this provision is both salutary and reasonable.

Presumably every young man who will reach his majority will in the future be invested with and will experience the right of citizenship, which he properly may, together with the influence pertaining thereto. To make him a valuable citizen and to make that influence safe he must be educated—therefore let his parents or guardian, and they failing, the public, see to it that he goes to school. In a Government like ours, which must depend for its perpetuity on the virtue and intelligence of the people, there is no open enemy so dangerous as ignorance. Should I say that this is the monster that threatens our destruction I would be called an alarmist, but when I say that wherever ignorance is prevalent free government is insecure I utter a truth to which all will assent.

The power of the State, for its own security, and the duty of the State, both to itself and the people, to provide against it is plain, and this power should be exercised and this duty performed in a humane and practicable manner. Let the attendance of every child of suitable age be required by law at some school where he may receive a good common school education. Fill the schoolhouses with youth seeking for wholesome education, and thereby deplete, at least in the future, the population of the workhouse and penitentiaries.

A. G. Lane of Chicago followed the Attorney General on "The Execution and Effect of the Present Law in Cities," and T. H. Sheridan of Golconda explained how it worked in the rural districts.

AN INTERESTING FEATURE.

Probably the most interesting feature of the session today was a discussion of the merits of an order promulgated some months ago by C. F. Lape, Master Mechanic of the Wabash railroad in this city, to the effect that no apprentice would hereafter be employed by the Wabash railway in any department who did not hold a certificate of graduation of what is known as the eighth grade, or its equivalent, from a public graded school. Before the order was promulgated, as stated by John T. Ray of Springfield, who spoke upon the subject, about 40 per cent of the pupils between the sixth and seventh grades would cease attending school and seek employment, and about 35 per cent of the pupils between the seventh and eighth grades. The order had been the means of stopping this, and the attendance at schools in all cities along the Wabash road was considerably larger than before the adoption of the order. It was urged that the convention should take united action to the end that all large corporations and railroads be induced to adopt a similar order, using the eighth grade as the educational standard. A committee of three was appointed to correspond with railroads and corporations asking their coöperation in the matter, and a resolution was adopted commending the action of the Wabash officials.

The primary section devoted its session this afternoon to a discussion of "Methods of Teaching Reading in Primary Grades," Frank M. McMurray of Englewood reading a paper upon the subject which attracted considerable attention and elicited spirited discussion. Miss Anna I. Davis amplified the matter by teaching a class of little children after the manner advocated, which is by object lessons and from observation. Mrs. R. S. Pollard of Chicago also discussed the matter at considerable length, urging the adoption of the Pollard system, which is a sort of singing phonetic system.

The County Superintendents occupied the Senate Chamber and held a session by themselves during the entire day. They did not mingle with the great body of teachers, and it might be said their company was not sought. The County Superintendent is supreme in his power and his subjects oftentimes think he carries it too far. He compels the doing of hard tasks, the attendance of distasteful examinations, and breaks up the yearly vacations.

GLOOMY SUPERINTENDENTS.

There was a sort of gloom and depression apparent in this department that was anything but refreshing; none of the mirth apparent in other sections was found here, but every man sat at his desk with the studiousness of the schoolboy who knows the eyes of his teacher are upon him. They discussed such heavy subjects as the "Professional Preparation for the Teachers' Work and County Supervision." The Superintendents, however, know a good thing when they have it, and when one zealous individual recited a long list of whereases to the effect that the requirements of the Illinois law regarding the eligibility of persons for the office of Superintendent of Schools are not such as to exclude incompetent persons, and that the regulation of the officer for learning should be placed beyond the well-grounded suspicion to which he is now subjected, and that the public should be protected in the premises, and asking the Legislature to enact a law that a person must have three years' actual experience in teaching and hold a five-year or life-certificate as a qualification to hold the office, his proposition was completely strangled.

The principals' section urge the adoption of a system of military training in schools upon the ground that it would be beneficial to health and enable the attainment of a higher degree of good order and morality. It was also urged that the children be allowed more time for the pursuit of sports of a healthful character.

The convention concluded its business this evening by hearing committee reports, adopting resolutions, and listening to eulogies to the memory of R. G. Roots, S. M. Etter, the Hon. N. W. Edwards, and W. H. Ray, veteran educators and workers, and announced the following as the officers for the ensuing year:

President, P. R. Walker of Rockford; Vice-Presidents, G. F. Miner of Edwardsville, Charles Bartholf of Chicago, and Joseph R. Harker of Jacksonville; Secretary, Joel M. Bowlby of Litchfield; Railroad Secretary, Homor B. Evans of Chicago; Treasurer, C. O. Sudder of South Evanston; Executive Committee, William Jenkins of Mendota, Miss Laura Hazle of Carrollton, and T. C. Clendenin of Cairo.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL GATHERINGS.

Wisconsin Teachers to Have a Code of Ethics—Dakota Pedagogues.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin Teachers' Association today decided to adopt a code of ethics to decide what is professional and what is unprofessional in the teacher's conduct. A committee to formulate a code was elected and will report at the next meeting of the association. Any teachers guilty of unprofessional conduct will be liable to the action of the association.

Several papers of interest were presented and Gov. Hoard briefly addressed the association. Tonight there was a reception given in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol. Two sections, auxiliary to the State association, have been organized, one embracing the counties in the southeastern part of the State and the other those in the southwestern section.

YANKTON, S. D., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The South Dakota Educational Institute is holding its annual meeting at Yankton this week. The are 200 educators in attendance. The session will last three days, and a greater part of the time will be consumed in formulating a public-school law for the consideration of the State Legislature.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The State Teachers' Association concluded its annual meeting here tonight with the election of the following officers: President, J. G. Plowman, White Pigeon; Vice-Presidents, Alex. Haddock, Kalamazoo, and C. M. Kerdall, Jackson; Secretary, D. A. Hammond, Charlotte; Treasurer, W. H. Cheever, Three Rivers. Resolutions were adopted favoring the township unit system of school government.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The Indiana teachers, at the meeting of their association today, urged two improvements in the free educational system. One of these was the establishment of at least one high school in every township in the State. Another was to bring about more intimate relations between the schools and the State children's reading circle, with a view to inculcating a taste for the best literature among all pupils.

The election of officers for the next year resulted as follows: President, W. W. Parsons of Terre Haute; Vice-President, Miss Julia Bierbouer, Evansville; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Anna L. Lemon, Bloomington; Treasurer, D. E. Hunter, Bloomington.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Saturday:

For Illinois, fair, followed by light rain, warmer southerly winds.

For Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado, light rain, preceded in Missouri by fair, stationary temperature, southerly winds.

For Ohio and Indiana, fair, warmer southerly winds.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, fair, followed in Wisconsin and Upper Michigan by light rain, warmer southerly winds.

For Minnesota and North and South Dakota, fair, followed by light rain, warmer southerly winds.

For Iowa and Nebraska, light rain, preceded in eastern Iowa by fair, stationary temperature, southerly winds.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 27—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Fair weather, slightly warmer, variable winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer....	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature...	Direction of wind... ..	State of weather....	Precipitat'n for 12 hours
Montreal	29.86	10	20	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Minnedosa	29.80	26	28	Calm.	Cl'udy	....
Medicine Hat	29.92	26	28	N. E.	Snow	...
New York	29.92	38	42	S. W.	Clear	...
Washington, D. C.	29.96	42	52	W	Clear	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.00	46	58	S. E.	Clear	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.06	58	70	S. W.	Clear	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.14	64	76	W	Clear	....
Pensacola, Fla.	30.14	64	70	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.08	70	78	S.	Clear	....
New Orleans, La.	30.14	66	76	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.12	68	72	S.	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.02	60	68	S.	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.02	48	50	Calm.	Cl'udy	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.82	42	54	W	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.82	24	28	S. E.	Fair	....
Rochester, N. Y.	29.82	34	36	S. W.	Clear	.01
Erie, Pa.	29.84	40	44	S. W.	Clear	....
Cleveland, O.	29.92	40	44	S. W.	Clear	....
Sandusky, O.	29.88	40	44	S. W.	Clear	....
Toledo, O.	29.92	40	44	S. W.	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich.	29.86	36	42	S. W.	Clear	....
Alpena, Mich.	29.76	34	40	W	Clear	....
Manistee, Mich.	29.82	40	40	W	Clear	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.84	40	42	S. W.	Fair	....
Marquette, Mich.	29.78	32	36	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Port Huron, Mich.	29.84	34	38	S. W.	Clear	....
Chicago	29.90	40	48	S. W.	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.86	38	44	S. W.	Fair	...
Green Bay, Wis.	29.84	36	44	S.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis.	29.92	38	48	S. W.	Fair	....
Duluth, Minn.	29.82	34	34	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
St. Paul, Minn.	29.88	32	40	S. W.	Fair	....
Davenport, Ia.	29.94	38	46	Calm.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia.	29.92	44	52	Calm.	Fair	....
Dubuque, Ia.	29.92	38	48	W	Clear	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.00	58	64	E.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill.	29.96	46	54	W	Clear	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.02	54	58	S. W.	Clear	....
Springfield, Mo.	29.98	58	66	N. E.	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb.	29.94	48	56	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Huron, Dak.	29.90	30	34	S. W.	Fair	....
Sioux City, Ia.	29.90	42	52	E.	Fair	....
Moorhead, Minn.	29.84	32	36	Calm.	Cl'udy	....
St. Vincent	29.82	30	36	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Bismarck, Dak.	29.86	22	36	N. W.	Fair	....
Fort Buford	29.90	26	30	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont.	29.82	26	30	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.80	38	50	Calm.	Fair	....
Denver, Colo.	29.82	46	54	N.	Cl'udy	....
Dodge City, Kas.	29.92	46	60	N. E.	Fair	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.86	60	72	N. W.	Fair	..
Salt Lake City, Utah.	29.90	34	38	S. E.	Cl'udy	.10
*Portland, Ore.	30.06	30	..	S.	Cl'udy	....
*San Francisco	30.14	46	..	N. W.	Clear	....

*Morning report.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Copenhagen—The Danish steamer Thingvalla, Capt. Laub, from New York, has arrived with her deck swept, boats and other movables gone, and cargo slightly damaged.

New York—Arrived, the Devonia, from Glasgow.

Philadelphia—Arrived, the British Prince, from Liverpool.

London—Sighted, the City of Berlin, from New York.

An Unfortunate Millionaire.

A tall, erect man of 45 years strolled along Chestnut street yesterday, idly looking at the passers-by who thronged the thoroughfare. He wore a derby hat, a dark top coat, and carried a stick of the most approved pattern. His clothing was cut in the latest style, and his heavy Vandyke beard proclaimed him to be a man of fashion. For convenience he may be called Mr. Clinton, and he lives in New York. Mr. Clinton was left an orphan with $60,000 income when he was 14 years old. Since then he has been everywhere and has seen everything. He has made two trips around the world, has hunted silver-tips in the great divide, and has killed tigers in the jungles. He has been on a Polar expedition, and has tramped through portions of South America. Mr. Clinton is at home in Siberia, and would not be lost in Hong Kong's crooked streets. Yet, as he said last evening, he is the most miserable man on earth. He never married because so many girls lay in wait for his money, thus making him suspicious. He doesn't know what to do nor how to kill time. He is by no means unknown as an ethnologist, and is an authority on certain gases. He is musical and fond of pictures and books. But everything bores him. Just now he is especially melancholy. Last summer one of his cousins was taken seriously ill, and a nurse from Philadelphia was called into requisition. The nurse is a magnificent specimen of womanhood tall, lithe, and agile, possessing eyes and teeth and hair that perfectly charmed young Mr. Clinton, who had been all over the world. Her manners and conversation captivated him. He fell in love, proposed—and was rejected. Since July he has been "getting miserabler and miserabler," so he says, and has proposed twice more to the nurse.—*Philadelphia Press.*

EVERYTHING FIXED FOR JIMMY HOPE.

His 'Frisco Friends Arranging for the Return of the Bonds He Stole.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—There is a good prospect that when Jimmy Hope, the notorious bank burglar, reaches here on the Panama steamer he will find everything arranged for the transfer to the Manhattan Bank of New York of the $3,000,000 in bonds and securities which he stole eleven years ago. About three years ago several San Francisco capitalists began negotiations with the Manhattan Bank for the restoration of these valuables. The bank agreed to give $100,000 for the return of all the plunder except money and jewelry. Although payment was stopped on these bonds, and no bank would be likely to negotiate them, still ignorant persons might buy them and the Government still holds the bank liable for such loss. The bank sent out Hilton G. Scribner of New York to carry on negotiations. Hope had agreed to abide by the terms which the local syndicate could secure, but he defaulted in various particulars. When Jimmy was released from San Quentin he was seized by the Auburn prison authorities. On his release recently he had a great fight in New York to escape the Delaware Sheriff. In this struggle, it is said, he secured Gov. Hill's aid by promising to return the Manhattan securities, and he was allowed to go with this understanding. Democratic Boss Buckley is in charge of negotiations here and is confident he can finish the deal.

WILL APPEAL FROM BREWER'S DECISION.

The Inter-State Land Company About to Apply for a New Trial.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 27.—The Inter-State Land company, against which Judge Brewer recently rendered an adverse decision in its suit with the Maxwell Land-Grant company, in which 60,000,000 acres of land are involved, will file pleadings in Denver in a few days for a new trial. The attorneys for the Inter-State company hold that the decision was not a just one, inasmuch as it was not based on the laws of New Mexico governing the holding of land.

Sale of a Milwaukee Theater.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 27.—The Academy of Music was sold today to John S. George, Francis Boyd, and Calvin E. Lewis for $65,000. It is the oldest theater in the city and has been leased by Jake Litt for the last five years.

DID NOT EXPECT TO LIVE.

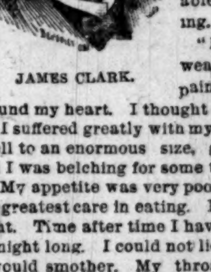
The Terrible Experience of a Well Known Stock-Yard Detective.

After Many Years of Suffering He Is Restored to Health and Strength.

"Dr. Carroll has given me more relief than any doctor I ever visited, and I have been treated by several of them, and I have spent a large amount of money without receiving any permanent relief until I called upon Dr. J. G. Carroll of No. 96 State street, this city."

Thus spoke Mr. James Clark, a well-known police officer at the Stock-Yards, to the reporter who called upon him at his home, No. 4211 Emerald avenue.

Mr. Clark continued: "I had been suffering with my head and stomach for years. My eyes were weak and watery. There was ringing and buzzing sounds in my ears, and I was very dull of hearing at times.



JAMES CLARK.

"My nose was clogged—I had to breathe through my mouth—and I would have a disagreeable taste in the morning.

"My voice became weak, and I had severe pains in my chest around my heart. I thought I had heart disease.

"I suffered greatly with my stomach. It would swell to an enormous size, gases would form, and I was belching for some time afterward.

"My appetite was very poor. I had to exercise the greatest care in eating. I could not sleep at night. Time after time I have sat up in a chair all night long. I could not lie down; I was afraid I would smother. My throat would fill with phlegm, and I had great difficulty in breathing.

"I lost flesh rapidly and became very weak. Last April I weighed 212 pounds and in June I had fallen away to 164 pounds, or a loss of forty-eight pounds in one month—indeed, I looked so bad that all my friends thought I was going to die, and one physician said it was impossible for me to live.

"I was induced to call upon Dr. Carroll, and he, after examining me, said I was suffering from catarrh of head and stomach. I placed myself under his treatment, and in one week's time I noticed an improvement in my condition.

"I could sleep well at night and in the morning I would feel as if my sleep had done me good. As I continued the treatment I felt myself growing better, and now I am feeling splendid.

"My eyes are good and strong. The ringing sounds in my ears have left me and my hearing is all right.

"I can breathe through my nose with ease and my voice has become good and strong. The pains in my chest have entirely disappeared, and I am no longer troubled with that swelling of my stomach and belching.

"My appetite is as good now as it ever has been in my life, and that is saying a great deal, for I am a hearty eater. I have gained steadily in strength and flesh; today I weigh about 200 pounds.

"My friends are all astonished to see the remarkable change in my condition, and I am very thankful to Dr. Carroll for what he has done for me. I am sure it is owing to his treatment and medicines that I am enjoying my present good health, and I heartily recommend him to my friends or to any person suffering as I have done."

"Dr. Carroll saved my husband's life," said Mrs. Clark, who was present during the interview, "and he has my warmest thanks for it. In the spring my husband looked as though he could scarcely live a month, and now he is a different man entirely."

DR. J. G. CARROLL,

96 State-st., Chicago.

Northwest corner of State and Washington-sts., opposite Marshall Field's.

OFFICES: Rooms Nos. 304, 306, and 308.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., and 7 to 9 p. m. On Sundays, only from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Chronic diseases successfully treated.

SPECIALTIES: Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Lungs (Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis), Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE successfully treated by mail.

DR. CARROLL CURES CATARRH.

Consultation at office or by mail, $1.

Correspondence invited, but no letters answered unless 4 cents in stamps are sent.

$35 THE KELLY SELF-ACTING WATER-CLOSET

Put up complete for $35 in Chicago. It is frost-proof, clean, simple, durable, and effective, and will last a life-time without repairs. Five thousand in use in this city. All kinds of Water-Closets for sale at the lowest prices. THOS. KELLY & BROS., Plumbers, Telephone 189. 75 Jackson-st. (Send for Illustrated Catalogue.)

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And rare gold, silver, and copper coins. W. A. FLETCHER, 322 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY

Weber Music Hall. All Branches of Music, Delsarte, Oratory, School of Opera and Dramatic Art. Unsurpassed Advantages. Send For Catalogue. J. J. HATTSTAEDT, Director.

FRESH AIR FOR CHILDREN.

FASHIONABLE DANCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GENEVA LAKE HOME.

The Ball Given at Kinsley's with Great Success, Socially and Financially—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Rend Celebrate the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Their Wedding—A Pleasant German—The Walker Reception—Annual Banquet of the Chicago Yale Association.

One of the brilliant society affairs of the week was the ball given at Kinsley's last evening for the benefit of the Lake Geneva Fresh-Air Home, which was attended by a large number of well-known society people. The charity is a most worthy one, and the ladies who have had the management of the ball met with great success in the sale of the tickets. Mr. Kinsley donated the use of his building for the evening. The three reception rooms on the third floor were elaborately decorated with potted plants and flowers. The mantels were ornamented with bouquets of pink and white roses, white carnations, hyacinths, and calla lilies. The radiators were banked solidly with palms, ferns, and smilax, and large bouquets of yellow, pink, and red roses were placed on tables about the rooms. In the west reception room the decorations were all of red tulips and ferns, the mantel being banked with them, and large bunches being used effectively about the room. On this floor was stationed a mandolin orchestra, which furnished music for the promenaders.

In the ball room above stairs the decorations were also attractive. The large window at one end of the hall was entirely filled with banana plants, tall laurel trees, palms, and feathery ferns. Pots of palms decorated the window sills, and about the gallery, where was stationed Hand's orchestra, was festooned smilax. On the side chandeliers of the room were draped different colored silk scarfs.

An elaborate supper was served during the evening in the large dining-room on the second floor. This room was also decorated with pots of palms, smilax, and ferns. The guests were served at small tables, each of which was adorned with ferns and small bunches of different colored chrysanthemums. About 200 guests were present during the evening, and dancing was kept up in the ball-room until a late hour.

The ladies who had the affair in charge were Mrs. George Dunlap, Mrs. Philip D. Armour, Mrs. S. W. Allerton, Mrs. N. K. Fairbank, Mrs. J. M. Flower, Mrs. Ayer, Mrs. John T. Lester, Mrs. H. H. Porter, Mrs. Orson Smith, Mrs. R. T. Crane, Mrs. George Sturges. A few of the others present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. George Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Ayer, Miss Ayer, Mr. and Mrs. Withrow, Miss Withrow, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. John Key, Mr. and Mrs. High, Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Miss Drake, Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Gray, Miss Annie Odell, Miss Morse, Miss L. Johnston, Miss Sillus, Miss Meeker, Miss Odell, the Misses Pullman, Miss Belden, Miss Foote, Miss Isham, the Misses Jones, Miss Hester Kimball, Miss Kellogg, Miss Barker, Miss Henderson, Mr. William Odell, Mr. Arthur Meeker, Mr. Edward Adams, Mr. Farquar, Mr. Frederick Swift, Mr. Bertram Winston, Mr. Flower, Mr. Gus Carpenter, Mr. William Baker.

THEIR TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Rend Appropriately Celebrate—The Walker Reception.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Rend, No. 153 Ashland boulevard, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage last night with a brilliant reception and dance. The house glowed with light and color. Ropes of smilax adorned the stairway in the hall, and slender vines of smilax intertwined with flowers hung in a wide curtain nearly to the floor beneath, half concealing Freiberger's orchestra stationed behind them. Bouquets of roses, mostly yellow, of narcissus, carnations, and bonvardias, were placed in every spot that offered room, and in the reception room, where guests were received, smilax added festoons to mantels and chandeliers. Over the front mantel in roses of various colors were the dates 1864–1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Rend were assisted in receiving by their son, Mr. Joseph Rend, and their daughter, Miss Minnie Rend. The mother wore a beautiful trained robe of white satin, brocaded in silver. The bodice and sleeves were trimmed with folds of tulle and ostrich feathers. She wore diamond ornaments and carried a white ostrich fan. A gown of white silk, draped with white embroidered tulle, was worn by the younger lady, who carried a cluster of yellow roses.

Refreshments were served by French on a table spread with silver dishes and decked with a mass of yellow roses. The later hours of the evening were devoted by the young people to dancing. Among those present were:

Mayor and Mrs. Cregier, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crane, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cudahy, Mr. and Mrs. M. Cudahy, Mr. and Mrs. William Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. G. Billings, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Pond, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hesing, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Fisk, Mr. and Mrs. John Brenock, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. R. Prindiville, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Amberg, Mr. and Mrs. B. Callaghan, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Scully, Mr. and Mrs. T. Lonergan, Judge and Mrs. Scully, Judge and Mrs. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Duffy, Mr. and Mrs. D. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. James Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Onahan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rend, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cummings, Dr. and Mrs. Guerin, Dr. and Mrs. Withrow, Mr. and Mrs. J. McDonald, Gen. and Mrs. FitzSimons, Mr. and Mrs. Matheison, Judge and Mrs. Prendergast, the Misses Cudahy, Miss Lonergan, Miss Wilson, Miss E. Lonergan, Miss McDonald, Miss Wade, Miss Byrne, the Misses Kimball, the Misses Duffy, Miss Goodsell, Miss Prindiville, Miss Lanagan, the Misses Pinkerton, Mrs. M. Carse, Miss Scully, Miss Onahan, the Misses Brenock, Mr. Carter H. Harrison, Judge Clifford, Mr. F. O. Bartlett, Mr. J. J. Byrne, Mr. J. B. Irwin, Mr. F. Ziegfeld, Mr. J. Rappal, Mr. L. Rappal, Mr. R. C. Newton, Mr. C. Prindiville, Mr. H. Hogan, Mr. John Taylor, Mr. James A. Taylor, Mr. W. Wilson, Prof. J. F. Edwards, Mr. G. McLaughlin, Mr. J. Amberg, Mr. F. Rappal, Mr. S. Rappal, and Mr. G. Shean.

A PLEASANT GERMAN.

The second annual german of the Calumet Tennis Club was given last night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Holmes, No. 229 Michigan avenue. This organization is composed of young ladies and gentlemen of the South Side, and has for officers Miss Marie G. Owens, President; Miss Josephine Nelson, Vice-President; Mr. George Glessner, Treasurer; Mr. E. Burton Holmes, Secretary. In addition to members of the club the guests included a number of young people from the North Side, as well as college men and maidens home for the Christmas holidays. The patronesses of the ball were Mrs. Ira Holmes, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. C. W. Brega, Mrs. George L. Otis, Mrs. John E. Owens.

The large drawing-rooms were covered with canvas and tastefully hung with ropes of evergreen. Mingled with this decoration at the head of the front room was the insignia of the club—two large pipes with stems crossed and the letters C. T. C. A full orchestra supplied music, and refreshments were served by Smiley during the evening. The favors were exceptionally varied and pretty, and a number of novel figures were introduced in the dance, which was led by Mr. E. Burton Holmes. Among those present were:

Miss Louise Brega, Miss Ethel Field, Miss Belle Harvey, Miss Bessie Henderson, Miss Gretchen Isham, Miss Alice Keith, Miss Margaret Meeker, Miss Josephine Nelson, Miss Florence Otis, Miss Marie G. Owens, Miss Catherine Silverthorne, Miss Susan Thompson, Miss Katherine Walsh, Miss Mabel Wheeler, Miss Ethel Wrenn, Miss Fannie Hayworth, Miss Louise Crawford, Miss Marion Peck, Miss Erskine, Miss Winston, Miss Hale, Miss McCormick, Miss Kerfoot, Miss Whipple, Miss Phillips, Mr. Gardner Abbott, Mr. Robert Allerton, Mr. C. F. Byram, Mr. George Glessner, Mr. H. W. Hamlin, Mr. Phelps B. Hoyt, Mr. Morris Johnston, Mr. Walter W. Keith, Mr. Ed. H. Mason, Mr. Carl H. Pierce, Mr. Charles Pike, Mr. Leverett Thompson, Mr. Charles Walker, Mr. James A. Waller, Mr. Alfred Walter, Mr. N. Williams Jr., Mr. Kay Wood, Mr. A. W. Goodrich, Mr. Spencer Eddy, Mr. Towner, Mr. Russell, Mr. Cook, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. P. H. Hoops, Mr. Arthur Hoops, Mr. Strawbridge, Mr. Doane, Mr. Gillette, Mr. Whipple.

A LARGE RECEPTION.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Cushman Walker, No. 3129 Michigan avenue, gave a large reception yesterday evening in honor of Miss Edna Bradley of Milwaukee, a sister of Mrs. Walker. The lower part of the house was decorated wholly in green, potted palms and ferns filling mantels and fireplaces with their delicate leafage. They were found, too, in other suitable niches, while holly and evergreen mingled in all the rooms to complete a Christmas decoration.

Mrs. Walker wore a gown of black net embroidered in gold, with bodice half of gold net and half of pink crêpe; diamond ornaments and bouquet of pink roses.

Miss Bradley was in sea green tulle, with décolleté bodice, and carried a bouquet of white roses.

In the dining-room refreshments were served by Smiley on a round table that was decked wholly in pink. Its center piece was a circular mound of pink roses. Hand's orchestra furnished a varied program of music from 8 until 11, the hours reserved for reception of guests, and after that time supplied the merry accompaniment to a list of dances that completed the evening's entertainment. Nearly 500 guests were present.

YALE ALUMNI BANQUET.

The annual banquet of the Chicago Yale Association was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel last night. The association has now been in existence twenty-four years, and 400 graduates of Yale College are members. About 100 were present last night. Franklin MacVeagh of the class of '62 was to have delivered the address, but was ill and unable to come. Prof. Wilcox of the Union Theological Seminary was called upon and spoke briefly on the college manners and customs of thirty years ago. Prof. Harper of Yale made a few remarks. W. G. Young, who was toastmaster of the evening, called upon Henry V. Freeman to speak to the subject, "The Poverty of Yale." The toast, "The Riches of Yale," was responded to by the Rev. J. G. K. McClure. "The College Dude" was responded to by Azel F. Hatch, James D. Houghteling answered to "Yale in Morals," and William Kent to "Morals in Yale." "The Dual League," responded to by Frank G. Peters, concluded the toast program. The speeches were interspersed with college songs.

THE HOLDEN ALUMNI.

The Holden Alumni Association held its fifteenth annual reunion last evening at Germania Hall, No. 3421 South Halsted street. About 200 people were present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Thomas Joyce; Vice-President, Mrs. Thomas McElliott; Secretary, Mrs. J. P. Foley; Treasurer, James McAuley. The dancing program had nineteen numbers. About midnight a supper was served and the following toasts were responded to: "The Holden School," C. E. Piper; "The Visitors," Mrs. Barry; "The Girls," W. H. Joyce; "The Boys," Miss Kate Walsh. After supper dancing was resumed. Thomas Toomey and Miss Anna Kelly led the grand march.

PUT THE WRONG MAN TO BED.

A Policeman Causes a Great Commotion in a Family Hotel.

San Francisco *Alta:* Police Officer William W. Knott is one of the newly appointed members of the force of this city. He is a whole-souled, good-natured policeman, and likes to be accommodating when it does not interfere with his duty. Soon after he got his star, handcuffs, club, pistol, and his brass-mounted uniform he was assigned to a beat in Hayes Valley. Although it may have been a little mortification not to be able to parade his new rig on Kearny street, he made the most of it and does his best to be an efficient officer on Fell street. As stated, he is desirous of being obliging.

Monday evening when on duty he was approached by a little woman, who said: "Mr. Policeman, I am afraid that my husband is drinking again. You know my husband, Mr. Bilson, do you not? He is a printer, and, although he is a good fellow, he does drink to excess once in a while. Now, will you be so kind if you find him intoxicated as to bring him home instead of locking him up in that horrid station-house? We live in Room ——, in this house." Mrs. Bilson pointed to a large family hotel near by.

"Certainly, madam, I will do all in my power, but I don't know your husband," replied the gallant Knott.

"O! you can easily tell him. He is a short, thick-set man, with blue eyes, and a heavy black mustache. I do wish you would bring him home instead of arresting him," pleaded the little woman.

"All right," said the officer as he strolled up his beat. About 11 o'clock, when near Market street, he espied in a saloon a man much the worse for liquor. "Let me see," soliloquized the officer; "short, thick-set, blue eyes, heavy black mustache. Yes, it must be the fellow."

"Is not your name Bilson?" he asked of the inebriated person.

"Yesh, sir. It ish Bilshon (hic) Johnson, Thompson (hic), Smith. Anything you wish (hic)," was the reply.

"Come, come. Your name is Bilson, isn't it?" persisted Officer Knott.

"Yesh, my name ish (hic) Bilshon, I guess."

"Well, come; let's go home, Bilson. You'll feel better after you get a little sleep. Your wife wants you to come home."

"I'll go anywhere you (hic, hic) wish, Mr. Polishman," and he with the "jag" staggered along.

Good-natured Patrolman Knott lugged his beer-befuddled charge upstairs in the family hotel and knocked at room No. ——.

"Who's there?" asked the shrill voice of Mrs. B.

"Me—Officer Knott. Got your husband, Mr. Bilson, in tow."

"Drunk?"

"Yep."

"Excuse me, as I am in bed, but come in. The door is unlocked and the gas is out," came the voice from within.

The officer modestly hesitated for a moment as he remembered his own female relations. But he opened the door and shoved the half asleep man into the room, which was dark as pitch.

"Excuse me, Mr. Policeman, but I suppose you are used to such affairs. Lay him on the bed to sleep and sober up by and by. Much obliged for your trouble. Good night." The officer drew a deep sigh of relief as he closed the door, for his charge had fallen into a drunken sleep as soon as he struck the bed.

. . . .

About 3 o'clock in the morning a series of piercing female shrieks issued from room No. —— and awakened half the people in the hotel. Those who reached the hallway first saw a badly scared, short, heavy-set man rushing for the sidewalk as though his Satanic Majesty was after him. Mrs. Bilson explained that she had got up to take off her husband's boots, and on lighting the gas found that it was not Mr. Bilson, but another drunken man who was asleep on the outside of the bed. Her outcry awoke him and he was as much surprised and scared as she was. He fled.

The next morning the real Mr. Bilson, who had heard of the experience of his wife, was in a saloon near by, and was telling about it and severely animadverting upon the stupidity of the policeman.

A thick-set man, who was in a blissful state of inebriety, volunteered the information that a fool of a policeman had played him a similar trick, and he found himself in a room with a woman who was not his wife. The two started out among the saloons to find the "fool of a policeman." The last seen of them they were both trying to get each other home, but the real Bilson and the bogus Bilson steered clear of policemen, for fear of more trouble of a nature that they did not care to discuss.

Officer William W. Knott has heard of the result of his gallantry, and whenever he sees a short, thick-set man with a heavy, black mustache, he finds business that takes him around the corner.

Merry English Mourners.

The other day it was my good—or evil—fortune to have an hour to spare in a northern suburb of London. I had driven some distance, and I wanted to give my horse a rest, and so I put up for an hour and then wandered away to a public house in the neighborhood, to which I was attracted by a large number of empty hearses and mourning coaches drawn up in picturesque confusion around it. Outside the undertakers' men were chatting together, with their hands in their pockets, and were smoking short clays, and passing the pewter along. Inside the bar was crowded with men and women dressed in deep mourning. I explored the house and found mourners in the coffee room, mourners in the smoking room. It was a case of mourners, mourners everywhere, and I can't finish the quotation, for there certainly was a drop to drink. The mourners in the coffee room were more subdued than the mourners in the bar, but they were merry. Here was a widow, who had just left the dear departed "up the road," smiling at a story which another lady mourner was telling about "Old Jones." There was a young man with a black band up to the top of his hat coaxing a girl mourner to have another whisky. I looked around the room for tears, and saw but few. One or two eyes were red, but smiles were in the ascendant, and, altogether, the various mourners belonging to the hearse outside seemed disposed to have a pleasant hour at the "pub." before they went home.—*The Referee.*

She Got the Story Straight.

A Boston girl who knows all the famous literary men and women there told me an amusing little experience of two high lights. James Russell Lowell and Horace Scudder were in a crowded horse-car on their way to Cambridge one day. Two queer dames sat opposite to them, and they were talking in a loud tone. One was speaking of the well-known picture of "Longfellow's Children," and said that the arm of one of the children was "cut off." "But that ain't true?" exploded her companion. "Yes, indeed, it is true," returned the other. "La!" murmured her friend in an awed tone. At this point Mr. Lowell, in his courteous manner, explained to the woman that she had been misinformed, etc. She looked at the ex-Minister in a most withering manner and said with loftiness indescribable: "'S no such a thing. I had it from the bard!" Mr. Lowell beat a silent retreat, but he tells the joke with keen relish.—*Lewiston Journal.*

IT CAUSES LOSS OF LIFE.

CONSEQUENCE OF THE NON-ENFORCEMENT OF RAILROAD ORDINANCES.

Fatalities at Unprotected Crossings Attributable to the Utter Ignoring of Orders Passed by the Council—Mayor Cregier's Attitude Towards the Corporations Opposed to Public Safety—Viaducts That Should Have Been Erected—Valuable Privileges Granted the Monopolies.

It is certain that an earnest effort will soon be made by some of the leading Aldermen to have the ordinances already in existence for the protection of life and property at the railroad crossings honestly enforced, and so amended that there can be no doubt as to their meaning.

One of the Aldermen will present resolutions of inquiry at the Council meeting Monday as to the failure of the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works to enforce the ordinances. The resolutions may proceed further and call for a careful revision of the ordinances by some capable committee.

The committee, if appointed, will not be named by the Chair, who, acting under the instructions of the commission to whom he has surrendered his functions, always appoints a majority of Democrats on the committees, the Republican members being usually reckoned among the "weak sisters" of the Council. For this reason an earnest effort will be made to have the committee named through the resolutions.

Since Mayor Cregier was inducted into office he has done nothing to enforce the ordinance. Frequent orders introduced by Aldermen for the stationing of flagmen at specified crossings have been disregarded. The provisions of the railroad ordinances compelling them to erect viaducts have been entirely ignored. The notices should be served before Jan. 1 in order that the work could proceed during the ensuing year. No notices have been served.

CREGIER AND THE RAILROADS.

The fact is that Mr. Cregier since his election, as during the period when he was Commissioner of Public Works, has evinced an undue and suspicious solicitude to please the railroad magnates. Some instances in point can be recalled. When it was proposed two months ago to construct a viaduct over the tracks which cross Ogden avenue near Fairfield avenue Mr. Cregier proposed, in order to accommodate the railroad companies that will have to pay for the viaduct, to build it only half the width of the thoroughfare. The property-owners and Ald. Cullerton, who represents part of the territory through which the thoroughfare runs, objected. Cregier and his engineer then agreed to alter the plans. Nothing has been done, however. "The case is still open," as Mr. Cregier puts it. The proposal to narrow the viaduct on this thoroughfare, which will be a boulevard within the next two years, is considered as an outrage. It is intended to reduce the cost as far as the railroads are concerned and to confer on them half the width of the street for a distance of 200 feet for railroad purposes exclusively. In order to accommodate the corporations the proposed improvement was to be made a monstrosity and adjacent property was to be damaged to suit corporate convenience. This was the scheme as outlined in the plans of Engineer Northway, who condemned the project from the first.

FATAL NEGLIGENCE.

Another flagrant case of disregard of public rights, official instruction, and municipal law can be testified to by Ald. Haynes of the Twenty-sixth Ward. Along in October, soon after Mr. Haynes took his seat in the Council, two persons were killed at the crossing of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road at Belmont avenue. Mr. Haynes introduced an order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to see that flagmen were stationed at this crossing. The Commissioner of Public Works declined to pay the least attention to the order, though it was passed by a unanimous vote. A few weeks elapsed, and another person was killed at the crossing in question. Haynes renewed his order, making it more comprehensive so as to apply to all the principal crossings in the Twenty-sixth Ward. The order was passed unanimously. It has been a dead letter. No attention has been paid to it. Mr. Purdy has been asleep.

The scandalous manner in which Cregier, overriding a veto of his predecessor and with the aid of his henchmen in the Council, gave $60,000 worth of city trust property to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road at Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets is a matter so notorious that allusion to it is not necessary.

As a matter of fact, since Cregier became Mayor the number of flagmen at the crossings has been materially reduced. The gate guards erected during Mayor Roche's Administration have been allowed to rust in disuse. The number of crossing fatalities has been increased. Mayor Cregier shares with the railroad companies the responsibility. He stands in with the corporations, as he does with the gamblers and the tough groggerykeepers who run all-night places. The railroads, the gamblers, and the groggeries contributed to his success. He has a lively appreciation of favors to come.

COUNCIL ORDERS DISREGARDED.

Take the case of the narrow escape Thursday evening at the Fort Wayne crossing at Archer avenue. A viaduct ought to have been erected at that point long ago. Some time in 1887 the Council passed an ordinance permitting the Pennsylvania company to lay two additional tracks on Stewart avenue south of Archer avenue. In exchange for this great privilege, worth millions to the railroad company, the latter agreed to construct viaducts at Thirty-first and Thirty-fifth streets and at Archer avenue. Archer avenue, as the most frequented thoroughfare, was the street which should have been first attended to. The railroad company has wriggled out of its promise to construct the viaduct there. It ought to have been built during the present year at any rate, and would have been but for Cregier, who devotes himself almost exclusively to the distribution of the patronage of his office, and to pettish attempts to get even with those who criticise his disregard of the law. The Pennsylvania company uses its two additional tracks, but it has built only one of the three viaducts promised.

John Newman's murder and Ernst Lomberg's loss of a leg are directly chargeable to the negligence of the City Administration and the greed of a railroad company.

And then in the case of the death of Dr. Gardy at the Kedzie avenue crossing of the Northwestern road a clear and explicit case of culpability can be established against the municipal authorities in not forcing the company to have gates at the crossing and in permitting the trains to be run faster than the ordinance allows. Ald. Landon has repeatedly introduced orders in the Council, which have been passed, directing the Commissioner of Public Works to require the protection of that crossing. Commissioner Purdy has completely ignored the order. Indeed, Commissioner Purdy seems to utterly disregard the authority of the Council.

CREGIER DECLARES HIMSELF.

An Alderman discussing Purdy's neglect of Council orders said yesterday: "He does not seem to know what an order means. Why, I have introduced an order four times—it was passed each time—requiring the lake tunnel contractor, Onderdonk, to paint the board fence around the shore shaft, so that it might not appear unsightly. I asked Mr. Onderdonk why he did not comply with the order. He told me that it had never been served on him. Purdy is perhaps not responsible. He works under Cregier's orders. When I talked with Cregier about the appointment of a Superintendent of Police he said to me: 'What difference does it make? I will be Superintendent over the Superintendents. The Commissioners will only carry out my orders. Foremen, overseers, and all the others will but interpret my will and wishes. I am Mayor of Chicago.' And he strutted like the jackdaw of the fable when he had uttered this piece of gush."

Being chief boss, Commissioner, Superintendent, etc., Mr. Cregier alone is responsible for the flagrant violation of nearly every municipal law.

CENSURED THE RAILROAD.

The Coroner's jury yesterday investigated the death of Dr. Thomas R. Gandey, which occurred Thursday at the Kedzie avenue crossing of the Northwestern road. The jury returned a verdict censuring the railroad company for running trains within the city faster than the city ordinance allows, and recommended that the Council compel the railroad company to put gates at its crossings. The testimony showed that the doctor disregarded the flagman's signal, and as a result drove directly in front of the passenger-train which killed him.

In this connection it may be remarked that just now the city authorities have under consideration a scheme to allow the railroad companies to run their trains, especially the suburban ones, at a faster rate than the ordinances allow, and this without exacting any corresponding concession from the railroads.

A meeting of property-owners will be held at No. 723 Ogden avenue this evening to take some action favorable to the construction of a viaduct 150 feet wide over the railroad tracks.

THE OLDEST AND SMALLEST.

A Sect, and Its Mysterious Copy of the Pentateuch.

There is to be found in the heart of the small city of Nablus, in North Palestine, a little religious community—now numbering about 150 souls—which has defied the ravages of war and poverty and oppression nearly 3,000 years. Unlike the Vaudois, writes the Rev. John F. Hurst in *Harper's Magazine*, these Samaritans have had no friendly system of mountain buttresses to defend them through the centuries; and still more unlike the long-lived Savoyard Protestants, they have been right in the pathway along which the devastating armies have marched back and forth from the time of Sargon to Napoleon. But they have lived on, and their unity has never been broken. They have clung to little Nablus and to their sacred Mount Gerizim, as the cactus roots to the sides of the somber Ebal that confronts them across their little enchanted valley. . . . The feeling with which the present Samaritans regard the Mohammedans is of that intense bitterness which they always manifested toward the Jews. And why not? Does not the Samaritan date his faith from Abraham, or rather from Adam, and has he not a right to call that an infant religion which has been in existence for only the trifle of twenty centuries? Is not the Koran one of your new catchpenny romances, while that mysterious copy of the Pentateuch, made of sacred lamb-skins, which Samaritans have been reading and kissing through these many ages, is the oldest copy in existence, written down by Aaron's own grandson and the veritable original of all the Pentateuchs in the world?

As the population of Nablus is just about 12,000, the little Samaritan community is almost absorbed by the surrounding Mohammedan mass. Save to a careful observer the very existence and presence of the Samaritans as a distinct element of citizenship in Nablus would not be noticed. The Samaritans wear a turban much like that of their true Moslem neighbors, but between the history and theology of the two classes there is not a single point of positive resemblance. . . . The Samaritan synagogue is a small building in the center of Nablus, half obsured by the surrounding dwellings. I passed through arched and littered streets to a little court, in the middle of which was a little plot of grass, relieved by three trees, two of which were lemon. I here found a little Samaritan school, and at the sight of a stranger the children sprang from the floor where they were sitting, kissed my hand, and begged for backsheesh. The teacher was a youth of about 14, the son of Amram, the high priest. I was greatly disappointed at failing to find Amram himself, but in the end this circumstance aided me in my chief object, for the young man was willing, for a good fee, to show me the ancient Pentateuch. His father might have been deaf to all entreaties.

The claim of the Samaritans to have a copy of the Pentateuch older than the Jewish is supported by their own unbroken tradition and by the opinion of some learned men of the present time in Christian countries. But the weight of internal evidence is against it—among which may be mentioned grammatical emendations, late glosses in the text, insertions of foreign passages, alterations, Samaritanisms, and changes in support of Samaritan doctrine.

There are three codices kept in the little synagogue in Nablus, two generally being shown to strangers. It is rarely that the veritable one can be seen. My good fortune in getting a hasty look at it was due to the venturous and avaricious spirit of Amram's son, rather than to any management of my own. Having first exhibited the two imitations, the young man upon the offer of an additional fee then brought out the original scroll from a chest. After the removal of the red satin cover I saw that the codex was inclosed in a silver cylindrical case, which had two doors opening on two sets of hinges. When these doors were thrown back the whole column was exposed to the vision. The cylinder is of rich workmanship. It is about two feet six inches long and nearly one foot in diameter, and represents, in exquisitely raised work, a good plan of the Tabernacle, with every part given with the utmost minuteness and rarest skill. The roll consists of dingy skins—prepared before the invention of parchment—sewed together with neat stitches, and worn and patched, and here and there entirely illegible. The skins are of equal size and measure each twenty-five inches long and fifteen wide.

Before leaving Nablus I had the opportunity of spending an evening with Amram at his own house. He lived in the greatest simplicity, though in Palestine that is the rule rather than the exception. Mrs. El Karey, the wife of the missionary in Nablus in the employment of the Church Missionary Society of London, was good enough to accompany me and serve an interpreter. The venerable high priest, who was barefooted, and clad in a great turban and loose flowing robe, received us with calm, dignified cordiality in his room—at once his parlor, dining-room, and bedroom. His aged mother was lying on the floor, covered with bedclothing and asleep. There were several children, half asleep, lying about the room. Amram's son-in-law was slowly copying a Pentateuch—for the Samaritans have no printing press. It requires a year to make a copy, which is never sold, and is only used by the community. The aged mother of Amram arose after we had been present a few minutes, the many ornaments on her neck and in her ears making a harsh, tinkling sound as she moved. I was invited to a seat on the floor and to take coffee and cigarettes. The mother, on seeing guests in her presence, took a rude bellows and blew up the dull coals under the copper kettle. Coffee, the Oriental's unfailing proof of hospitality, was handed us in little cups.

The peculiar views of Amram may be said to represent fairly the theology of his dying community. The world, he claimed, is about 7,000 years old. For fifty-five years men will go on increasing in wickedness, after which there will come a time of great peace and purity. Then there will come on a new period of consummate wickedness, which will last 300 years. This time will be consummated by the total destruction of the world. After this the general judgment will take place, when the righteous will go to live with God and the wicked with Satan. There are some people who have clean hearts, or at least are accepted as clean, though none are absolutely pure. Just here Amram looked off, as if in the distance, and said, "God is one!" Here he intended a slight thrust at all Christians because of their emphasis on Christ and his divine character.

He spoke with interest of the ruins on Mount Gerizim and of the increase of his community within the last thirty years. He closed by expressing his firm belief that the time will come when the Samaritans would be the most numerous body in the world.

Amram has since died, and the sedate son-in-law, being the eldest male relative, has succeeded him in the high priesthood.

She Learned English Rapidly.

There are high jinks in diplomatic circles once in a while which never get to the public eye. Once in a while a high jinks does escape. The charming wife of a certain Pan-American Minister doesn't speak a word of English. But she is none the less charming for all that. Recently she wanted some decorating done, and the Minister requested one of the secretaries to go to the legation and do it. His haughty Spanish blood revolted, but the state of his proud Castilian finances would not permit him to refuse and risk a dismissal. So he went. But as he drove nails and pounded his thumb and climbed step-ladders and sprained his ankles he swore. But he swore in English. He swore at the decorations, he swore at his luck, he swore at the administration, the Minister, and madame.

Madam, innocently unconscious, sweetly smiled every time the Secretary, raging inwardly, spoke to her, and all went merrily. But when the Minister returned in the evening his charming wife asked him if she had not become proficient in English, and she gave him a sample of what she had acquired during the day. These are the words she spoke:

"Gawd amite 'l! El'n blas'z. H'une damnash'n 's gawt theyammer."—*Washington Post.*

The Algerian Women.

In Algeria every girl born of native parents is tattooed on her forehead between the eyebrows, and just on the root of the nose, with a cross formed of several straight lines of small stars running close together. These tattoo marks are of a dark blue color. Algerian women are also considerably tattooed on the backs of their hands, their forearms and chests, as well as on their shoulders, their wrists being especially adorned with drawings representing bracelets and flowers strung together. As a rule, women are the operators, and it is principally on children between the ages of 7 and 8 that they have to exercise their art. They use sometimes a needle, but more frequently a Barbary fig-tree thorn. They employ kohl as a coloring substance. It is a kind of fine powder made from sulphur of antimony, which is also in great request by the Algerian woman for the purposes of face-painting.

WHO WAS THE ASSAILANT?

ANOTHER MYSTERY WHICH IS PUZZLING THE POLICE FORCE.

John Hoos Knocked Down and Thrown Into the River by a Would-Be Assassin—Rescued by the Rush Street Bridgetender—He Had Come to Chicago to Take Possession of His Property—His Brother-in-Law Under Arrest.

Police Lieut. Horace Elliott has a mystery on his hands. Jacob W. Goetzelman and John Hoos are brothers-in-law. Shortly before 6 o'clock Thursday evening the men were together in Goetzelman's saloon, No. 6 River street. An hour or so later Hoos was taken out of the river within a hundred yards of the saloon, half drowned and with a wound on his head. The locality where the affair occurred is the darkest and most lonesome along the river banks in that vicinity, and the rescue was little short of miraculous.

In reply to the police officers who took him to the County Hospital, Hoos said he had been walking with his brother-in-law when he was assaulted and pushed into the river. A few cents in change was all the money found in the man's pockets, but his appearance being that of a poor man the last consideration which suggested itself to the police was that robbery had been the motive of the attack.

The wound on the man's head proved to be a more serious affair than at first supposed, and the attendant surgeons at the County Hospital feared Thursday night that the patient would die.

Yesterday morning Hoos was alive and officers were sent to the home of Goetzelman, at No. 5454 School street, with orders to take him to police headquarters. Being told of the attempt to murder his brother-in-law Goetzelman declared his ignorance of the matter and did not hesitate to accompany the officers to police headquarters. Upon his arrival there he repeated his protestations of ignorance as to the affair and volunteered a further statement.

WHAT GOETZELMAN SAYS.

In brief his statement is as follows:

"Henry Specht and I are executors of the will of the late John Hoos Sr., who died March 7, 1883, leaving eight children and a legacy of $1,000 to each child, and the homestead at No. 4216 Evans avenue to his son John Hoos. The son was not to live in this house nor to take possession of it till the youngest child should come of age, but was in the meantime to receive $10 a month as his share of the estate. A further provision in the will precluded John Hoos Jr. from receiving his legacy of $1,000 until he shall have married. The youngest child came of age last November, and Christmas-Day John Hoos, who was working as a teamster in New York City, came to Chicago to enter in the possession of his share of the estate. Thursday afternoon we went to the office of Kraus, Mayer & Stein at No. 79 South Clark street, that firm having done the legal work for the estate.

"The necessary papers were made out and receipts were drawn up for John Hoos to sign on payment of the $1,000 legacy and of the proceeds from the sale of the property. One of the receipts was signed by Hoos, together with the deeds of conveyance, in the lawyer's office, the other receipt being signed in my saloon, where we arrived at 5 o'clock. Thursday morning Hoos had made affidavit that he had married a Matilda Smith in New York, and was therefore entitled to the $1,000 in cash. I paid him $2,980 in my saloon, which discharged in full the debt of the estate to him. After I had paid him a man came in, whom Hoos introduced to me as his brother-in-law, Jim Smith of New York. They had a few drinks together and left my place at ten minutes to 6 o'clock. I staid in the saloon till 7 o'clock and then went straight home."

DENIED BY HOOS.

In corroboration of this statement Goetzelman asked that Mr. Mayer, the lawyer, be sent for and that he be requested to bring with him the papers signed by Hoos, and which were in his office. Mr. Mayer immediately answered the summons and produced papers and receipts which agreed in every particular with Goetzelman's story. The signature of the receipt for $1,000 was in different ink from that on the other papers, and tallied therefore with the statement that it had been signed at the saloon.

When this story was related to the wounded man at the County Hospital he met it with a contradiction. Up to a certain point he corroborated his brother-in-law, just as the documentary evidence had done. He owned to having signed one of the receipts at the lawyer's office and the other at the saloon. But there the similarity of stories ends.

"Goetzelman told me at his saloon that the money was in a desk at his house, and that if I would accompany him home he would pay me," Hoos said. "We left the saloon together at 7 o'clock and had not gone more than a block when he turned down a street leading down to the river. He said he had a bottle of whisky for one of the engineers in some building there, and we had gone about a dozen yards along the river bank when he asked me to wait for him while he gave the whisky to his friend. It was black as midnight down there, and I couldn't see which way he went. A few seconds after he left me I was knocked down by a heavy blow on my head and remembered no more until the policeman spoke to me in the patrol wagon. I did not receive a cent of the money which was coming to me, although I signed the receipts for it at Goetzelman's request."

PLACED UNDER BONDS.

In corroboration of Hoos' statement the time when the Rush street bridgetender pulled him out of the water tallies with that when both men declare the saloon was closed up. There are a few splashes of blood on the edge of the river bank. The mud shows no signs of a struggle, and every engineer who had business in that vicinity has declared that he left work before 6 o'clock Thursday night.

The problem which Lieut. Elliott is called on to solve is: "Who tried to kill Hoos?" Goetzelman was formally charged with the crime at the Harrison Street Police Court and placed under bonds of $5,000 pending further investigation.

Hoos acknowledges that his affidavit as to being married was concocted for the purpose of receiving the $1,000 legacy, and that in fact he is not married. He further says he knows no such a man as Jim Smith, and certainly did not leave his brother-in-law's saloon in company with such a man.

It is thought Goetzelman's story is weakened by the statement that he did not have to go to the bank for the money but had it in the saloon. But friends of his who have known him for many years are agreed that Goetzelman has always borne a first-class reputation.

A Bit of Pathos at Christmas-Tide.

There is a little girl of 6 years of age belonging to a family on Sixth street who has proved herself one of the ministering children not in name only. A few weeks ago the baby of the family died. The children, as well as the mother, had looked forward to hanging up the baby's stocking at Christmas with a great deal of pleasure. But the loss of the baby brought such anguish to the mother that she decided to have no Christmas celebration of any kind. Last Sunday evening, as the family sat in partial darkness, recounting their loss with all its sad circumstances, a tender little voice pierced the gloom:

"Mamma, isn't there any Christmas in Heaven?"

"Yes, darling," answered the weeping mother, "it is always Christmas there."

"Then, why don't you keep it here?" persisted the little girl. "Jus' make b'lieve baby isn't dead, an' hang up her little stockin', mama, an' less all have Chismas jus' the same, an' be happy, like she is."

The child's wisdom prevailed against the unreasoning sorrow of the mother, and the little ones are happy and busy filling the stocking of the baby who will keep Christmas in Heaven.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The First Lightning-Rod.

Everybody believes that Franklin was the inventor and constructor of the first lightning-rod. In this one particular everybody is mistaken. The first lightning-catcher was not invented by the great philosopher, but by a poor monk of Seuttenberg, Bohemia, who put up the first lightning-rod on the palace of the curator of Preditz, Moravia, June 15, 1754. The name of the inventive monk was Prohop Dilwisch. The apparatus was composed of a pole surmounted by an iron rod, supporting twelve curved branches and terminating in as many metallic boxes filled with iron ore and inclosed by a wooden box-like cover, traversed by twenty-seven iron-pointed rods, the bases of which found a resting-place in the ore-box. The entire system of wires was united to the earth by a large chain. The enemies of Dilwisch, jealous of his success, excited peasants of the locality against him, and, under the pretext that his lightning rod was the cause of the excessive dry weather, had the rod taken down and the inventor imprisoned. Years afterwards, M. Melsen used the multiple-pointed rod as an invention of his own.—*St. Louis Republic.*

HE HAS WELL EARNED HIS PENSION.

Capt. Hunt, the Veteran Policeman, Placed on the Retired List.

"Capt. Hunt will lose his star Jan. 1," said a member of the Police Pension board yesterday.

"Not Veteran George M. Hunt, who lost an arm in the 'lager beer' riot of '55?" was demanded.

"Yes."

"Well, it's a shame."

"O, he's to be retired on a pension of $40 a month, which, with $3,000 the City of Chicago once gave him for his heroic bearing in that riot and some money he has saved up, will keep him pretty comfortable the rest of his days. He's 65 years old now."

"It's an honorable retirement, then?"

"In recognition of his long service and gallantry on the police force."

Capt. Hunt is one of the landmarks of Chicago. He was born in Troy, Vt., in 1824, of genuine Yankee parents. He was reared as a farmer's boy until he was 21 years old. That age gave him his freedom according to the custom of those times, and he went railroading. In 1853 he came to Chicago, and, not finding at once the work he wanted, joined the police force. Many changes of administration have come since then, many new chiefs have presided over the force; but Capt. Hunt has held his position through all the changes. His uninterrupted employment has been due to no political tricks he has turned, to no favors he has asked, but simply to a recognition of his worth and services to the city. Of late he has been detailed as a messenger in the City-Hall. Since he lost his arm in 1855 he has been off duty but one day.

"The most stirring days of my life on the police force," he said yesterday, "were in the 'lager beer' troubles of '55. The old Court-House stood removed from the streets in the center of the block where the City-Hall and County Building now stand. Chicago was as muddy then as Seattle is now. The sidewalks were treacherously unsteady, and in some places signs were stuck up: 'Beware, no bottom here!' In '55 L. D. Boone, the newly-elected Mayor, raised the saloon license from $52 a year to $300. As in all new towns there were a lot of saloons in Chicago, and besides there was here even then a large German population. The edict of the Mayor created a profound sensation. The saloonkeepers were, of course, ready to fight against what they termed the confiscation of their property and the Germans supported them with beer-loving indignation.

"The cry was raised that the Mayor's order was due to a command of the 'Know-Nothing party,' or the 'America for Americans,' whose tool he was declared to be; and the Germans were led to believe that the order was intended as a direct menace to them as foreigners.

"To try the validity of his order the Mayor got up a test case which was to be tried April 21 in the Court-House. By that date the outcry had become so great that it was openly asserted the trial would never be allowed to come off. Anticipating trouble the Mayor called out the entire police force to guard the Court-House the day of the trial. There were but thirty of us, but we showed up on guard that morning at 6 o'clock. As the hour for opening court came around a mob began to gather and soon filled the approaches to the Court-House. The Mayor told us to clear the streets. We did this, and the mob for the time dispersed.

"Mayor Boone soon understood that the retirement of the mob was only a strategy to gain time, increase its numbers, and return at a more favorable opportunity. He acted promptly. He swore in a number of citizens as extra policemen and ordered out the Chicago Light Guards, an American company. R. R. Smith, a prominent financier, was the commander of the guards. The Mayor told him to protect the Court-House with the two guns of the guard. Mr. Smith said it couldn't be done with two guns. The Mayor showed him how it could be done by placing one gun at the corner of La Salle and Washington streets and the other at the corner of Randolph and Clark streets. Beaten in his argument, which had been inspired by his personal fear of bodily harm, Mr. Smith threw up the command and it devolved on his Lieutenant.

"The mob had retired to the North Side. Gathering recruits among the Germans there it at last marched toward the Court-House. It was balked at the river by finding the bridge closed. The bridgetender was threatened. In vain he explained that he was acting under orders from the Mayor. At the moment his life was in imminent danger the Mayor appeared on the scene, told him to open the bridge, and the mob rushed across.

"Pouring down Clark street it presently came face to face with our drawn-up ranks of policemen. 'Fire, and pick out the stars!' cried a leader of the mob. A German leveled a double-barreled shotgun loaded with slugs and nails at me, and let her go. That was the way my arm was lost. The fellow who shot me was himself shot and died next day.

"After we began work it did not take us long to scatter the mob. And we scattered it so effectively that it did not gather again.

"Little came of the matter after all, however—except a gift of $3,000 by the city to me—as Mayor Wentworth, one of the succeeding Mayors, put the license back to $52."

A Famine in South Africa.

"The famine in Johannesburg, the South African mining town, seems to be pretty well at an end now," says *Truth* of London; "but here is an interesting letter I have received from a friend respecting it:

"'We have just been "enjoying" a famine, or, at all events, an excellent imitation of one. It has been partly genuine, partly engineered by certain hotel managers and shopkeepers, aided to a large extent by the local newspapers, who publish alarmist paragraphs and leading articles, and thereby play into the hands of local speculators. Frantic efforts were made to create a corner in flour, and the price was run up to £5 10s per bag; but, much to the disappointment of the would-be monopolists, the President granted a temporary remission of import duties, and a slight fall was the result. Prices, however, still ruled high enough in all conscience, potatoes (very bad) being 9d and 8d per pound; butter (absolutely uneatable), 5s to 6s; condensed milk, 2s a tin; paraffine oil (which somebody succeeded in "cornering"), 10s a quart; fresh milk, 10d to 1s the bottle (ordinary reputed quart), and in the market the other day a few oranges were sold for £1 14s the 100! Vegetables were practically unprocurable, and the price of living, of course, rose enormously. The hotelkeepers, for instance, raised their tariff another 25 per cent, and their charges were already enormous considering the dirt, squalor, and discomfort one has to endure at these places, while the price of board at the Randt Club was increased from £10 a month to £14. When you add to these facts the details that we had a dust-storm every day for three weeks, that water was desperately scarce, and that no rain had fallen for months past, you may imagine what a delightful place Johannesburg was to live in.'"

The Cat Killed the Eagle in Midair.

One day the cat was trotting out toward the barn, carrying in her teeth a piece of meat for her young. A bald eagle which had been in the habit of hovering over the place suddenly descended upon pussy and whirled her upward in a rapid vertical flight. The path of ascent to the eye of a spectator watching the scene was clearly indicated by loose feathers violently tossed from the point of combat.

In time the struggling pair attained a giddy eminence, and came to a standstill in the sky. The eagle's wings had dropped now and then, and he had given plain evidence of pain and terror, yet not once had his awful grip appeared to relax.

At length a descent was begun, with a rapidity which every moment increased, and the two animals struck the ground at the point where they had first encountered each other; but the eagle was dead, and pussy, as soon as she felt terra firma beneath her feet, shot away for the barn, still carrying her bit of meat.

Investigation proved that the cat had cut the eagle's throat, and so lacerated his breast that his body was literally laid open. After his death in midair, however, she had been too clever to relax her hold and thus fall to the ground, but had let her enemy serve as a parachute to ease the descent. At last accounts pussy was none the worse for her aerial flight and battle.—*Union Point Bee.*

French Military Forces.

An intelligent officer at the arsenal in conversation said that France today had 500,000 fully equipped soldiers in active service at home, within seven days 1,200,000 could be put in the field, and within three weeks a total of 2,500,000 men could be had for effective war service. This seems like big figuring on paper, but from the large bodies of soldiers located in every village and hamlet wherever you go it doesn't seem like boasting. There seems to be a general impression that trouble may arise from Italy at any moment; therefore France is prepared to rush a torrent upon her shores. Four heavy iron-clads are lying in the outer harbor, several others inside the docks, with six or eight steel cruisers all ready for their crews. A fleet of sixteen first-class warships, and about twenty torpedo boats could be reported ready for sea from Cherbourg alone within twenty-four hours' notice. The yards at Brest and other stations are said to be equally prepared, showing that France must have a powerful navy, not old-fashioned ships, but of the latest improved batteries and speed, steel cruisers recording twenty knots and upwards.—*Cherbourg Letter.*

SHOWING UP DESERTERS.

WHY MYERS AND THOMPSON SIGNED WITH THE OLD LEAGUE.

Correspondence with the Two Men Made Public by the Directors of the Philadelphia Brotherhood Club—Thompson's Demand for $5,000 Extra Money—George Dixon Knocks Out Eugene Hornbacher—Results of the Clifton Races—General Sporting News.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The stockholders of the Philadelphia Players' Club held a meeting at John M. Vanderslice's law office this afternoon and decided to make public the correspondence with Thompson and Myers, the two most recent deserters from the local brotherhood club. This action was decided upon because of Thompson's statements to a reporter as published in an Indianapolis paper. Thompson, among other things, said that he deserted the brotherhood because the league offered him more money. The correspondence is appended:

"TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 17.—B. F. Hilt, Philadelphia: Have seen Thompson. Think I can fix him for $5,000 more salary. What shall I do? Answer. A. L. MYERS."

Mr. Hilt being out of town J. Earl Wagner replied:

"Hilt is out of town; back Monday. Matter may be arranged satisfactorily. Does he (Thompson) insist upon these terms?"

The same day Mr. Love wired Myers as follows:

"Will present Thompson's request to our stockholders at our meeting Monday next."

Myers' reply to Mr. Wagner was:

"Thompson has not signed with the league, but insists on $5,000 more from the brotherhood."

Dec. 26 Mr. Vanderslice sent Thompson the following letter:

"Mr. Samuel Thompson, Danville, Ind.—Dear Sir: The telegrams of Mr. Myers with reference to the increase of salary requested by you were duly considered at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Players' Club the 24th, and I was instructed to answer them on behalf of the club. It was believed that you yourself, upon careful consideration, would see that the demand was an unjust one and one that could not be acceded to in fairness to other players. You and your fellow-players signed an agreement asking men to put in capital to enable you to play ball on such terms as would give you great advantages over those you had by playing with the old organization.

"You, as an intelligent man, voluntarily signed a contract to play with the Players' League Club of Philadelphia. If you have obtained proper advice you will know that this contract is binding upon you and that you will be held to the fulfillment of it. But your fellow-players and those who know you seem to have such confidence in you as a man as to make them unwilling to believe that you will insist upon any other terms than those stipulated in your contract with the Players' National League Club of Philadelphia. If you should be in need of any advance money the directors will cheerfully see that you have it, although they did not think that even this would be demanded by the men who asked them to put their money into the enterprise. But, as I said before, they cannot under any circumstances accede to your demand for an increase of salary in justice to the players who are willing to abide by their contracts. Was your contract such that you could be dismissed on a ten days' notice any exorbitant salary might be promised you, and after you were in such a position that you could not help yourself you would be compelled to accept less.

"Your fellow-players who have stood by you in the past will stand by you in the future if you stand by them as it is believed you will. Please advise me if you need any advance money. Yours respectfully, J. M. VANDERSLICE,
Counsel for Players' National League Base-Ball Club of Philadelphia."

DIXON KNOCKS OUT HORNBACHER.

Only Two Rounds Required to Do the Business—The Winner Gets $1,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—[Special.]—George Dixon, a colored boy, whipped Eugene Hornbacher of this town with hard gloves tonight in just four minutes and fifty-one seconds. He did his work well, and got $1,000 for it. Both men are featherweights, and Hornbacher has about fourteen victories to his credit. The fight took place near New London and was witnessed by a small crowd of sports, who made up a purse of $500 in addition to a like sum put up by the fighters. Hornbacher was whipped in the first round, when he got several hard raps on the nose and was pretty badly used up. He was hit in the face twice in the next round, and finally received a knockout blow on the jugular which sent him to the ground. The young darky was then awarded the victory.

When the men entered the ring both looked determined and in good condition. A well known New York sporting man was selected as referee. At the call of time both stepped to the center of the ring, and Hornbacher immediately led with his left for Dixon's stomach, but while he landed safely he got a stinging blow in the face in return. Dixon then forced the fighting, rushing Hornbacher, and not only driving him all over the ring, but gaining four clean knockdowns before the close of the round. Hornbacher was hit so hard that he was groggy at the call of time, and it was easily to be seen that the fight was about over.

When the men were called up for the second round Hornbacher was still stupid, showing plainly that he had been severely punished. Eugene tried to rally and force the fighting, but he was not in it. Dixon was fresh and he pounded the plucky little German all over the ring, and knocked him out with a well-delivered right-hander on the side of his left cheek after they had been fighting about one minute.

Dixon is to be matched to fight McCarthy.

The Sullivan-Jackson Fight.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Maj. Frank McLaughlin of Newark will leave for San Francisco tomorrow. He had a conference with John L. Sullivan Thursday, and although the details are not made public it is understood that the preliminary arrangements for the Sullivan-Jackson match were made. Maj. McLaughlin would only say: "The next fight that Sullivan has will be some time in May with Jackson, and it will be in the rooms of the California Athletic Club. The club will offer the largest purse yet given for this fight."

Smith's Backer Acts Generously.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—A dispatch from London states that the backer of Jem Smith has given to Slavin the whole stake for which the men recently fought in Belgium.

The Pelicans offer £1,000 to promote a glove-fight between Slavin and Jackson.

Today's Card at Guttenberg.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Here are the Guttenberg entries for tomorrow's races:

First race, six and one-half furlongs—Herman, Boodle, Bassanio, Buckstone, Fred B., Bothwell, Ralph Black, Anomaly, Lord Beaconsfield, Hot Scotch, Radiant, Shotover, Bass Viol, Bettie L., Lilly Kinney, Sophist.

Second race, three-fourths mile—Kenwood, Flambeau, Austerlitz, Issaquena filly, Virginia colt, Caspar, Nannie King filly, William Henry.

Third race, seven-eighths of a mile, selling—Border Minstrel, Electricity, Gold Vase filly, Glimer, Lottery, Lexington, Nattot, Top Sawyer, St. Clare, Velvet, Duff, Artless, Crispin, Shakspeare, Jerry.

Fourth race, New Durham Handicap, mile and a quarter—Now or Never, Bellwood, Hamlet, St. Nick, Glenmound, Wilfred, Guy Gray, Van, Larchmont, Lemon, Wynwood.

Fifth race, one mile—Rapine, Carnegie, Now or Never, Battersby, Oregon, Ilma B., Bonnie Lass.

Sixth race, seven-eighths—Mr. Hyde, Cupid, Wayward, Bela, Tyrone, Banker, Harry Brown, Esterbok, Landseer, Alfred, Watch 'Em, Pomeroy Sec, Big Brown Jug, Festus, Miller.

Racing Results at Clifton.

CLIFTON, N. J., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—There was a good crowd today, but the picking of the winners was no easy task, as the first three races went to outsiders.

First race, purse $300, six and a half furlongs—Miss Olive won, Dougan second, Groomsman third. Time, 1:25.

Second race, purse $300, five furlongs—Caspar won, Pall Mall second, Australand third. Time, 1:04½.

Third race, purse $300, one mile—Royal Garter won, Jennie McFarland second, Belmont third. Time, 1:45.

Fourth race, purse $500, mile and one-eighth—Barrister won, Eleve second, Sam D. third. Time, 1:57¼.

Fifth race, purse $500, six and a half furlongs—Fordham won, Red Elm second, Speedwell third. Time, 1:24¼.

Sixth race, seven and one-half furlongs—Autocrat won, St. Paris second, Pocatello third. Time, 1:38.

Paulsen Issues Two Challenges.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Axel Paulsen, who claims to be the champion speed skater of the world, issued two challenges today that will be of interest to Hugh McCormack and Joseph Donoghue. He challenges McCormack to skate any distance from 10 to 100 miles for from $1,000 to $2,000 a side, and deposits $100 forfeit money. Donoghue is challenged to skate a ten mile race for $2,500 a side. Paulsen only stipulates that the races shall be skated in the vicinity of Minneapolis.

The Women of New York.

In many respects this fair army differed in appearance from the line of fair purchasers to be seen in Baltimore. The New York woman is, I think, a trifle stouter and a degree more gross of figure than the average Baltimore woman. She has, too, a ruddier complexion, owing, I am told, to the prevalence of the fad for gymnastics and a love of wines and beer. Her cheeks are usually rosy, her figure round, and her feet large and unshapely. And, besides that, the New York woman has a weakness for paint and powder that is seldom met with elsewhere. She dresses, too, in loud colors, and if you concluded that the half of these gaily-dressed women of the streets of New York were actresses you would be greatly in error. The stage is numerously represented in the throng and the stage has left its mark on the street costume of the Gotham fashionables. But don't fancy that all of these fancy colors are worn by stage celebrities. Indeed, it is a surprise to the stage beauties of the other side that the fashionable women of New York are so fond of decking themselves out with gaudy colors and diamonds, which attract so much comment.—*New York Letter.*

SHIPOWNERS INTERESTED

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER DECIDES PRIORITY OF MARITIME LIENS.

He Rules That Towage Bills Take Precedence Over Mortgages—The Decision Affects 200 Mortgages Securing $500,000 at This Port—A Divorce Suit with Novel Features—Damages Against the City—Potter vs. Alberger—The Record—The Call.

On the question of the priority of maritime liens Chief Justice Fuller has affirmed the decree of the District Court with costs in the case of Bishop against the schooner Mystic. The case was first brought in the District Court by Joseph S. Bishop and others against the Mystic some time in 1886 for seamen's wages, their claim amounting to $80. Judge Blodgett allowed the claim and ordered the vessel to be sold. The Dunham Towing and Wrecking company and Jacob Johnson then brought suit against the proceeds, the first named for towage amounting to $199 and the other for a mortgage held by him on the vessel for the sum of $1,607, with costs in both cases. There being not enough money to pay both, the question of priority then arose and the District Court decided that the towage bill of the Dunham Towing and Wrecking company was entitled to priority over the mortgage of Jacob Johnson. Johnson appealed to the Circuit Court for this district.

H. W. Magee said in reference to the decision: "Justice Fuller has reversed the rule known in these cases since 1869, as in the Grace Greenwood case. The practice in this district and circuit has heretofore been to give the preference to mortgages duly recorded under the United States law over supplies to the home port. This rule was established by Judge Drummond in 1869 and has been heretofore followed by Judge Blodgett and Judge Gresham. But a distinction is now made between supplies in a home port and tow bills in a home port, and, while the shipchandler could not now recover for a tow line as against a mortgage, the tug boat could recover for the towing.

"This decision will affect the value of every mortgage made upon a vessel and recorded in this district. In this port there have been recorded during the last five years over 200 mortgages securing over $500,000, many of which will now be modified in value by this decision, which changes a rule of priority which had been adhered to so long as to have created a property right. The vessel owners of this district had relied upon the opinions of Judges Drummond and Davis and concurred in by Justice Harlan as the expressed and practiced law."

A Novel Divorce Case.

A bill for divorce filed in the Superior Court by Jason D. Simmons against Mary E. Simmons presents some novel features. The couple were married in Milwaukee Jan. 10, 1882. About ten days before this date Mr. Simmons' application for a divorce from a former wife was heard by the court at Quincy. Mr. Simmons supposed that a decree was granted at once, but as a matter of fact it was not entered until a month or more later. He did not take the precaution to remarry Miss Buell, but continued to live with her until June, 1888, and this is said to have constituted a common law marriage. The bill alleges that Sept. 24 Mrs. Simmons, under her maiden name of Mary Buell, married Harmon S. Sheldon and with him set up housekeeping at No. 7 South Elizabeth street, furnishing their house with furniture of the Simmons house valued at $600.

Legal Notes.

Judge Waterman yesterday entered judgment for $1,558 in favor of William S. and Sarah A. Dolph, Walter A. Burke, and others in their suit against the city for damages sustained by the raising of the grade of Northwestern avenue for the viaduct across the railroad tracks near Kinzie street. The plaintiffs are owners of Nos. 67, 69, and 75 Northwestern avenue, and claimed $6,000.

A bill to foreclose a mortgage on two lots in Payne's Addition to Evanston, executed by John J. Foster and his wife, Marietta F. Foster, was filed in the Circuit Court by Sprague, Warner & Co., the wholesale grocers. The money advanced by the firm was $417, and Foster gave his note in November, 1888. Foster is the wealthy Evanstonian who unsuccessfully tried to get out of consummating a sale of his Evanston pier on the ground that he was insane when he made the contract. Judge Collins decided that he was sane.

Edward H. Potter of New York began an action for $7,300 debt and $10,000 damages against Col. Morris H. Alberger of the Lake Street Elevated road company in the Circuit Court. Potter, like Alberger, is a promoter of enterprises and a capitalist. He bought up a judgment in New York which was rendered in 1882. In 1884 he secured payment of it by bill of exchange on a banking house in Philadelphia. The amount of the bill of exchange was $7,500. Col. Alberger was then living in Philadelphia and Potter says that he sent the instrument to him with directions to discount it and remit the face less the commission. It is charged by Potter that Alberger remitted only $1,500 and failed to account for $6,000.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

21,512—James Montgomery vs. American Live Stock Transportation Company and Nelson Morris. Bill to restrain the infringement of patents Nos. 387,246 and 397,299, being improvements in stock cars. McClellan, Cummins & Moulton, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

125,372—Asst. Suppressed.
125,373—Debt. Suppressed.
125,374—H. G. Williard et al. vs. Henry N. Cooper et al. Petition for mechanic's lien. J. V. A. Weaver, solr.
125,375—George Schwensfurth vs. Louis Ramseyer. Asst., $900. F. W. Tourtellotte, atty.
125,376—William B. Judson vs. Henry Waller Jr. Asst., $253. N. A. Partridge, atty.
125,377—Marion A. Skemp vs. North American Mutual Benefit Assn. Debt, $5,000; damages, $5,000. Cameron & Hughes, attys.
125,378—Ira W. Allen for use of Ferd W. Peck vs. R. F. McSweeney et al. Asst., $600. Sleeper, Starrett & Ehrlich, attys.
125,379—Jason D. Simmons vs. Mary E. Simmons. Bill for divorce. J. D. Woodward, solr.
125,380—Charles Lindblom vs. Herman F. Lindgren. Appeal.
125,381—J. H. Pauk vs. L. M. Hellman et al. Asst., $1,000. Stork & Ingram, attys.
125,382—Acme Extract Co. vs. The Religious Newspaper Co. Asst., $400. Hoffheimer & Zeisler, attys.
125,383—William D. Hall vs. City of Chicago. Case, $1,000. W. G. & A. T. Ewing, attys.
125,384—Francisco Garcia et al. vs. Charles J. Creighton. Appeal.
125,385—Curran Lumber and Brick Dryer Manf. Co. vs. R. L. Henry & Co. et al. Replevin, $600. Hanecy & Merrick, attys.
125,386—Daniel Brynildsen vs. Marie Brynildsen. Bill for divorce. C. C. Bowersock, solr.
125,387—William H. West vs. Chicago *Times* Company. Asst., $2,500. James A. Fullenwider, atty.
SUPPRESSED THURSDAY—125,356, Lillie Cockle vs. John L. Cockle. Bill for divorce. Barnum, Evans & Barnum, solrs.
125,361—First National Bank of Cleveland vs. George C. Spencer. Asst., $5,000. Armstrong, Reed & Dyche, attys.
125,362—Same vs. Franz P. Meyerberg and J. Howland Silvera. Same, $2,500. Same attys.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

78,133—S. Montgomery Smith vs. George Lovell. Attch., $114. Lane & Reasor, attys.
78,134—Grigsley Bros. & Co. vs. William B. Fowler and Harry J. Caldwell. Asst., $1,000. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.
78,135—Harry Holtzman vs. American Express Company. Appeal.
78,136—Thomas E. Gallagher vs. Richard D. Gallagher. Asst., $2,000. Gentleman, Richolson, Nolan & Gelder, attys.
78,137—John Grantkowski vs. John Rosinski. Asst., $500. Max A. Drezmal, atty.
78,138—Thomas H. Hulbert vs. William O'Donnell and Edward O'Donnell. Conf. of judgt., $179. G. Frank White, atty.
78,139—Chicago Dock & Canal Co. vs. Peter Johnson. Appeal.
78,140—Bill. Suppressed.
78,141—Franz Patzack & Co. vs. Harroun Mfg. Co. Conf. of judgt., $626. Brandt & Hoffmann, attys.
78,142—Commercial Loan and Building Assn. vs. George T. Moisant, Medor S. Moisant, et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $2,300. Julius Stern, solr.
78,143—Morritz Tausig vs. Frank Jur. Conf. of judgt., $80. B. J. Frank, atty.
78,144—Augusta Horn vs. Samuel A. Duvall. Case, $3,000. August Marx, atty.
78,145—Ono Earnshaw vs. Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railway Co. Appeal.
78,146—Annie Zak vs. Lodge Proha No. 13, C. S. P. S. Asst., $2,000. Jones & Lusk, attys.
78,147—Patrick J. Ryan et al. vs. C. A. Johnson. Conf. of judgt., $298. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.
78,148—Herman Felsenthal et al. vs. Julius Jones. Conf. of judgt., $1,500. Same attys.
78,149—Kuh, Nathan & Fischer vs. Julius Jones. Same, $986. Same attys.
78,150—Charles Brooks vs. Same. Same, $3,500. Same attys.
78,151—Wolf Miloslowsky vs. Julius Jones. Conf. of judgt., $924. Same attys.
78,152—Louis Kistler vs. August Klaas. Asst., $500. Louis Kistler & Son, attys.
78,153—C. R. Matson, use of George H. Taylor and James T. Mix, vs. Metropolitan National Bank, Helge A. Haugan, and John R. Lindgren. Garn., $1,857. Tenney, Hawley & Coffeen, attys.
78,154—Victor S. Flechter vs. William H. Winslow. Asst., $1,200. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.
78,155—Chicago Trust & Savings Bank vs. John P. Quinn, B. L. Demint, and J. E. Cooper & Co. Asst., $700. Seymour Kisch, atty.
78,156—Midland Co. vs. Hill & Porteous Mfg. Co. and E. L. Willis. Conf. of judgt., $769. Same atty.
78,157—Same vs. Wm. C. Parker. Conf. of judgt., $3,168. Same atty.
78,158—George Thompson vs. Charlotte M. Thompson. Bill for divorce. C. J. Beattie, solr.
78,159—F. N. Pitman vs. Sanford W. Hull. Asst., $500. Geo. W. Crawford, atty.
78,160—Annie Tossill vs. Chicago & Western Indiana R. W. Co. Case, $5,000. Edward Maher, atty.
78,161—In re petition of City of Chicago to open La Salle street between 62d and 63d streets. Jonas Hutchinson and Francis E. Halligan, attys.
78,162—Same for opening Richardson avenue from Sixty-fourth to Sixty-fifth street. Same attys.
78,163—Same for opening Washtenaw avenue from West Harrison street to Washington boulevard. Same attys.
78,164—Same for opening alley from Douglas avenue to Thirty-sixth street, between Ellis and Cottage Grove avenues. Same attys.
78,165—Same for opening Aberdeen street from Sheffield avenue to Lake Michigan. Same attys.
78,166—Same for opening alley in Blocks 7 and 8, School Section addition to Chicago. Same attys.
78,167—Same for opening West Twenty-fourth street from Albany avenue to Southwestern boulevard. Same attys.
78,168—Same for opening Washburn av. from Lincoln st. to Robey. Same attys.
78,169—Same for opening Halsted st. across right of way of The C., R. I. & P. R. R. Same attys.
78,170—Edward H. Potter vs. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co. Case, $50,000. Horace McElroy and William Ruger, attys.
78,171—Garn. Suppressed.
Suppressed Thursday—78,118—Albert A. Sprague et al. vs. John J. Foster, Marietta F. Foster. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $417. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, solrs.

JUDGMENT.

JUDGE WATERMAN—9,475—Dolph vs. City; judgt., $1,558.

County Court—New Suits.

—A. Epstein to Adolph Hirsch. Volt. assgt. Washburne, atty.

8,562—Mathias Laicker, use etc., vs. Bernhard & Baumann. Appeal.

The Call.

JUDGE HAWES—Motions for new trial.

Federal Call Today.

JUDGE GRESHAM—No announcement.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.

Federal Call Monday.

JUDGE GRESHAM—No announcement.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications, nor decide bets.]

NETTIE R. CURTISS, City: An American-born child of foreign-born parents is an American, not a "foreign American." The expression "foreign American" is wrong because it contains a contradiction in terms. The child's parents may be Anglo-Americans or German-Americans, but never foreign Americans.

Admission to the Apollo Club Second Night Concerts.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please state if any arrangement has been made whereby teachers, both in public and private schools, can get tickets to the second night concerts so generously offered by the Apollo Club. They are certainly a class of wageworkers quite as capable of appreciating the favor as any. TEACHER.

[It is our understanding that there have been so many applications already received for seats at these second night concerts that no more requisitions can be considered this season.]

It Gets There All the Same.

AMES, Ia., Dec. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Poor old Iowa is in a sad muddle with her prohibition, original package, and pharmacy laws. There was never a time in the history of Ames when liquor was as plenty as today. This is almost the banner prohibition county, and our town also lies in the charmed circle of two miles from a State institution (the Agricultural College), so we are doubly protected by laws—if the laws were enforced. There are of course no open saloons, but there are "original packages" in the pocket of many a young fellow who would not be seen in an open saloon, and demijohns could be found in many a corner cupboard or barn where the life-long drinker takes his nip. It is an easy way to get liquor—an order to an agent, a Rock Island or Chicago house, and in three days the express brings it. Circulars flood the town. There is "bootlegging" enough, but that is confined to a lower class. The "original package" does its perfect work.

The pharmacy law is in such shape that no self-respecting druggist will take out a permit. There are two drug stores here, and neither of them has had an ounce of liquor since the new pharmacy law was passed. This again throws the dispensing of alcoholic drink for medicine into the hands of the local physicians. Not a doctor but thinks the pharmacy law "splendid." But it is a question with the reasoning man between doctor and druggist, between an Illinois or an Iowa dealer. The liquor gets in its work all the same. X.

LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Record of Yesterday's Transfers of Chicago and Suburban Property.

The following transfers of city real estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Friday, Dec. 27:

The premises No. 602 and 604 Milwaukee av, dated Dec. 27 (M. Tausig to H. A. and C. A. Chapin)	$17,000
N. Hoyne av, s e cor of Rice st, w f, 25x104 ft, imp, dated Dec. 5 (J. A. Parish to J. W. Camp)	2,800
Part of lots 64 to 71 and 77 to 82, of lots 1 to 20, Town of Brighton, dated Dec. 9 (J. McCaffery to the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg railroad company)	5,600
Indiana st, 103 ft w of Pine, s f, 30x100 ft, imp, dated Dec. 24 (R. Moor to C. P. Leland)	23,700
The premises No. 563 Seminary av, dated Nov. 23 (J. M. Hughs to R. T. Nicholson)	2,300
Penn st, 125 ft n of Division, w f, 25x111 ft, improved, dated Dec. 11 (L. L. Donnelly to A. Sewards)	1,000
Twenty-fourth st, 60 ft e of Calumet av, n f, 60x120 ft, dated Dec. 23 (United States Mortgage Co. to H. W. Martin)	8,000
Wright st, 80 ft n of Seventy-fifth, e f, 40x166 ft, dated Oct. 18 (Mallette & Brownell to T. J. Bromley)	1,000
Same property, dated Oct. 2 (T. J. Bromley to G. R. McKay)	1,100
Champlain av, bet Forty-eight and Forty-ninth sts, e f, 25x130 ft, dated Oct. 29 (M. McKay to A. McKay)	1,550
Stony Island av, 247 ft w of Sixty-fourth st, e f, 50x190 ft, dated Dec. 12 (A. J. Maher to C. H. Keough)	4,500
West Madison st, 250 ft w of Forty-second, n f, 50⅝x121 ft, dated Dec. 21 (G. W. Russell to J. Wilder)	3,600
Kedzie av, 240 ft s of Ohio st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 23 (Van Schaack & Herrick to D. F. Anderson)	1,000
Hanover st, bet Thirty and Thirty-first, w f, 50x100 ft, dated March 14 (estate of D. Davis to M. O'Brien)	2,800
Melrose st, 368 ft e of Halsted, n f, 50x147 ft, dated Nov. 23 (H. Eder to E. W. Hawks)	2,500
West Court, 162 ft s of Belmont av, e f, 123x130 ft, dated Dec. 20 (G. Stieglitz to G. N. Weber)	6,250
Diller st, 155 ft n of Fulton, w f, 35x124 ft, imp, dated Dec. 23 (A. Weeks to H. O. Weeks)	2,000
South Chicago av, near Vincennes, n e f, 100x125 ft, dated Sept. 28 (Thomas P. Keefe to D. Sayer)	18,000
Austin av, 168 ft w of Wood st, n f, 24x125 ft, imp, dated Dec. 26 (R. Pope to L. C. and F. H. Wachsmuth)	6,000
Washington boulevard, 329 ft of w Ashland av, n f, 28x125 ft, dated Dec. 18 (J. H. Kedzie to M. T. Kedzie)	10,000
West Harrison st, 175 ft w of Sacramento av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 26 (H. Thomas to M. J. and J. Maskell)	1,100
Cromwell st, 100 ft s of Rhine, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 1 (W. H. Powell to J. V. and C. R. Lockwood)	1,800
South Park av, bet Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth sts, e f, 175 ft to alley, dated Nov. 25 (L. A. Strong et al. to William H. Sills)	5,425
Calumet av, n e cor of Sixty-ninth st, w f, 99x125 ft, with 50x177 ft n of the above, dated Nov. 29 (L. A. Strong et al. to William H. Sills)	4,000
Seventy-third st, s e cor of Nuit av, n f, 132x130 ft, with other lots near above, dated Dec. 13 (M. E. Dorman to William H. Thomas)	15,000
Sixty-sixth place, near Hope av, n f, 80x126¼ ft, dated Dec. 20 (C. F. White to E. Wisdom)	5,600
Grand av, 79 ft n w of Artesian, s w f, 25x133 ft, dated Dec. 24 (S. Gage to S. W. Osgood)	1,000
Green st, bet Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh, e f, 150x124 ft, with 100x122 ft near above, dated Sept. 26 (H. F. Eames to J. L. and M. M. Swan)	5,400
Stony Island av, n w cor of Sixty-ninth st, e f, 148.2x136 ft, dated Aug. 19 (T. B. Marston to J. J. and M. A. Connell)	4,800
Alexander av, 500 ft s of Sulzer, w f, 50x150 ft, dated Oct. 1 (Walter Peet to George Warrington)	7,000
Webster av, 200 ft n of Seventy-second st, w f, 50x123 ft; also Harvard st, 100 ft n of Seventy-second, w f, 50x127 ft; also Lot 18, Blk 3, in same sub, dated Dec. 23 (C. B. Eggleston to C. D. Snapp)	7,500
Belden av, 100 ft e of Osgood st, s f, 25x115 ft, dated Nov. 14 (James Sweeney to H. O. O'Brien)	1,800
Thirty-ninth st, n e cor of Vernon av, s f, 111x150 ft to Oxford av, dated Dec. 20 (J. T. Davis to Archie McNeill)	16,000
Wabash av, 379 ft n of Sixty-seventh st, w f, 33x125 ft, dated Dec. 7 (S. J. and G. McIntosh to L. Southard)	5,000
Blocks 1 and 2, Crocker's add, n e ¼, Sec. 31, 38, 15, dated Dec. 21 (J. R. Crocker to Charles W. Brown et al.)	31,785
Seymour st, n w cor of Hirsch, e f, 50x126 ft, imp, dated Nov. 26 (H. A. Prens to L. Paulsen)	1,650
Indiana av, near Thirty-sixth st, w f, 29⅛x124 ft, with other prop, dated Dec. 27 (J. L. Rutherford to R. A. Dowling)	12,000
Seventy-ninth st, 25 ft e of Sherman, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 26 (M. B. and H. L. Storke to J. Jones)	7,000
Seventy-ninth st, n e cor Sherman, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 26 (same to M. J. Redfield)	9,500
Forty-first, 289⅓ ft w of Vincennes av, n f, 25x112 ft, dated Sept. 12 (F. Rode to S. W. Nathan)	2,250
Calumet av, n of Sixty-third st, e f, 75x160 ft, dated Nov. 22 (P. L. Loene et al. to G. S. Solomon)	1,875
West Division st, 168 ft e of Rockwell av, n f, 25x120 ft, dated Jan. 30, 1888 (S. E. Gross to C. H. Dicke)	1,200
Hoyne av, n e cor of Thirty-seventh st, 5 acres, dated Dec. 24 (estate of E. C. Larned to Walker & Thacher)	15,000
Paulina st, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth, e f, 375x125 ft, dated Nov. 30 (J. Hobbs to T. P. Phillips)	4,125
West Polk st, 77 ft w of Washtenaw av, n f, 125x124 ft, dated Dec. 15 (J. B. Waller to M. Lewis)	3,000
West Polk st, between California and Washtenaw avs, 150x124 ft, dated Dec. 16 (R. A. Waller to same)	3,000

NEW SUBDIVISION.

Albany av, s e cor of Congress st, 150x50 ft, by William J. Evans.

Michigan Knights of the Grip.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The Michigan Knights of the Grip, a new organization of traveling men, held their first annual meeting here today. Several hundred were present and the total membership of the society was swelled to over 1,000. This evening the Knights were banqueted and toasts were responded to by Gov. Luce, Congressman O'Donnell, Capt. Gavett, President of the Michigan Railway Association, and other prominent Michigan men. After the banquet the visitors were given a reception by the Governor at the executive parlors. Officers were elected as follows: President, L. M. Mills of Grand Rapids; Secretary, J. J. Bush of Lansing; Treasurer, George C. Cooper of Lansing; Chaplain, the Rev. Washington Gardner.

Conviction of a Boy Murderer.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 27.—Otto Leuth, 17 years old, was convicted today of murder in the first degree. Last May Maggie Thompson, 7 years old, disappeared while on her way home from school. A month later her body was found under the house of Otto Leuth's father, six or eight doors from the home of the Thompson family. Young Leuth was arrested, and he confessed that he had enticed the child into an upper room of his home when his parents were away. He assaulted and then killed her with a hammer.

The Alton Gets an Injunction.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Today the Chicago & Alton railway company obtained from Judge Reeves an injunction restraining the Bloomington & Normal street railway company from constructing electric lines across their right of way and tracks between this city and Normal, where the two railways cross.

Death of a Wisconsin Convict.

RACINE, Wis., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—A telegram from Waupun today announces the death in the State's prison of Louis Christianson of this city, who was sentenced for six years in June, 1885, for the murder June 18, 1884, of Mr. Schultz.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent and excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, BED-RIDDEN, INFIRM, CRIPPLED, NERVOUS, NEURALGIC, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Inflammation, Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Influenza, Difficult Breathing, CURED AND PREVENTED BY Radway's Ready Relief.

In cases of LUMBAGO and RHEUMATISM, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF NEVER FAILS to give immediate ease.

"Worth Its Weight in Gold!"

Jan. 14, '88. AUGUSTA, Ga.

DR. RADWAY—I have tried all the various kinds of remedies that they have on the market without effect, when finally I grew worse, and a friend advised me to try your Ready Relief. I did so, applying to my ankle and knee, and to my surprise was able to resume my duties next morning. My trouble was rheumatism of long standing. I shall never be without R. R. R. for its weight in gold. My mother was cured by R. R. R. in two hours of rheumatism in her shoulder.

W. H. COOPER, of COOPER & EVANS.

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water, will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

MALARIA IN ALL ITS FORMS, FEVER AND AGUE. Radway's Ready Relief.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS, THE GREAT LIVER REMEDY.

For the cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, loss of appetite, headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, fever, inflammation of the bowels, piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

PERFECT DIGESTION

Will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By so doing

SICK HEADACHE

Dyspepsia, Foul Stomach, Biliousness will be avoided, and the food that is eaten contribute its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders.

DYSPEPSIA.

Dr. Radway's Pills are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York.

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S, and see that the name of "RADWAY" is on what you buy.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory." They are not, but like all counterfeits, they lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for Ivory Soap and insist upon having it. 'Tis sold everywhere.

OPERA CLOAKS

Lined Sable, Ermine and Manchurian Lamb at very moderate prices.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS 184 Fifth Avenue N.Y.

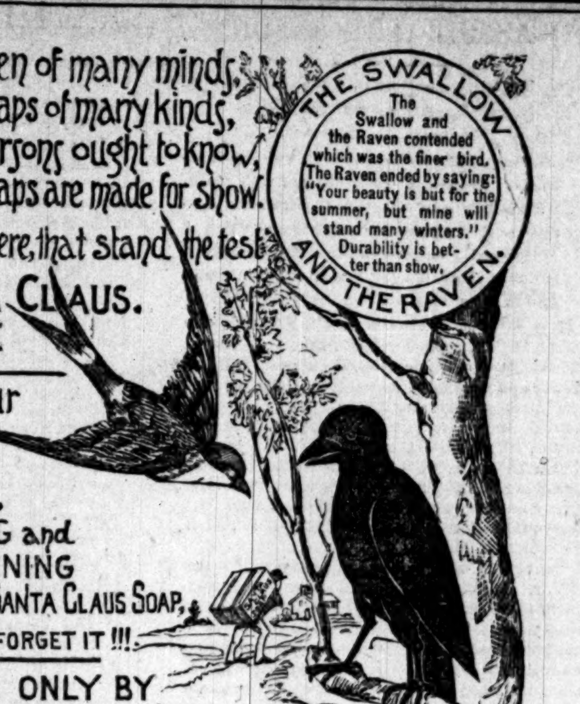
KIRK'S AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP.

Beware of Imitations, there Is Only One

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

Many men of many minds, Many Soaps of many kinds, Many persons ought to know, Many Soaps are made for show. But none are there, that stand the test Like SANTA CLAUS. it is THE BEST.

If you want your WASHING, SCRUBBING, SCOURING and CLEANING made easy, use SANTA CLAUS SOAP, AND DONT YOU FORGET IT!!!



MADE ONLY BY N.K.FAIRBANK & CO. ÷ CHICAGO.

THE CHICAGO MEDICAL CLINIC,

DR. PHILIP SATTLER, Director,

Honore Block, N. W. Cor. Dearborn and Adams-sts.

Entrances—204 Dearborn-st. and 93 Adams-st.



The present unseasonable season is developing severe and dangerous coughs, and likewise intensifying hitherto passive Catarrh. The subject of such cough should apply to Dr. Sattler and receive prompt and efficient benefit from his system of medicated vapor. For the severest cases of Catarrh his treatment has proven to be the most efficient and rapid, as his numerous and grateful patients will verify. Catarrh rapidly cured.

365 35TH-ST., CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1889.

DR. PHILIP SATTLER, Honore Block:

DEAR SIR—I can hardly believe that any one could have Catarrh in a worse form than I had for many months. The dropping in the back of my throat was incessant. It poisoned the passages and produced severe Dyspepsia. I had an ever present headache and was nervous, sleepless, and despondent; my appetite was poor and I became thin and weak. Under your skillful treatment I soon improved. I no longer took cold, the pains in my head and chest and ringing in my ears ceased. I have gained flesh rapidly and today I am well. T. WARREN.

Rheumatism, Skin and Blood Diseases, Throat and Lung Affections rapidly cured. No fee for consultation. English, French, German, and Scandinavian spoken.



KEEP TO THE RIGHT.

Do not be imposed on by any of the numerous imitations, substitutes, etc., which are flooding the world. There is only one Swift's Specific, and there is nothing like it. Our remedy contains no Mercury, Potash, Arsenic, or any poisonous substance whatever. It builds up the general health from the first dose, and has never failed to eradicate contagious blood poison and its effects from the system. Be sure to get the genuine. Send your address for our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, which will be mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MAGGI'S BOUILLON

A DELIGHTFULLY PALATABLE LIQUID Extract of Beef.

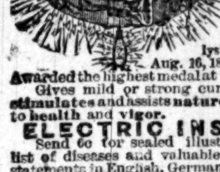
A Cup of Beef Tea, Bouillon, Soup, or Gravies instantly made. Put up in 5-oz. and 32-oz. Bottles—Glass Stopper. Sold by Grocers and Druggists throughout the World and the following wholesale houses:

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Send 6c for sealed illustrated catalogue with full list of diseases and valuable information and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian. DR. OWEN BELT CO., 191 & 193 State St., Chicago, Ill.

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Ladies, go to Thome's Hair Bazar, 180 Wabash-av., for Hair Cutting, Shampooing, and Hair Dressing. Finest Parlors and largest Hair Bazar in the country.

All styles of WIGS, SWITCHES, HAIR DYES, etc., at wholesale and retail.

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$100 Reward for a case of Rupture Dr. Parker cannot retain with the Parker Retentive Truss. Dr. Parker is the noted expert in his profession, and never fails to reduce, retain, or cure ruptures that have not passed beyond treatment. "The Rational Treatment of Rupture," a valuable work of 64 pages, mailed free. Trusses of all kinds, Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, &c. DR. A. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co., Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago.

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Honduras and Central American Steamship Co.

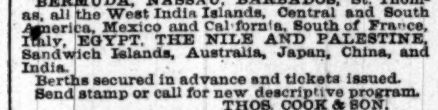
Fast passenger service for Kingston (Jamaica) and Greyton (Nicaragua)—5½ days to Kingston, 9 days to Greyton. Favorite winter resorts for health, scenery, pleasure. For particulars and descriptive guide apply to CHAS. KOZMINSKI & CO., General Agents, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

WINTER RESORTS.

BERMUDA, NASSAU, BARBADOS, St. Thomas, all the West India Islands, Central and South America, Mexico and California, South of France, Italy, EGYPT, THE NILE AND PALESTINE, Sandwich Islands, Australia, Japan, China, and India.

Berths secured in advance and tickets issued. Send stamp or call for new descriptive program. THOS. COOK & SON, 232 South Clark-st., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.



WESTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8:00 am / § 5:30 pm / ‡11:00 pm	*10:05 pm / § 9:30 am / ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am / †11:00 pm	* 7:00 pm / ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm / * 7:30 pm	* 1:15 pm / * 4:00 pm / *10:30 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	‡11:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	‡12:30 pm / ‡11:10 pm	* 9:30 am / ‡ 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	*12:30 pm / ‡11:10 pm	* 2:30 pm / § 6:50 am
Kansas City and St Joseph	‡11:10 pm	§ 6:50 am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

The Santa Fé Route Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp	† 8:55 am	† 6:40 pm
Kansas City, Los Angeles, and San Diego Fast Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Streator, Joliet, and Pekin Exp	† 1:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Joliet and Streator Vestibule	† 4:30 pm	* 9:50 am
San Francisco Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am
Kas. City, Atchis'n & St. Joseph Ex	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Wisconsin Central Depot Harrison st. & 5th av. City Ticket Office, 205 Clark st.

	LVE.	ARR.
St. Paul and Minneapolis limited	*5:00 p m	*9:59 a m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 p m	*7:00 a m
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire	†8:00 a m / *5:00 p m / *10:45 p m	†8:55 p m / *9:59 a m / *7:00 a m
Ashland Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	*5:00 p m / †10:45 p m	*9:59 a m / †7:00 a m
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	†8:00 a m / *5:00 p m / *10:45 p m	†8:55 p m / *9:59 a m / *7:00 a m
Burlington Passenger	*4:35 p m	*10:30 a m

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot.

Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	12.00 N'n	1.30 PM
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	6.00 PM	8.30 AM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	11.30 PM	7.30 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	9.00 PM	7.00 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	9.00 AM	7.15 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	11.30 PM	7.30 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	5.00 PM	9.45 AM

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry.

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

City ticket office, No. 204 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Harrison-st., and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	5:30 pm	9:33 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex	5:30 pm	9:33 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	11:00 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:00 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	4:30 pm	10:10 am

Wabash Railroad.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Office 109 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:30 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibuled Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 m
Custer Park & Essex Accom	* 4:30 pm	* 9:40 am

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Depots foot of Lake, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth Streets. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph Street, Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:10 am	5:00 pm
Do Night Express	8:20 pm	7:30 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern

Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Western Avenue Station, corner Kinzie and Oakley streets, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Denver Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Limited Fast Mail	§10:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Overland Express	§10:30 pm	§ 6:50 am
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	§12:01 n'n / § 5:40 pm / §10:30 pm	§ 2:15 pm / § 7:00 am / § 6:50 am
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	§ 5:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5:30 pm / §10:35 pm	§ 9:30 am / § 7:00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am / † 9:00 pm	* 6:50 pm / ‡ 6:25 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:30 am / § 5:00 pm / § 7:30 pm / § 9:05 pm / § 8:00 am	X1:45 pm / * 4:00 pm / § 9:45 pm / § 6:25 am / §10:00 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	*11:30 am / § 3:00 pm	* 1:50 pm / § 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am / § 9:05 pm	* 1:50 pm / § 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3:00 pm	§ 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	§ 5:00 pm / † 9:05 pm	§10:00 am / ‡ 6:25 am
Ashland, Wausau, and Appleton	† 9:05 pm	‡ 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am / * 4:45 pm	* 4:30 pm / *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am / * 4:15 pm / *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm / *10:30 am / *11:25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:35 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Ex	† 1:00 pm	¶ 1:25 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Council Bluffs Express	* 1:00 pm	* 1:25 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 4:30 pm	* 9:40 am
St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 5:15 pm	* 8:30 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:30 pm	* 9:20 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:30 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	* 10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡10:30 pm	¶ 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Saturday Night Express	x10:30 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Burlington Route

Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and at Union Depot on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Dubuque	† 8:45 am	* 2:35 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	*12:01 pm	* 2:45 pm
From Council Bluffs—Fast Mail		* 7:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha & Denver	* 5:30 pm	* 6:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:40 pm	* 9:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston, and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:55 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	* 8:35 pm	* 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	* 8:35 pm	* 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass	* 2:35 pm	* 4:25 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‡ 1:00 pm	* 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x Cty Ex	‡11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Pacific Coast Express	‡ 1:00 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	† 4:15 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:05 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:00 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 6:20 pm
Evansville & Nashville Fast Mail	‡11:15 pm	c 6:30 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	‡ 3:50 pm	‡11:20 am
Momence Passenger	† 5:15 pm	† 8:15 am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Pullman Buffet Sleeper to Nashville on 3:50 p. m. train. Entire train leaving at 11:15 p. m. runs through to Nashville and has Pullman Buffet Sleeper.

EASTERN.

From Pennsylvania Station, Pennsylvania Lines.

Madison and Canal streets, Chicago.

Ticket offices, 65 Clark street, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg.	Mail Express ...F	* 8:00 am
	Penna. Special ...P	*10:30 am
	Fast Line ...F	* 3:15 pm
	Penna. Limited ...F	* 5:00 pm
	Eastern Express ...P	* 8:30 pm
	Atlantic Express ...F	*11:30 pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South	P	*10:00 am / * 9:30 pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:00 am, P *7:15 am, F *9:45 am, P *4:50 pm, P *5:00 pm, F †5:00 pm, F *9:30 pm.

F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Trains arrive and depart, foot of Lake-st., as follows:

Nov. 17, 1889.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:55 a m	† 7:55 p m
Special New York Day Express	†10:35 a m	† 4:35 p m
N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 9:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:50 p m	†11:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 p m	* 7:45 a m
Night Express	‡ 9:25 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 7:55 a m	† 7:55 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 4:40 p m	† 3:20 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	‡10:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 8:00 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex	* 8:50 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:10 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:00 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y. and Boston Vestibule Lim.	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Philadelphia Vestibule Limited	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:50 am	o 6:15 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:35 pm	x 9:10 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo Vestibule Limited	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo Through Express	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st. and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Daily Express	7:10 am	5:15 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:45 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*10:55 am
Pittsburg Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Night Express	*10:40 pm	* 4:30 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily.

All trains stop at Thirty-ninth-st. and Hyde Park. All trains runs via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 9:05 am	* 7:30 am
Limited Express	* 3:15 pm	*10:10 pm
Night and Day Express	*11:00 pm	* 6:25 pm
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 8:10 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station. Offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 pm	7:10 a m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday):

Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.



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PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, RECTAL ULCER, POLYPUS, PRURITUS, and CHRONIC DIARRHŒA Cured Without the Use of Knife, Ecrasure, or Cautery—No Anaesthetics.

Treatment painless, sure, safe. 300,000 operations with it and NOT ONE DEATH. Patients go about business after treatment. No medicine by stomach. Symptoms: Protrusion, burning, bleeding, and pain at time of and after passage; soreness in lower portion of back; mucus, mattery, or bloody discharges; frequent urination; itching and moisture about the anus; constipation, followed as disease progresses by diarrhœa; gradual decline and in time general prostration. Write for 58-page pamphlet, illustrated, free.

Refer to A. M. BILLINGS, Pres. Home Nat'l Bank.
" " Mrs. A. M. BILLINGS, 504 West Lake-st.
" " C. H. RUDDOCK, 468 Washington boul.
" " Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, 12 Loomis-st.
" " HARRY HANKINS, 522 Chestnut-st., Englewood.

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Hours..... 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. / 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Take Elevator.

Dr. W.C. Brinkerhoff in charge. Permanently located. Telephone No. 719.

LOOK HERE!

Who says that they are unable to select from the stock of fine old Wines & Liquors which the proprietors of the STEUBEN COUNTY WINE CO., at Nos. 246 & 248 Madison-st., have gathered together from the four quarters of the globe—Wines fine and rich enough to grace the board of any festive hall—who for twenty years have spared neither time nor expense to cull from America's choicest productions Rare Old Wines whose bouquet is veritably the "breath of life," and whose smoothness and delicate flavor is fit to tickle the palate of any "Bard Sublime"?

Who says that their CHAMPAGNES, MEDIUM AND EXTRA DRY, are not the finest produced on America's sunny soil and will not bring the sparkle to the eye of him who is fortunate enough to imbibe this delicious beverage? To those who have not placed their order for this "Nectar of the Gods" we should suggest they do so at once, either in person or by mail, or TELEPHONE No. 1352.

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This new and elegant hotel, accommodating our hundred guests, will be opened Jan. 1, 1890, under the able management of Mr. W. F. Paige, so well known as the successful manager of the great "Kaaterskill" in the Catskill Mountains. It is superbly located upon high land, between two beautiful lakes, the ground gently sloping to the shores of both, and from the promenade on top eleven lakes can be seen. Everything that human ingenuity can devise has been provided to make this beautiful house attractive and homelike for old and young. Sleepers from New York without change. All trains stop at Winter Park. Send for guide. Address W. F. PAIGE, Winter Park, Orange County, Fla.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, Nassau, Bahama Islands.

A Land of Perpetual Summer.

S. S. MORTON ....Proprietor and Manager.
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WARD LINE

Elegant Steamers leave New York for Havana every Wednesday and Saturday; for Nassau, Santiago, and Cienfuegos, every other Thursday; for Mexico every Wednesday. Passenger rates reduced. Time Tables Pamphlets, everything furnished by JAS. E. WARD & CO., or R. W. PARSONS, 113 Wall-st., New York.

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Is reached in sixty hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. The Quebec S. S. Co. also dispatch highest class passenger steamers every seventeen days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about five dollars per day. For all particulars apply to

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THOS. COOK & SONS, 232 South Clark-st., or
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The hotel and its appointments are in all respects unexceptionable. For circulars, routes of travel, etc., address J. H. KING, Manager.

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A remarkably successful seminary for young ladies and girls. Admirable location. Elegant new building. Exceptionally strong faculty. Superior equipment and comprehensive character. Thorough preparation for the best American colleges for women, or a complete course. Pupils last year from thirteen States. For illustrated catalogues address the Principal, Miss ADA I. AYER, B. A., Gambier, O.

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PROPOSALS FOR HARD BRICKS—ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, December 16, 1889.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for delivering at this Arsenal 550,000 hard-burnt bricks for the arches of the water-power dam wall, will be received until 1 o'clock p. m., on THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1890. The dimensions of brick preferred are 8¼x4¼x2¾ inches. Each bidder must submit a sample of the bricks he proposes to furnish, and the bricks delivered will be inspected by this sample. Bidders must state the rate per week or month at which they can deliver the bricks, and when they can begin deliveries. The successful bidder must execute a formal contract, with bond, within ten days after receiving notice of the acceptance of his bid. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bids should be inclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Proposals for Bricks." Full information and the blanks on which proposals must be made can be had from JAMES M. WHITTEMORE, Colonel Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Commanding.

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I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

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Wooden screw steamer, 185x30x16; good order. Two iron propellers, 170x23x16. Iron propeller, 140x25x14. Send for Steam Vessel Circular. SAMUEL HOLMES, 100 and 102 Wall-st., New York.

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ISAAC W. BANGS & CO. Telephone 2549. Very Close Prices on 1st Class STOVES, RANGES & HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS of all kinds. 47 State-st. NEAR LAKE-ST.

HE WAS A GOOD CITIZEN.

CHICAGO OWES MUCH TO THE LATE EX-ALD. CHARLES G. WICKER.

He Died of Pneumonia Thursday in Tallahassee, Fla., Where He Was Spending the Winter—A Sketch of His Career—He Came to Chicago in 1839—Ex-Ald. Bond and Franklin D. Gray Talk on His Services and Character.

Charles G. Wicker, who died of pneumonia in Tallahassee, Fla., Thursday, was one of the old settlers of Chicago. Wicker Park is named after him. He was still a resident of the city at the time of his death, having merely gone south for the winter.

Mr. Wicker was a native of Oneida County, New York. He attended the schools of Utica until he was 16 years old, and then, in 1836, went to Roscoe, Coshocton County, O., to become clerk in a general country store run by his brother. Three years later he and his brother came to Chicago. They went into business at the corner of Lake and South Water streets, but the following year Mr. Wicker bought out his brother, and, with Asba Rossiter, opened a wholesale grocery store on Lake street, opposite the old Tremont House.

Rossiter was bought out in 1843, and the firm name became C. G. Wicker & Co. Soon afterwards the grocery house of Ryerson & Blakie at Nos. 92 and 94 Lake street was absorbed, and in 1848 Mr. Wicker had so far continued this process of assimilation that he had consolidated all the lines of business at the corner of South Water and Dearborn streets and built a block there which was regarded at that time as a big feat in architecture. During the war in 1863 Mr. Wicker retired from business a rich man.

Up to the time of the war Mr. Wicker had taken no part in politics. He at once, however, became an active supporter of the Union on the declaration of hostilities. He helped organize the Union Defense Committee and was Chairman of the First Ward Draft Club. This club was the only one in Chicago which never suffered a draft and whose contingent of Union soldiers was always up to the requirement.

At the close of the war he was elected a member of the Cook County Board of Supervisors. Next year, 1865, he was elected Alderman from the Third Ward. He was Alderman for four years, and during most of the time Chairman of the Finance Committee. He vigorously fought what is called the "Lake-Front steal," and held out to the last against both Council and Legislature. It was through his efforts that the sixty acres on which the present bridewell stands was bought for $12,000, while the lot on which the old bridewell stood—which would now be too small for the city's use—was sold for more than the sixty acres with all their enhanced value are worth.

In 1872 Mr. Wicker served in the Lower House of the Legislature and recommended the improvement of the Illinois River.

After the fire he went West and became President of the Dakota Southern railway.

Mr. Wicker was twice married, in 1848 to Miss Sarah Baldwin of Montpelier, Vt., and in 1853 to Miss Elizabeth J. Sears. By his second marriage he had three children, now living. They are Mrs. N. H. Briggs, who lives at Battle Creek, Mich., and Miss Carrie Wicker and Charles Wicker of Chicago. Mr. Wicker was a communicant of the Second Presbyterian Church until he joined the Olivet. He had a handsome home at No. 3804 Ellis avenue.

MR. BOND'S REMINISCENCES.

"Yes, I knew him well," said L. L. Bond yesterday, speaking of Charles G. Wicker, "and he was one of the best fellows I ever met in my life. He was bright, energetic, useful, and his attachment for Chicago was something remarkable. He used to tell me often in the early days of this city that Chicago was surely going to be the greatest place in the United States, and then he would go into details, giving me his reasons for so thinking. He was always working for the good of the city, supporting everything that would benefit and advertise it. He was a shrewd man, too, and his early investments brought him good returns.

"I was with him in the Council, and it was there that he and I became close friends. He was a good Councilman, supporting all the measures that he thought would do the city good and opposing those which he felt would retard its growth and advancement. He was fixed in his opinions, and, having once made up his mind, nothing would induce him to change it.

"Wicker thought that a Councilman should receive a salary. He was of the opinion that if an Alderman got some recompense from the city for his labor he would have the city's interest more at heart and be further beyond the temptations offered by the boodlers. I thought so too; so one day when the city charter was being overhauled we drew up a bill providing for the payment of a small salary to Aldermen. There was a great fight over the measure, those opposed to its adoption making all manner of fun of us. They told us that the papers and all sensible people would roast us and that we would be dead politically if we went on record as voting for the bill. Wicker didn't like this much. Neither did I, for that matter; but we voted the way we intended to all the same. Of course the measure was defeated, but 8 votes out of the 32 being cast for it. The next day the papers called us the only eight honest men in the Council, and we were a much respected and honored octet after that.

"Wicker, as I told you before, was a decidedly stubborn man when he wanted to be. After I left the Council I joined the School Board, and Wicker was made Chairman of the Finance Committee, a position that I held. One day the matter of issuing $100,000 worth of school bonds came up in the board, and I was appointed on a committee to see if this money could not be secured from the Council. I labored with Wicker and his committee for half a day, but I made no impression on his opinion, which was the opposite of mine. I might just as well have talked to a big rock. I promised not to issue the bonds if he would give us the money, but he wouldn't do it.

"Wicker was one of the best of Chicago's early citizens, and those who knew him as I did must certainly regret his loss."

FRIENDS FOR FIFTY YEARS.

"I made the acquaintance of Mr. Wicker about fifty years ago," said Franklin D. Gray of the First National Bank, "and during all that long period I found him always the same, always hustling, and always wide-awake. He had any amount of pluck. Nothing seemed to discourage him. He came here from New York a poor boy, almost penniless, but it was not long before he was classed among the wealthy and influential citizens of Chicago. He lost heavily by the great fire and by railroad deals, but he was not long in accumulating more money. Chicago owes Charles G. Wicker a big debt of gratitude."

SOL SMITH RUSSELL'S NEW PLAY.

Dion Boucicault Has Finished One Which the Minneapolitan Will Produce.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Sol Smith Russell, the quaint, quiet, and delightful comedian, was happy today when he glanced at the contents of a letter that the postman left at his residence. It was from Dion Boucicault, and it bore the announcement that the playwright had just finished a new play for Mr. Russell in which he will appear next season. Joe Jefferson made himself famous in Rip "Van Winkle," which Boucicault arranged for him, and Mr. Russell has hopes that he may do something almost as great with Boucicault's new play, the name of which Mr. Russell does not yet know. Boucicault will send a copy of the play immediately to J. H. McVicker in Chicago, who is the only man he defers to in matters dramatic. "I am led to believe that the play that Mr. Boucicault is now writing for me will be something the equal of 'Rip Van Winkle,'" said Mr. Russell today.

Two Negroes Charged with Murder.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Dec. 27.—William Green and George Wilkerson, two negroes, are under arrest for the alleged murder of the old soldier, Alexander Blackburn, who was found in an outhouse yesterday with his skull crushed. The colored men were seen with Blackburn the night of the murder. It is supposed that the pension money that Blackburn had recently drawn was the incentive for the crime.

Holiday Rates.

The Michigan Central, the "Niagara Falls Route," will sell round trip holiday tickets at reduced rates to all local points on its lines and to all points on the Chicago & West Michigan Railway, and to points on the Canadian Pacific Railway west of and including Toronto. These tickets will be sold Dec. 25 and 31, 1889, and Jan. 1, 1890, good to return not later than Jan. 6, 1890. Chicago passenger and ticket office, No. 57 Clark street, corner of Randolph. Depot foot of Lake street.

ASSIGNMENT OF A KANSAS MERCHANT.

R. Wingren of Burlington Forced to the Wall—An Abilene Bank Attached.

BURLINGTON, Kas., Dec. 27.—R. Wingren, dealer in general merchandise, made an assignment yesterday to William Swindler of this city. His assets are $16,000. This is the second assignment he has made in the last five years.

ABILENE, Kas., Dec. 27.—The bank building formerly occupied by Lebold, Fisher & Co. of this place was attached yesterday afternoon by A. Davidson of Wymore, Neb. The building was deeded to George C. Steel two days after the bank closed, presumably to secure his claim against Lebold, Fisher & Co., which was reported to be about $14,000. Davidson claims the firm was not in the debt of Mr. Steel, and consequently the transfer was fraudulent. This is the first effort made by any of the creditors to secure their claims by law.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—J. E. Gurney, dealer in variety goods, notions, and toys, made an assignment today. He was not able today to give any statement as to liabilities. The creditors are nearly all Eastern houses.

Local Business Troubles.

Julius Jones, a clothing dealer at Milwaukee avenue and Center street, was closed on attachments aggregating $6,918 in favor of Felsenthal, Gross & Miller, Kuhn, Nathan & Fischer, Charles Brooks, and Wolf Miloslocsky.

The stock of the Edgeworth Mercantile company, dealers in tea and coffee at No. 1447 State street, was taken possession of by the Sheriff on a judgment rendered in the Du Page County Circuit Court in favor of Jay D. Miller for $4,743. The stock will probably not realize much more than the amount of the judgment.

A. Epstein, doing a wholesale jewelry business in the Opera-House Block, made an assignment yesterday to Adolph Hirsch. Assets, $7,000; liabilities about the same.

FOR THE ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LETTERS.

Annual Meeting of the Wisconsin Association at Madison.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters met today for work, with a fair attendance. Prof. F. B. Power and his assistant, J. Cambier, of the State University, presented papers reviewing the results of experiments made by them with the bark of the locust (robinia pseudacacia Linnæus). They demonstrated the poisonous nature of the substance and outlined its effects upon the human tissue. Prof. Charles H. Chandler of Ripon gave the result of his investigations regarding the esicalial, the "heath plants," with a view to discovering whether this species ever grew on limestone soil. Prof D. B. Blackstone of Berlin read a paper on "Observed Discrepancies from the Law of Attraction Reconciled and Certain Points of Astronomy Explained." Prof. James D. Butler of Madison gave a reminiscent paper on "Kentucky Pioneers," and Prof. Joseph Jastrow of the State University read a paper on "Problems in Hypnotism." Tonight Prof. A. J. Rogers of the Milwaukee high school read a paper on "Science as Related to Invention."

MAYOR NOONAN ASKED TO USE HIS VETO.

Citizens of St. Louis Trying to Defeat the Unpopular Gas Ordinance.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The committee of citizens appointed by the Merchants' Exchange to present the gas bill protests to Mayor Noonan appeared before that official today and with the petitions submitted a number of arguments against the steal. The speakers were Given Campbell, Gov. E. O. Stanard, Fielding Mansfield, and Thomas Mockler. Then the other side took an inning, led by Judge Laughlin and F. M. Estes. They dwelt on the iniquity of the present Gas Trust, which had the consumers at its mercy, and attempted to justify the big steal on the ground that there is a present steal and that competition would be developed. The Mayor listened attentively to each side, and said he would give his decision tomorrow.

Councilman E. F. Meier, one of the combine, was notified today that he was the man the grand jury was after. He said: "I don't know what evidence they could have against me. I was not offered a cent for my vote, and I want the whole truth to come out."

JOSIE MERRILL HEARD FROM AGAIN.

She Runs Away from the Convent in Which Her Father Placed Her.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Josie Merrill, the young girl from Galesburg, Ill., who ran away from home a few weeks ago dressed in boy's clothes, has distinguished herself again. Instead of taking her back home Mr. Merrill placed her in St. Joseph's Convent in Carondelet. The young lady made a good impression at the convent and soon became a great chum of Miss Adkins, daughter of an ex-Postmaster at Kansas City. Ten days ago the two girls suddenly disappeared, and the sisters supposed they had run away to spend the holidays with friends. In response to telegrams it was learned that they had not gone home. The case was put in the hands of the police, and after three days' search the girls were found at a Washington avenue boarding-house. They had been stopping at the Lindell and St. James, and had put in the time since leaving the convent in attending the theaters with young men and doing other things which are frowned upon by polite society. They were arrested and are now at police headquarters.

HOLLINGSWORTH SUES FOR HIS MONEY.

Curious Suit of a Defaulting Treasurer Against One of His Bondsmen.

VINCENNES, Ind., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—An important suit has been filed here by Spence S. Hollingsworth, ex-County Treasurer, against James Emison. Hollingsworth defaulted for about $80,000, and for this he served a term in Jeffersonville Prison. In order to indemnify his bondsmen he deeded in trust all his property to James Emison, one of his bondsmen. The property was estimated at $60,000. The bondsmen compromised with the county and paid the shortage with $35,000. Hollingsworth now claims that the rest of his property held in trust has been unaccounted for and is his, and therefore sues to recover the same.

GOV. FIFER BARS OUT SARAH DELOS.

She Is Refused a Certificate to Practice Medicine in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Gov. Fifer today sustained the decision of the State Board of Health in refusing to grant a certificate to Sarah Delos of Peoria, a botanical and faith cure physician, who advertises that "she takes your hands, asks no questions, and tells all your diseases and their cures," who made application for permission to practice medicine in the State upon the ground of having twenty-four years' experience, but refused to comply with the necessary regulations for securing a certificate from the board. The Governor's decision is final.

A MEMORIAL OF THE LATE PROF. OLSEN.

One Issued by the Faculty and Regents of the University of South Dakota.

VERMILION, S. D., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The faculty and regents of the University of South Dakota have issued a memorial of the late President, Prof. Edward Olsen. The memorial address, delivered by Prof. Howard B. Grose at Vermilion Sunday, Dec. 8, is published in this pamphlet. Dr. Grose is the man whom the regents selected to fill the place made vacant by Prof. Olsen's death.

A Quartet of No Man's Land Thieves.

WICHITA, Kas., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Dick Parkhurst, Tom, John, and George Johnson were brought here for safe-keeping today by a Deputy Marshal, who arrested them in No Man's Land. It is believed they belong to a gang of thieves in the strip, and since Judge Brewer's decision placing the strip under the jurisdiction of the Federal Court of Paris, Tex., the authorities have commenced to invade this former home of thieves.

"If Any One Kin He Kin."

Philadelphia *Press:* The Hon. Calvin S. Brice's Christmas gift to himself is a rainbow with a pot of gold at one end and a Senatorship at the other. In dealing with this rainbow the trick is to make both ends meet.

Disgusting the Coal Barons.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* In using corn for fuel the Kansas farmers are incurring the bitter enmity of Mr. Cleveland's friend, Col. Scott, and the other Democratic coal barons.

About the Size of It.

Kansas City *Times:* The question now seems to be whether Chicago shall have the World's Fair or whether there shall be no World's Fair.

TO ASSIST THE INJURED.

THE MAYOR HEARS PLANS FOR A CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Dr. Axford, Surgeon of the Police Department, Proposes Five Hospitals, Each with a Corps of Skilled Medical Attendants and Wagons for the Conveyance of Wounded Persons—Miss Ada M. Sweet Relates Her Experiences—A Sick Boy Taken in a Hearse.

Miss Ada M. Sweet and Dr. Axford, the Police Department surgeon, met the Mayor at his office yesterday and talked over the proposed system of emergency hospitals and ambulances. Some time ago the establishment of such a service was suggested to the Mayor, who placed the matter in the hands of Dr. Axford with the request that the doctor formulate a plan and present it to the Mayor as early as possible. Miss Sweet became interested in the matter and lent her assistance to Dr. Axford.

The report was yesterday presented to the Mayor. It provides for five emergency hospitals—two on the South Side, two on the West Side, and one on the North Side. It is proposed that these hospitals be erected by the city and be complete in every particular. It is suggested that a corps of attendants be provided for each hospital, these attendants to be graduates from the medical colleges.

The report suggested that attached to each hospital should be an ambulance. When a call was received for an ambulance one of the physicians should go with it to render immediate aid to the injured person. Many times people bled to death for lack of prompt medical attention; and, again, injuries not promptly looked after often left the persons maimed or cripled for life, whereas if they had received proper medical aid at the outset they might have been cured.

HIS IDEAS TOO EXPENSIVE.

The report said there was great delay in reaching injured persons and taking them to the hospitals by the system now in force, and this slowness on the part of the police was directly responsible for the loss of many lives.

Dr. Axford named the amount in his report that he thought the hospitals would cost, but it was so large that the Mayor was startled. He would like to see the suggestions in the report put into effect, he said, but he was satisfied it could not be done, for the Council would not appropriate the sum mentioned. The Mayor would not make public the amount Dr. Axford named.

The Mayor thought that Dr. Axford's ideas were extremely good but too extravagant.

Then Miss Sweet suggested a cheaper plan. The system of looking after sick and injured persons at present in vogue in Chicago, she said by way of preface to her remarks, was a disgrace to the city. She had some experiences herself with Chicago ambulances, better known as patrol-wagons, and she knew what she was talking about.

"Some time ago," she said, "I had a dear friend who was ill. He could not get well, and he wanted to be taken to his home to die. I looked for days to find something in which to take that sick man to the depot. I never had such a time in all my life. I could find nothing in which that man could be moved. I applied to the city. It had nothing except a patrol-wagon, and I didn't think that this was just the kind of a vehicle to take a dying man away in. He could not be placed in a carriage.

GOT "UNCLE SAM'S" WAGON.

"It was not until I finally secured a permit to use the Marine Hospital ambulance that the poor fellow could be taken to the train. It was against the law for the Federal authorities to loan me the ambulance, and I only got it after I prayed and begged for it and promised never to say anything about using it. Even that was not a fit thing in which to remove the man, for patients with all manner of horrible diseases are carted about in it, and if I had not been satisfied that my friend was going to die I never would have allowed him to be placed in it.

"Here is another case," continued Miss Sweet. "A friend of mine has a boy who, while away from home not long ago, was suddenly taken ill. She tried in vain to find something in which to move that boy. What do you suppose she did? She went out and got a hearse. A hearse is a fine thing to move a sick boy, isn't it? A great city this, which is too poor to have an ambulance.

USED THE PATROL-WAGON.

"I know of another case. A lady friend of mine was taken ill a few days before she was to move to another part of the city. She was compelled to move, for she had surrendered the lease of her house and the new tenant was waiting to take possession. A search was made for something suitable in which to move her. Nothing could be found except a hearse or a patrol-wagon. Of these two beautiful vehicles she was given her choice in which to ride. She chose the patrol-wagon, but consented to be placed in it only on the condition that it call for her at the dead of night. Her wish was obeyed. "Now," went on Miss Sweet, "if we can't have such expensive hospitals as suggested by Dr. Axford, let us have cheaper ones, but let us have good ambulances by all means. Suppose we have five hospitals distributed about the city as Dr. Axford has suggested. They need not be large. Say they have two wards only, one for men and one for women. Suitable buildings can be rented in suitable quarters, and the expense will not be large. Two good attendants to each hospital would be sufficient, I think. I am in favor of Dr. Axford's ideas on rapidity in reaching injured persons, and a physician should accompany the ambulance on all of its trips."

The Mayor thought well of Miss Sweet's proposition, but he was unable to say what action he would take. He promised, however, to look into the matter as soon as possible, fully appreciating the necessity of some kind of hospital and ambulance service.

Miss Sweet is inclined to think that the Mayor will suggest the fitting up of wards in police stations that are properly located.

SEVERE WIND-STORM AT FALL RIVER.

Houses Unroofed and Portions of High Steeples Carried Away.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 27.—The windstorm here was particularly severe last night and resulted in considerable damage. A new house on Pleasant street just roofed in was completely wrecked. A portion of the high steeple on the First Baptist Church was carried away and a run at the new Old Colony coal shed, weighing a ton and a half, was lifted from its position and thrown some distance. Numerous fences were wrecked. Long distance telephone poles were blown down, and the midnight train to Providence was delayed three hours by the tangled wires.

COLLIDED ON THE SOUTHWESTERN.

A Wreck Near Scottdale, Pa., in Which Several People Are Seriously Injured.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Dec. 27.—A frightful collision occurred between two freight trains in the deep cut just south of Moyers Station, about three miles south of this place, on the Southwestern road this afternoon. Engineers Johns and Dayton, together with the entire crews of both trains, were injured, some seriously. Both engines were wrecked, and about fifteen cars are piled on top of each other to the height of thirty-five or forty feet. From what can be learned the collision was the result of a mistake in train orders. The injured are being well cared for, and it is thought no fatalities will occur.

Iowa Engineers and Surveyors.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the Civil Engineers' and Surveyors' Association of Iowa convened here today. The President, E. M. Gilchrist of Keokuk, recommended in his annual address that the engineers have published a book of field notes for the use of the profession in Iowa, so that there might be uniformity in the matter of conducting surveys. Considerable discussion took place on the subject of paving. The sentiment of the meeting was quite in favor of brick paving, and several reports of its successful use were offered.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

Washington *Press:* The aggressiveness of the Democratic party's foreign policy under a Republican Administration is commensurate with its timidity when clothed with executive power and responsibility.

Chicago Will Be Equal to the Emergency.

Minneapolis *Times:* If we are to have a Quadri-Centennial Exposition worthy of this Nation the sooner the propositions as to sites are acted upon by Congress the better.

It Will Come at the Proper Time.

Omaha *Bee:* Chicago has not found the World's Fair in her stocking, but she is reaching out for it across the Maryland line.

ACCEPTED THE SITUATION GRACEFULLY.

John Linck Dines with His Divorced Wife and Her New Husband.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 27.—John Linck deserted his wife and child here five years ago. Time passed without bringing any tidings of her husband and she obtained a divorce on the ground of desertion. More than a year ago she met Herbert M. Smith of Birmingham, an attachment sprang up, and they were married. Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Smith, with the latter's child, came to this city to spend Christmas with Mrs. Smith's mother. Linck, who had been living in a remote Western city and amassed some wealth, decided to return to Bridgeport and see his wife and child. He had no knowledge of the divorce proceedings or his wife's marriage, but when he arrived here Christmas-Day he learned the truth.

Although disappointed and grieved, Linck took the situation philosophically, shook hands with his matrimonial successor, and the entire party sat down for a pleasant, social chat. He accepted an invitation from the ex-mother-in-law to stay to the Christmas dinner, and in the evening started back West.

PRICES ON SOUTH WATER STREET.

What the Housewife Has to Pay for Articles of Food.

The cold spell, or what, for lack of something better, will do for a cold spell, has been a welcome thing for the South Water street man. Instead of being forced to shove off his birds and vegetables on the public for a song he can keep the prices where they were before Christmas and wait for the public to come to him.

There was scarcely a change from last Friday in yesterday's market, and the housewife who went to South Water street was not able, as she has been in former years, to load her big basket with the rich things of the earth at fire-sale prices.

Good dressed turkeys sold at 12 cents upward the pound, and only those less than perfect were to be had for 12 and lower. Chickens ran upward from 7½ cents for the best; ducks were 8 and 10 cents and geese 8 cents.

In game the prices were steady and practically unchanged from last week: Prairie chickens, $4.50 and $5 a dozen; quail, $1 and $1.25; partridge, $3.75 and $4; canvas-back ducks, the best and biggest, $12; jack-snipe, $1.25; woodcock, $5; venison saddles, 9 cents a pound; rabbits, $1 a dozen.

In vegetables the quoted prices ran about this way: Cucumbers, $1.75 and $2 per dozen; celery, 25 cents per dozen; Louisiana tomatoes, in seven-pound boxes, 75 cents.

Creamery butter of the best quality for table use ranged up from 25 cents a pound by the tub.

"The fish market has moved neither one way nor the other," said the man at the corner fish-store. "Lobsters are the only things that have changed since I gave you my last figures. They have increased about 3 cents a pound, wholesale, but the retail prices have not been affected by the change."

At the auction sale of oranges yesterday the four cars of fruit offered met with a ready sale. Buyers were anxious for the fruit, but the condition and quality was not up to the usual standard. One car, sold for the account of the Florida Fruit Exchange, averaged $2.05 per box, although not what the trade desired. Brights sold at a range of from $1.90 to $2.15, and russets from $1.45 to $2.20. In the same car were fifty-four boxes of Mandarines, which sold at an average of $2 per half box, and forty-six boxes of Tangerines at an average of $2.30. One car sold showed considerable waste, and sold at an average of about $1.75. There was also one car that had been prepared with a solution which, it was claimed, would prevent decay. This fruit showed rather dark and did not bring over $1.75, the general opinion of the trade being that what was gained in soundness was lost in the bright, fresh appearance necessary in fruit to make ready sale.

There is a growing demand for oranges, but the supply is comparatively limited and will no doubt be short before the next sale, which will be next Friday, as the regular day of sale is too near New-Year's to be of any service to the trade.

MAKING THE LITTLE ONES HAPPY.

Christmas Exercises at the Third Presbyterian and First Congregational.

The lecture-room of the Third Presbyterian Church would hardly contain all who went to see and take part in the children's celebration of Christmas yesterday afternoon. The room was tastily decorated and on either side of the platform stood a Christmas tree bearing all sorts of Christmas gifts. An interesting program was presented. A bright little boy welcomed the people in a neat little recitation and three little girls lisped: "What Santa Claus Brought," to the general satisfaction of all. Then two equally diminutive boys urged their claims in a recitation called "Give the Boys a Chance." The terrible fate of "The Greedy Boy" was told as a solemn warning by a girl of 5 or 6 years. The threatened invasion of the country by the influenza was suggested by the recitation "Why Santa Claus Sneezed." "The Four Little Cooks," four girls in calico dresses, with white aprons and caps, went through the motions of kneading bread, "Pat-a-Cake, Pat-a-Cake, Baker Man," and "Bean Porridge Hot," while they explained the mysteries of the art of cookery in language that all could comprehend. "The Night Before Christmas" was represented by a dozen little girls, apparently ready to go to bed, just as they were to hang up their stockings. The Rev. Dr. Withrow made some appropriate remarks, and then Santa Claus appeared. Ice-cream and cake were served the little ones in an adjoining room.

Many well-known charitable ladies attended the Christmas celebration at the Bethesda Mission, No. 406 South Clark street. They were rewarded by a sight that amply repaid them. Ragged little children, pale, worn mothers, and broken down men were for once having a merry Christmas. Heaps of presents were distributed. Girls and women received warm clothing, the men were given books and big woolen caps with ear muffs, and the children toys of all descriptions. Over 300 persons were recipients of presents. The Central W. C. T. U. donated confectionery, nuts, and other good things. The Chicago *Herald* company gave toys enough to go around among the 250 children in the Sunday-school. The childen sang some Christmas carols, and Miss Helen Hood and Dr. Dodds made short addresses.

Two hundred and thirty orphans at the Chicago Orphan Asylum were made happy yesterday when Santa Claus planted his Christmas trees, loaded down with everything the little ones wanted, in the different class-rooms of the asylum. A full membership of the trustees and all the directresses were present, together with at least 100 philanthropic ladies and gentlemen as guests. A program, interesting and amusing, was successfully carried out by the little ones, after which came the distribution of presents. All the fatherless and motherless babes received just what they had wished. They do not know, of course, that the matron had treasured their prayers and made known to kind hearts what was asked for.

"THE HAN'KERCHER."

Cleveland *Times:* "La grippe" has struck Washington, but unfortunately Congress has adjourned.

Lowell *Mail:* Some of our mottoes will have to be revised. There's don't lose your grippe, for instance.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* Barber—"Have you got the grip?" Victim—"No; but that razor has, and has it bad."

New York *Sun:* First Burglar (at work on safe, to partner)—"What's the matter, Bill?" Bill (as policeman clutches him)—"I've got the grip."

Pittsburg *Chronicle:* The imported influenza is also called the grip. Will members of secret societies be more liable to catch it than other people?

Kansas City *Journal:* The Hon. Thomas Platt of New York has the influenza. Mr. Platt's explosive "Me-tchu!" will revive old memories.

Boston *Herald:* People who staid at home from church Sunday on account of the influenza were not necessarily used up with it. This is one of the mildest forms of the malady.

Toledo *Blade:* New York is suffering from "the grip." It attacked that city's pocketbooks long ago, when the hat was passed around for the erection of the proposed Grant monument.

Philadelphia *Press:* Every applicant for membership in the Illustrious and Honorable Order of Influenza has to be given "the grip" before he is recognized as being in good standing.

San Francisco *Alta:* This European influenza which was to enable folks to sneeze themselves into society turns out to be the common horse disease called "pink eye." This announcement will stop it at once.

New York *Press:* Now that the grip has tackled the Chicago hotel clerks and New York drummers on the road it becomes necessarily an important factor in affairs. What sort of a land this would be without Chicago hotel clerks and New York drummers it is difficult to imagine.

Chicago, Union Pacific, and Northwestern Line.

The unrivaled facilities offered by the Chicago & Northwestern and Union Pacific railways comprise Wagner and Pullman drawing-room sleepers through from Chicago to San Francisco and Portland without change; solid vestibuled trains with Pullman or Wagner sleeping-cars and free chair cars Chicago and Denver, and superior dining-car service between Chicago and Denver, Ogden and Portland.

Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Western Avenue Station, corner Oakley avenue and Kinzie street, and passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

TALKS WITH TRAVELERS HERE IN ADVANCE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin Outlines the Work in Several Directions in Congress—Senator Allison Declines to Talk About the Senatorial Campaign in Iowa—The Sioux Commission Files Its Report and a Proclamation Expected—Rain and Tin in the Dakotas.

"The present Congress will push through a great deal of legislation," said Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin. "It is a working Congress. Unless the Democrats adopt an extreme course of obstruction there will be much important legislation. I am on the committee to which Senator Sherman's Federal Election bill has been referred. This question of a National election law is likely to call up the most spirited debate of the session. I am confident the Senate will not concur in any such radical measure as Senator Sherman proposes. Everyone admits that there should be some election legislation, but there are few who want to go with Sherman to the length of changing the whole election system of the country. I have introduced two bills on this matter, but I only propose means for better protecting the present system from fraud. I would provide better means of counting the ballots and of preserving all records of the voting, so that contested cases can by investigated with some assurance of getting at the facts. The Southern members will attempt to make a great deal of political capital out of the discussion which these bills will call up. Some of them have already given notice that they will attempt to defeat the passage of the bill by all the tricks of obstruction of which they are masters.

"I note a tendency in the sentiment of the Senate adverse to the Government going into the telegraph business. That change could be seen last session, and the sentiment is so fixed there is not much of a chance that a postal telegraph will be favored by the Senate. Senator Cullom has introduced a bill for a limited postal telegraph system and he will likely push it with a good deal of vigor. A bill will be introduced, it is likely, covering Mr. Wanamaker's idea for the Government to contract with the telegraph companies to do a postal telegraph business. This plan is comparatively new, and I think few of the members have studied the scheme enough to have any opinion as to its merits.

"The tariff question has already been taken hold of earnestly. The committee are now hearing recommendations, and they are not doing as the Democrats did, either. They are sitting with doors thrown open, so every one can know all the facts brought out in the committee room. I shall strongly favor a material reduction in the duty on sugar. On the other hand I want to see a strong tariff maintained on wool. Every one will agree to a general reduction, but it will be a big task settling the details. In the House they have divided the work up into a number of sections and referred each section to a group of the committee. This will greatly facilitate work and will probably bring out a tariff bill early in the session.

"Interest in the silver question is strong. I am inclined to think Secretary Windom's plan stands more chance of being adopted than any other. If the Government will follow his idea and issue certificates for all bullion offered, the certificates to be redeemed at the market price of bullion when they are offered for redemption, the silver question will have got a long way toward a solution.

"This plan will satisfy neither the extreme silver men nor the extreme gold men. But the conservative men of the country—and the conservative men are in the great majority—will accept it, I think, as a fair solution of the difficulty.

"I believe Congress is commencing to doubt the advisability of holding a World's Exposition anywhere in 1892. The opinion is growing on all sides that the time is too short. No such enterprise should be undertaken unless we are able to carry it to a creditable end. Two years' time will be found wretchedly inadequate for the purpose. Another objection to holding the Exposition in 1892 is that we will then be in the midst of a national political campaign and we will not have the time to devote to a World's Fair that it is entitled to."

"I can say absolutely nothing about the political situation in Iowa nor about my Senatorial campaign," said Senator Allison, who came in from Iowa yesterday. The Senator staid at the Grand Pacific, but he did not register and he was out to all callers during the day. "I am not on my way to Washington," he said, "but shall go back to Iowa tomorrow. I probably shall not return to Washington till after a Senator is elected. There really is not a word I can say about the prospects of that election."

"The Sioux Commission filed its report last Tuesday," said Maj. Warner. "I am now on my way home to Kansas City. Our work is completed. I think the President has fully decided that he can open the reservation without further action by Congress. He desires to open it now, but to hold it from settlement till March. There is some doubt whether he has any discretion in the matter. Some say that he has the power to open it and that is all; that when it is declared open it cannot be withheld from the settlers. I think it is generally agreed, however, that the President has full authority over public lands and that he can withdraw them from settlement if he chooses. I look for a proclamation in a few days opening the reservation.

"One hears scarcely anything about the World's Fair in Washington. I was surprised to find there was so little fuss being made about it. The subject is scarcely mentioned among the members, nor does there seem to be much local interest."

"Western Dakota will in the end be the salvation of Eastern Dakota," said Col. John H. King of Rapid City. Col. King has been to Washington in the thick of the Sioux Reservation fight. "This talk that the Sioux Reservation and Western Dakota generally is too dry for agriculture is dead wrong," said Col. King. "Western Dakota will eventually be a better farming country than the eastern half of the State. I know the country thoroughly. I have been across the Sioux Reservation time and again. There is a great deal of water there now and as soon as cultivation commences there will be more. Rain follows the plow. The natural sod of Dakota is almost impervious to water. What rain falls on it immediately runs off and leaves it dry. If one-half of a section is plowed and the other half left in its natural state the one will keep moist while the other remains perfectly dry. When the State is once fairly under cultivation there will be nothing more heard of drought.

"Work at the Harney Peak Tin mines is going steadily on and with all the vigor that plenty of money can put into it. There are several hundred men at work there now. A great deal of ore is being taken out and the mines are being put in shape so a still larger force can be worked. The smelters for reducing the ore are nearly completed. Dakota will soon be exporting block tin."

CHEERFUL AND CHIRRUPY.

Iowa State Register: St. Louis is still sending out World's Fair circulars, but that city is out of the race. In fact, she has not been in the swim at all.

Philadelphia *Record:* New York affects indifference to the Fair; but the wish-bone shines through the carcass of that turkey.

Washington *Press:* When David Bennett Hill loses his jackknife it can generally be found somewhere in the vicinity of Grover Cleveland's fifth rib.

Boston *Globe:* New York doesn't comprehend Ibsen; that's what the matter is. But how could the "metrolopus" be expected to? It takes culture of the true Boston brand.

Hutchinson (Kas.) *News:* With sleepy old St. Louis as a rival for the World's Fair, and lazy old Baltimore getting all her corn trade, no wonder Gotham is ready to cry for mortification.

Philadelphia *Press:* Explorer Stanley was once a reporter on a St. Louis newspaper. It was probably the monotony of existence in that town that awakened the spirit of adventure in him.

Indianapolis *Journal:* A word to St. Louis: If you are in earnest about the World's Fair keep "Majah" Jones of the *Republic* away from Washington, or put him off your committee altogether.

Minneapolis *Times:* If the new style of wit, which for want of a better name may be styled McGintiana, is the best New York can do the sooner Chicago turns over to her the World's Fair or some other educational force the better.

Philadelphia *News:* A Chicago paper says: "The city's population is greatly increasing," and in the next line it says, "16,000 more hogs today than a year ago." Envious New York Fair boomers will immediately claim a connection between the two statements.

Kansas City *Journal:* "A walk yesterday among New York's great emporiums or along her crowded shopping thoroughfares," says the New York *Press*, "was as good as any World's Fair that was ever held." As the days go by New York's chances of holding any other sort of a World's Fair are dwindling, and it were well to prolong the holiday season and enjoy the sensation.

It Would Be a National Circus.

St. Paul *Globe:* Senator Edmunds thinks one of the needs of the times is a great national university. A college controlled by the Administration at Washington would meet about as much of a demand as would a national circus.

Our citizens are delighted with Salvation Oil. They never had as good a pain-remedy. 25 cents.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Wabash and Adams.

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS
—IN OUR—
FUR DEPT.
Previous to our Semi-Annual Stock Taking.

Elegant Black Hare Muffs	58c
Elegant Black Hare Sets, Muff and Boa, Per Set	$3.50
Elegant Black Coney Capes	$4.50
Elegant Monkey Muffs	$4.50
Canada Seal Muffs from	$2.50
Extra Quality Astrachan Capes	$12.00
Beautiful Natural Opossum Sets	$10.00
Children's Sets from	$2.50
Ladies' Elegant Seal Jackets from	$75.00

Handsome Marten and Natural Lynx Fleece Sets very cheap.

Ladies' Seal English Top Coats and Sacques at moderate prices.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

BARGAINS
—IN—
HANDKERCHIFS.

Today we will sell all the HANDKERCHIEFS remaining from our GREAT HOLIDAY SALE, that are slightly mussed from handling, at

HALF PRICE:

$1.00	Handkerchiefs at	50c
75c	"	35c
50c	"	25c
25c	"	15c
15c	"	10c

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION!
By Richard O'Neill & Co.,
Wholesale Auction and Commission,
247 & 249 Monroe-st.
C. M. WILBUR.......Auctioneer

Tuesday, Dec. 31,
BOOTS & SHOES.
This being our last sale of the present season we shall make a PEREMPTORY CLEARING of all remnant consignments now upon our tables, covering not less than an aggregate of FIVE HUNDRED CASES, all desirable goods. Also Rubbers and Wool Boots. Come early and remain until the close of the sale.

Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1890,
Our next regular Clothing Day being New Year's Day, we shall sell our
CLOTHING
In conjunction with our Dry Goods.

Thursday, Jan. 2, 9:30 a. m.,
Clothing, Hats, Caps,
MITTENS, GLOVES, Etc., Etc.,
In the morning, to be followed by a sale of Bed Blankets, Horse Blankets, Knit Goods, Piece Goods, Underwear, Hosiery, Overshirts, Notions, &c.
HEMP CARPETS.

Friday, Jan. 3—CROCKERY.
Friday, Jan. 3—GLASSWARE.
This will be the most desirable assortment ever presented by us at public sale.
DECORATED GOODS A SPECIALTY.
RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.,
Wholesale Auctioneers,
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Auction Announcements
—BY—
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
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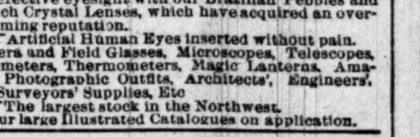
MERCHANTS, TAKE NOTICE
That our Sale commencing
Tuesday, Dec. 31, 9:30 a. m.,
Will combine
Clothing AND Dry Goods,
As will all our TUESDAY SALES until further notice.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1st, being a HOLIDAY our usual Auction Sale of
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers
Will be held on
Thursday, Jan. 2, at 9:30 a. m.,
At which time we will close
A FINE LINE OF SEASONABLE GOODS.

On Same Day, in Basement,
Crockery and Glassware.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By Elison, Flersheim & Co.
9:30 THIS MORNING.
GREAT DOUBLE SALE
FURNITURE,
Pianos, Stoves, Carpets, and General Household Goods.
Fine Plated Ware, Lace Curtains, Cigars, Pictures, and General Merchandise. 25 doz. Tubs.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

JAPANESE ART.
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
Gifford & Churchill Co.'s Gallery,
261 WABASH-AV.,
The Most Magnificent Collection Ever Shown in This City.
All lovers of these ELEGANT WORKS OF ART cordially invited.

L. Manasse, Optician,
88 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)
ESTABLISHED 1868.


Beware, We Have NO Branch Store in this City.
Spectacles and Eye Glasses adapted to every form of defective eyesight with our Brazilian Pebbles and French Crystal Lenses, which have acquired an overwhelming reputation.
Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.
Opera and Field Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies, Etc.
The largest stock in the Northwest.
Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

UNRIVALED.
MENIER CHOCOLATE.
UNEQUALED.
PUREST IN THE WORLD.
Contains No CHEMICALS or ADULTERATIONS.
Paris Exposition, 1889:
3 Grand Prizes—5 Gold Medals.
Ask Your Grocer for
MENIER CHOCOLATE.
(YELLOW WRAPPER.)
For Sale Everywhere.
BRANCH HOUSE, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

IF YOU DESIRE PERFECT-FITTING
SHIRTS
LEAVE MEASURE WITH
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.
All Patterns preserved. Established 1863.

BLANK BOOKS
Of every style, quality and description for Merchants, Bankers and M'f'rs.
Skeen & Stuart Stationery Co.
77 MADISON ST.

Candy
Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a box of candy PREPAID by express from Denver west to Boston east, of the best candy in America. Address
C. F. GUNTHER,
Confectioner, Chicago.

GENEVA OPTICAL CO
WHOLESALE
OPTICAL GOODS,
23 Washington-st., Chicago.

Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12.

SATURDAY! DECEMBER 28, 1889—TWELVE PAGES.

HIGH RATES FOR MONEY.

UP TO THIRTY PER CENT ON CALL IN WALL STREET YESTERDAY.

In Spite of These Quotations the Stock Market Held Its Own—One of the Most Profitable Years for the Railroads Ever Known Now Drawing to a Close—Freights Abundant, Rate Troubles Infrequent, and Traffic Charges Remunerative—Mild Weather and Slow Collections.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—[Special.]—There was a flurry in money today. Banks were calling in loans, trust companies were fortifying themselves for Jan. 1 disbursements, belated Wall street borrowers were frightened—in short, 30 per cent for money on call. At the same time the bear party "tested" the stock market. As there has recently been no inflation, in fact, no speculation, there was no slump. The sharpest declines are 1 per cent in Burlington and ⅝ in Union Pacific. Many stocks are unchanged and the others are "off" only a slight fraction. The only apparent effect of the stringency of money was to hold speculation in irons. The volume of transactions was scarcely larger than yesterday. Sugar-trust certificates, which were more active than any of the regularly listed stocks, advanced, while money was most stringent and shows a net gain of 1 per cent.

The high rates for new loans brought new money into the street and led to a good deal of borrowing on bills of exchange. This demoralized the market for sterling. Bills were sold below the gold importing level, and if there were indications of continued stringency shipments of the yellow metal from London would undoubtedly have been ordered. Afternoon borrowers were accommodated at 15 to 20 per cent, and these rates prevailed until the last half-hour, when balances were loaned at 5 per cent.

That the stock market held in spite of high rates for money is new evidence that the pounding to which it was recently subjected has left stocks for the most part in the hands of people who are able to carry them. Thirty per cent, however, is much less than ½ per day, and in former years at this season a premium of ¼ and more per day, plus the regular rate of interest, was not an unusual incident of a rising market.

A PROFITABLE YEAR FOR RAILROADS.

It is generally recognized that the year now drawing to its close has been one of the most profitable to the railroads of the country that they have ever known. Generally speaking freights have been abundant, rate troubles infrequent, and the traffic charges, if not large, at least sufficient to produce a remarkably uniform increase in earnings on the roads in all sections of the country except in Southern California, where there has been a collapse in the real estate boom, and among the coalers. The heavy amount of new construction in 1887, coupled with the large attendant expenditures in that and the succeeding year for new equipment and general betterments, placed the properties in a position at the opening of the present year to take advantage of the conditions which have generally prevailed, and which may be concisely described as embracing large freights and paying rates. These circumstances naturally tended towards largely increased dividend disbursements during the year, the large amount of new bonds floated in the last eighteen months having augmented to no inconsiderable degree the interest payments. This item of expenditures on the part of the roads was, however, considerably diminished by various refunding schemes, a form of reduction of disbursements which will be still more marked in the coming year.

In 1888 the interest payments amounted to $210,389,281 and dividend payments to $106,341,399, the total being $316,730,680. This year the dividend payments were not so large, being $102,091,089, but interest payments were marvelously increased, the total being $238,370,242.

STOCK DEBTS AUGMENTED.

The interest payments this year have been on a largely increased total bonded debt of the roads, the average rate having been reduced, whereas the stock debt has not been greatly augmented. If the statements of all the roads of the present year could be brought together it would probably be found that in no recent year was the total surplus after all disbursements have been met so great as in the present one. Expenditures in the way of new equipment and betterments have also been notably large this year, so that the roads will begin the new year in much better physical condition than they did in 1889. Large increases in dividends have already been declared, which, while they are credited to the present year in the annual statements of the roads, still will be actually disbursed in 1890 and go to swell the payments of that year.

It is already certain that the January disbursements, both of interest and dividends, will be the largest ever known. They will not amount to so much as some of the totals given out, such as $110,000,000 for instance, but they will be enormous, and including payments on State, municipal, and manufacturing company securities will undoubtedly approximate $100,000,000. There appears no present reason why the totals of disbursements in the coming year, particularly in the item of dividend payments, should not greatly surpass those of this year. Freights, so far as can at present be foretold, promise to be abundant and it is not likely that the chaotic condition of affairs in rates which prevailed last year will soon be renewed. Gross earnings show a tendency towards increase, and operating expenses a declining ratio, and, owing to the average excellence of the physical condition of the properties, there should be more money available in 1890 for dividend purposes than for some years past.

HEAVY ORDERS FOR PIG-IRON.

More or less extensive orders for pig-iron have been placed by consumers, and the close of the year finds a strong market for foundry and mill grades as well as for Bessemer pig. The Thomas company has booked orders for further quantities of forge and No. 2 "plain" from pipemakers, making a total of 86,000 tons of those grades thus far sold by that company for next year's delivery. Orders for upwards of 30,000 tons foundry grades are also in hand, and other companies report considerable business on the tapis in addition to what has already been closed, the whole pointing to a large business and strong prices all along the line. The much-looked-for official announcement of the Thomas company's prices has not yet been made, but the intimation is given that the figures will not be lower than $20 for No. 1 X or $19 for No. 2 X. In other quarters $19.50 and $18.50 respectively appear to be bottom figures for the time being, as far at least as reputable brands are concerned.

Bessemer pig-iron is very firm in all quarters, ranging from $23 up to $24 at furnace, according to location of works. Other steel material is held at practically fancy prices, sellers' figures running all the way from $36.50 up to $38.50 on 20 per cent spiegeleisen, and between $97 and $100 on 80 per cent ferro-manganese. Momentarily the business in those lines is moderate, and actual market values are difficult to arrive at.

AN UNSETTLED MONEY MARKET.

In spite of the fact that the bank statement showed an increase in the reserves last Saturday the money market this week has been unsettled. The fluctuations were immaterial until today. Rates for call loans were quoted as high as 30 per cent. The stringency is only a temporary one, and is caused by the preparations that are now being made to pay the interest and dividends that will become due Jan. 1. The amount necessary for these disbursements is estimated at $115,000,000, and with all that money in circulation soon after the new year there ought to be an easing up on rates on loans unless the manipulators again obtain control. With the unsettled state of the money market and the week broken by the Christmas holiday and transactions the other days averaging less than 95,000 shares a day there is little to be said of the market so far as the movement of prices is concerned. Dullness has reigned supreme. The fluctuations in prices have been unimportant. There seemed to be a general agreement to postpone active operations until after the holidays. The disposition to do this was evidently increased by the belief that until after the beginning of the year the market would not be free from the fear of tight money.

As the unexpected nearly always happens in Wall street it would be foolish to hazard a prediction, but bull operators generally look for a good upward movement with the opening of the new year. They believe that Wall street is now in a shape to reflect the general prosperity of the country.

UNUSUALLY SLOW COLLECTIONS.

One Effect of the Present Open Weather—Iron Business Continues Prosperous.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "At Western points, with scarcely an exception, the open weather and bad condition of country roads are noticed as causes of unusually slow collections. In other respects the reports of trade are generally satisfactory. The movement of grain at Chicago continues equal to that of last year to date, with an increase of 50 per cent in beef products, receipts of butter nearly doubled, and a slight increase in lard, but some decrease in cheese, wool, and hides.

"The weak points of the situation are those trades which are most affected by two successive mild winters. The anthracite coal trade is stagnant, in the absence of demand, and the situation is almost without precedent. More than half of the Reading coal-mines have closed, throwing 8,000 miners out of work, and it is stated that 20,000 miners are working on three-quarters time. The bituminous coal trade is more active, but lacking cars. No definite relief in the woolen-goods business can be expected until prolonged cold weather has caused a well sustained demand and the clothing business in all parts of the country must necessarily depend to a great extent upon the weather.

"On the other hand the iron business continues to prosper. Though sales of pig iron are not large, prices are firm at Philadelphia, and $19.50 is quoted here for No. 1. Sales of 35,000 tons steel rails are reported, with the price steady at $35 East and $36.25 at Chicago. Bar iron is firm at 2 cents, and confidence in the future is in all branches of the iron and steel business undiminished. A larger demand for copper has enabled the syndicate to advance lake to 14½ with sales of 750,000 pounds, but lead is quiet at $3.87, and tin has been depressed at London by speculative realizing, being quoted at 21 cents here. In speculative markets corn has dropped 2⅛c, with sales of 11,000,000 bushels. Wheat sales were but 9,000,000 bushels, and the price unchanged, but oats are nearly 1c lower. Pork products are substantially unchanged, petroleum ¼c lower with insignificant trading, coffee ¼c higher with sales of only 160,000 bags, and cotton steady with small sales, though the exports again exceed those of the corresponding week last year, and the receipts are nearly the same. The belief in a large yield grows stronger, and there is also faith in a large increase in foreign consumption.

"Tight money continues here and at Philadelphia and relaxation is not to be expected now until after the January disbursements. The November exports exceeded imports by the unprecedented sum of $34,653,716, and at New York in December the exports show a decrease of 5.1 per cent, while imports increased 22 per cent, but even at this rate the excess of imports for the whole country would be over $10,000,000. The Treasury is so conducted as to sustain the money market as far as practicable, and $3,200,000 has been paid out in excess of receipts this week, but the movement of $70,000,000 cash from the Treasury and the banks to the West and South since Aug. 1 makes the present stringency by no means surprising.

"The business failures occuring throughout the country number 288."

BULLS CONTROL THE WHEAT MARKET

The Day's Trading—Operations of Dealers—The Closing Prices.

The bears opened May wheat at 82⅜@82½ yesterday and slowly worked it lower. There was hardly any business from the country, and the whole volume of trade was not large enough to offer any strong opposition to the bears. Later they were joined by Pardridge and his followers and also by Mr. Benjamin Peters Hutchinson. The latter sold quite a line of wheat and repeated the operation, it was said, in the New York market.

The posting of the clearances at New York showing the equivalent of 425,000 bushels as having gone out, gave some comfort to the bulls, but even after this their resistance was only half-hearted.

About noon offerings grew more liberal and the market dropped faster. The bottom was touched at 82 cents, where a fair buying demand developed. But the market failed to recover lost ground and closed at the last named figure, ⅜ under Thursday.

New Mexican Enterprises.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 27.—It is stated that the Interoceanic and Mexican railroads will pool their freight and passenger rates. Work on the Interoceanic road is being vigorously pushed, and the line to Vera Cruz will be completed at an early day.

The new Bank Fomento concession is reported in danger of falling through. The authorized capital is $25,000,000, about one-fifth being paid in at the start. The International and Mortgage Bank will open in a few days. The National Bank of Mexico has declared a dividend of 6 per cent on account of the current year's profits, but will probably declare 9 per cent additional later on. The London Bank will declare even a better dividend on account of the business transacted during the first year of its operation under its new organization.

A Pottery Combine.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 27.—At a meeting at East Liverpool, O., today the United States "C. C." and Rockingham and Yellow Ware compact was formed. It has for its purpose the maintaining of a uniform discount to the trade, with a view of protecting the jobber and preventing indiscriminate quotations, at the same time securing their preference for American goods in this line. The organization comprises twenty-four potteries, including East Liverpool, O.; Wellsville, O.; Cincinnati, O.; Scotia, Ill.; Philadelphia; Trenton, N. J.; Elizabeth, N. J.; New Milford, Conn.; East Boston, Mass.; East Morrissania, N. Y., and Baltimore.

A Lackawanna Dividend.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The directors of the Lackawanna railroad today declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent.

New Illinois Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today granted permission for the organization of the following corporations:

The Madison Coal company, at East St. Louis; to mine and deal in coal; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, W. E. Guy, G. O. Carpenter Jr., and J. D. Blain.

The Aurora Brewing company, at Aurora; to manufacture beer and malt liquors; capital stock, $80,000; incorporators, J. F. Thorwarth, A. Berthold, and John Knell.

Kotzenberg company, at Chicago; wholesale druggists; capital stock, $40,000; incorporators, C. Kotzenberg, Mary Kotzenberg, and John Schrader.

F. A. Hardy & Co., at Chicago; to deal in optical goods; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, F. A. Hardy, F. M. Charlton, and M. I. Beck.

Chicago House-Cleaning company; to engage in cleaning and renovating stores and dwelling-houses; capital stock, $2,000; incorporators, M. J. Granger, M. L. Shaw, and R. B. Cabbell.

Chicago Spring Motor company, at Chicago; to manufacture and dispose of a spring motor for propelling street-cars, etc.; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, G. C. Kober, J. L. Perry, and S. G. Clark.

The Illinois Whip Company, at East St. Louis; to manufacture whips; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, M. A. Candee, W. H. Hill, and J. P. Becker.

National Home-Building and Loan Association, at Bloomington; capital stock, $700,000; incorporators, F. J. Fitzwilliam, J. N. Clark, and B. S. Potter.

Live Oak Building and Loan Association of Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, D. Schumacher, C. H. Saehle, and H. Valliner.

The American Association, at East St. Louis; to create a public library and reading room; incorporators, J. H. Leslie, L. F. Mitzig, and I. C. Terry.

Israelitische Altenheim Verein von Chicago, at Chicago; to provide a home for the aged and infirm; incorporators, Mrs. Sallie Perlinsky, Mrs. Sarah Cole, and others.

Detnordiske Foreningbaand of Chicago; for social and benevolent purposes; incorporators, A. Arnesan, T. Habel, L. E. Lawson, and others.

Chicago Culinary Alliance, at Chicago; to improve the art of cooking and assist members to obtain employment; incorporators, E. J. Wheeler, J. J. Gilligan, T. M. Lambers, and others.

SOLID VESTIBULED TRAINS

Over Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Denver limited, leaving Chicago daily 5:30 p. m., arrives Council Bluffs 9:27 a. m., Omaha 10:20 a. m., Denver 7:00 a. m.

Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis limited leaves Chicago daily 5:30 p. m.

These trains fully equipped with best Wagner and Pullman sleepers, dining-cars, and first-class coaches; also free chair-cars between Chicago and Denver. Apply to ticket offices Chicago & Northwestern railway, Nos. 206 and 208 Clark street, Western avenue station, corner Oakley avenue and Kinzie street, or passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

Valuable Christmas gift to wife or friend, teeth, $8. Best. Drs. McChesney, Clark and Randolph.

ALTON ON THE WARPATH.

IT PROPOSES TO CUT THE KANSAS CITY CATTLE RATE IN TWO.

The Western Freight Association Notified That the Rate Must Come Down to 12 1-2 Cents, Kansas City to Chicago—A Committee Appointed to Establish Equalized Through Rates Between Eastern Points and the Northwest.

The Alton gave official notice yesterday that at the next meeting of the Western Freight Association it would propose a reduction in the cattle rate from Kansas City to Chicago to 12½ cents per 100 pounds. At the last meeting of the association the Alton proposed to make a 10-cent rate, but the Chairman ruled that inasmuch as it had failed to give the required five days' notice previous to a regular meeting of its intention to make such rate the proposition could not be entertained. But as a notice of its intention to reduce the rate from 22 cents per 100 pounds to 18 cents had been filed by the Alton some time before that meeting, which notice had never been withdrawn, it could insist upon an 18-cent rate, and after a lengthy and animated discussion such rate was agreed upon by all the roads. The opinion prevailed at the time that the proposition of the Alton to make a 10-cent or 12½-cent rate was meant as a bluff, and that it would not insist upon a further reduction in the cattle rate from the Missouri River to Chicago. The last notice of the Alton, however, shows that it is determined to put the rate down to 12½ cents immediately after the next regular meeting of the Western Freight Association. The association cannot prevent the reduction of the rate to the proposed figure by refusing to sanction a 12½-cent rate. If the vote of the association is against the proposition the Alton under the terms of the agreement can put the reduced rate in effect after giving ten days' previous notice, and of course all the other roads will be compelled to make the same rate. The indications are, however, that the Alton will be backed by the Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, and Wabash, and that with this help the new rate will be authorized, which will enable the roads to put the rate in effect three days after the meeting.

The reason why the Alton insists upon making so low a rate on cattle from the Missouri River to Chicago is that the Milwaukee & St. Paul and one or two other roads by resorting to illegitimate methods have managed to secure the bulk of the Western cattle traffic. It is charged that an arrangement exists between certain Kansas City cattle shippers and the Milwaukee & St. Paul whereby the latter company receives all the business from those firms, and that nothing but a reduction of the rate to 12½ cents at the most can possibly spoil the scheme and give other roads a chance to secure a fair proportion of the traffic. It was on account of the same trouble that the Alton withdrew from the Gentlemen's Association. At that time the tariff rate was 27 cents per 100 pounds. The Alton then reduced the rate to 22 cents, but the condition of affairs was not changed thereby, and the bulk of the business continued to go by the St. Paul and one or two other roads. When the rate was reduced to 18 cents at the last meeting it was hoped by the roads interested that the division of traffic by the few favored roads would cease and that a further reduction would not become necessary. But it had no effect on the routing of traffic, and the Alton therefore found it necessary to give its last notice that it proposed to make a 12½-cent rate on cattle from the Missouri River to Chicago. The Alton people say that if they find that a 12½-cent rate will not secure a fair share of the business for their road they will make a rate of 10 cents. It is believed, however, that a 12½-cent rate will be low enough to bring the business back into its proper channels.

EQUALIZING THROUGH RATES.

A Committee Appointed to Decide Upon a Basis for Northwestern Tariffs.

A joint meeting of the General Freight Agents of the Chicago-St. Paul lines, the Northern (Mackinaw) routes, and the Central Traffic Association roads was held yesterday at the office of Chairman Blanchard in the "Rookery" for the purpose of establishing through rates between Central Traffic Association points and St. Paul and Minneapolis, by way of Chicago, as against the rates made by the Mackinaw routes. After a long discussion it was resolved that a committee of thirteen be appointed—seven from the Central Traffic Association, five from the Northwestern division of the Western Freight Association, and one from the Mackinaw route—which is to determine a basis for rates. The idea is to divide the territory into three groups or sections. The committee will meet in Chicago Jan. 17.

A meeting of the representatives of the same roads with the representatives of the trunk lines will be held in New York Jan. 7 to agree upon a basis for making uniform through rates from trunk line territory via the various routes to St. Paul and Minneapolis and vice versa. An agreement for making through rates from trunk line territory was made several weeks ago, but this does not include east-bound business, and there is also some misunderstanding as regards the rates via the different routes, which matters will have to be adjusted if permanency in rates is to be secured. The action of the New York meeting will be a guide for the committee of thirteen which is to adjust the through rates between central traffic and Northwestern points.

Granted a Valuable Franchise.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western railway was today granted a franchise to lay a track along Quay street to Truman & Cooper's dock, on the lake front. The company will make connection with the Flint & Pere Marquette road at Ludington. It is the intention of this road, with the combination of other Western roads, to get the shortest way to the Atlantic, and as Manitowoc is the nearest water front a franchise was asked for and granted.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Central Traffic Association (passenger department) has agreed to grant excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip for the following occasions: Commercial Travelers' Association of Indiana, Indianapolis, Jan. 3 and 4, from points in Indiana; National Convention of Colored Men, Chicago, Jan. 15 to 18, from all association points, except points in Michigan; Thirty-third Illinois Veteran Association, Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 22 and 23, from points in Illinois.

Now that the Eastern roads have decided to sell tickets at two cents a mile for parties of ten or more the Western roads are considering the advisability of selling such tickets. Heretofore much complaint has been made by theatrical, base-ball, and amusement combinations because they were compelled to pay full regular tariff rates. Many of the weaker theatrical combinations have been forced out of the business as they could not afford to pay the exorbitant rates charged by the railroads. The railroads set up the claim that the Inter-State law prohibited the making of party rates, but the amusement people contended that there was nothing in the law preventing the railroads from making a lower rate for parties of ten or more traveling together than for single passengers. The Eastern roads having come to the conclusion that the theatrical people were right the Western lines will no doubt come to the conclusion that it is for their interest to make the same liberal construction of the law as regards the sale of party tickets.

AS GOOD AS GOLD.

Two Hundred Lots Near Denver, Colo., Free.

Desiring to attract universal attention, we have adopted this novel and expensive method of placing our property before the people.

The lots we are giving away are in Plainfield, a new suburban addition on the Fort Worth & Denver railroad, only a few minutes' ride from the Union Depot at Denver, Colo.

These lots are 25x125 feet, wide streets, and nice park reserved. We keep every other lot for the present and will not sell. Every lot that is given away will be worth $100 in less than eighteen months. We give only one lot to each person and require no contract to improve. If you desire one of these lots send us your full name and address with four cents for postage and we will mail you deed at once. Address,

PLAINFIELD ADDITION CO.,
Castle Rock, Colo.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN MILWAUKEE.

Brewers Declare Against the Attempted Reorganization of Gambrinus Assembly.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The brewers and maltsters can see another movement for a reduction of hours or an increase in wages in the attempt to reorganize the Gambrinus Assembly with the employés of breweries and malt houses, and to forestall a possible strike have issued an order in effect that any and every employé joining the union must look for employment elsewhere. This is in effect the same order as was issued three years ago after the failure of the brewers' and maltsters' strike, only such men as renounced the Gambrinus Assembly being taken back. When the strike of three years ago was inaugurated the Gambrinus Assembly had a membership of nearly 2,000 men, being the strongest union in the city. After the strike the membership fell off to about 200, the others sacrificing the union for their position. However, the assembly has ever since retained its charter, and at a recent meeting of the Trades Council a committee was appointed to try and induce the brewery employés to rejoin the union, although denying that it had anything to do with the eight-hour movement. The brewers and maltsters saw some object in the movement, and declare that they will not submit to the dictates of labor agitators who control the Gambrinus Assembly.

The Merchants' Association this afternoon discussed a resolution now before the Common Council granting the Wadhams Oil company a franchise to lay iron pipes through the streets for the distribution of crude petroleum the same as water. Fire Chief Foley and the State and Local Board of Underwriters objected to the granting of the franchise, claiming that the danger liable from explosions and fire would certainly cause an increase in insurance rates. Mr. Wadhams insisted that there was no danger and offered a resolution censuring the underwriters for their protest, which was laid on the table. The association decided to petition Congress to secure the removal of the sandbar which has recently formed at the mouth of the harbor.

The annual session of the Wisconsin Sheriffs' Association opened this evening at the Plankinton House. Among the business to be transacted is the drawing of a bill to secure a uniform system of fees and other legislative enactments. The railroad managers will also be asked to continue their system of this year in supplying the Sheriffs with free railroad transportation.

Elaborate ceremonies were held this evening to commemorate the forty-second anniversary of the dedication of St. John's Church. Bishop Knight and Dean Williams of this city and Dr. Riley of Nashotah assisted in the ceremonies. Bishop Seymour of Springfield, Ill., preached the sermon.

Solomon Isaacs, a liquor dealer, claims that Frank Schofer, a saloonkeeper, set his dog on him when he attempted to collect a bill from him, and he had Schofer arrested this afternoon in an action for $5,000 damages.

Peter Altmann, an employé of Bowers' livery stable, attempted to light a fire with kerosene this evening and in a moment his clothes were in flames. He was horribly burned and will probably die.

Henry Schultz made application in the Superior Court today to be declared an insolvent debtor. He estimated his liabilities at $20,000 and gives his assets as two suits of clothes.

UNDER CIVIL-SERVICE LAW.

Seeking a Remedy for One Cause of Dissatisfaction.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—It is more than likely that, during the present session of Congress, the friends of civil-service reform and the merit system will ask for action of some sort designed to do away with a feature which has caused considerable dissatisfaction. This is the constant addition to the rolls of persons eligible to places covered by the rules and regulations when there is a practical certainty that they will never receive appointments.

Under the present system all comers are permitted to compete in the examinations to test the competency of applicants for Government employment, and in order to accommodate the greatest possible number the examinations are held all over the country. The result is the supply each year of many hundreds more eligibles than there are vacancies in the service to fill. At the end of one year from the date on which an eligible is entered on the record he is dropped from the rolls if he has not received an appointment. The Civil-Service Commission is thus placed in the attitude of inviting large numbers of persons to prove themselves competent to enter the civil service, and after receiving such proof, dropping them from its lists.

The commission has done its best to make applicants understand that if successful they can remain on the eligible lists only one year, but a day rarely passes in which letters are not received which show that the writers regard the passing of an examination as an assurance that they will be given employment. At the end of a year they find that their hopes have been vain, and it is human nature that in their disappointment they fail to regard the merit system with favor. The system itself is thus made to add daily to the number of citizens who look upon it with indifference if not disgust. They feel that it is not fair for the commission to seek them out and invite them to pass competitive examinations when it is certain that they will not be wanted.

Considerable thought has been given to this matter by the Commissioners, who say that it can only be remedied by Congressional action, and who realize that it cannot be expected to make friends for the merit system among the masses of the people. Other earnest supporters of the reform have taken an interest in the matter, and if they can find a way to remedy the situation without injury to the vital principle of free and open competition, Congress will be requested to make the change.

INDIANA'S DECAY AS A DIVORCE CENTER.

Easier Laws in Other States Taking Business from the Hoosier Courts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Indiana's whilom fame as a quick and easy divorce mill, whither came from everywhere the incompatibly mated seeking the law's decree of separation when it could not be procured elsewhere, has, after several years of waning, passed into total eclipse, in consequence of legislation in other States surpassing in liberality Hoosier ideas of justifiable severance of marriage ties. Ten years or more ago the divorce courts of Indiana were rushed with petitions for separation from unhappy couples, and they were many who came here, ostensibly for the benefit of health, but really for the purpose of establishing temporary residence as a qualification of becoming a petitioner for divorce under the laws of the State.

Now there is more and more restriction, the result of greater care by the courts in investigating all cases that are brought before them, and a decree is not granted by many Judges unless they are convinced, after interrogating both parties, that reconciliation is impossible. Still in Indianapolis alone during the last year the average of divorce cases filed in court has been exactly one a day, but of this number only 50 per cent have been granted decrees. During the same period the marriage licenses issued numbered 1,305, which still makes the astounding showing that 27.88 per cent of those who marry, encouraged by liberal divorce laws, finally sue for separation.

AN IMPORTANT PURCHASE.

The Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co. Buy the Interest of the Messrs. Whitely in the Champion Harvesting Machines.

The Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co., whose factory is located at Springfield, O., and principal offices at the corner of Adams and Jefferson streets, in this city, have just completed the purchase of all right, title, and interest of William N. Whitely, Whitely, Fassler, & Kelly, the Whitely Reaper Works, Amos Whitely, and Amos Whitely & Co. in the celebrated Champion Harvesting Machines, and are now the sole manufacturers of these famous mowers, reapers, and binders. Heretofore all of these various corporations have been making these machines and operating in different territory, but by this arrangement the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co. become sole manufacturers and will supply the whole country. With the splendid record the Champion Machines have made in the harvest fields of this and the Old World their factories will no doubt be taxed to their utmost to build the number of machines that will be wanted. The company informs us that they will manufacture to the fullest capacity of their works, and expect to be able to meet the demand.

SOLDIERS IN THEIR TEENS.

ADDITIONAL CLAIMANTS FOR THE "YOUNGEST TO ENLIST."

J. V. Park of Joliet Ran Away from Home and Shipped from Chicago When a Boy—His Colonel the Youngest of That Rank So Far as Heard From—Corporal Links, a Prominent Citizen of Chicago, Also Ran Away from Home and Fought Until Honorably Discharged.

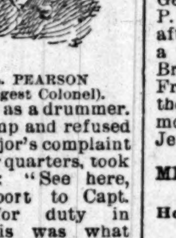
THE TRIBUNE's inquiry for the youngest soldier of the war is creating interest among the "boys" who rallied round the flag when they heard the call. One of these is J. V. Park of Joliet, who writes that he was born Dec. 7, 1848, and enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio in April, 1862, being at that time 13 years and 4 months old. His history of himself runs in the following vein:



J. V. PARK.

"After a month's service of drilling in Camp Chase my father came and took me home—driving me like a steer, with a black-snake whip, eleven miles, most of the time on a 'double quick.' In June, 1863, I reënlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-first Ohio National Guards, served three months, and when the regiment was called out by the Government for the 100 days' service my father took me out and brought me to Illinois. The first opportunity I got I ran away. This was in December, 1864. I went to Chicago with $5 borrowed money and got in with a substitute broker who was about to ship a carload of men to Alton, where $1,000 was being paid by drafted men for substitutes. I went along. The broker sold me for $1,000 and kept his share. I sent the balance to the friend who lent me the $5. The medical examiner was going to throw me out, but a few genuine tears had the effect and I passed muster, was sent to Camp Butler with a lot of bounty-jumpers, and there I had to be reëxamined, and although the examiner wanted to throw me out, by dint of strong pleading I got him to pass me. I was then between 16 and 17 years of age. I had passed my 16th year the 7th day of that month. Was taken to New York, staid one night at the fort on Governor's Island, and was shipped next day (New-Year's) on a Government transport to Hilton Head, Ga.

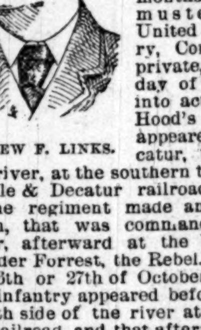
We were transferred from Hilton Head to Beaufort, S. C., where Sherman's army was encamped, and I was assigned to the Thirty-first Illinois Regiment, Company I, Capt. Isaac Wert. The regiment was commanded by Col. Robert Pearson, who went out as a bass-drummer in this regiment at the age of 16 years. This was the regiment led to the front in 1861 by Gen. John A. Logan, recruited in Southern Illinois. Col. Pearson was induced to transfer me to the regimental band as a drummer. I bursted the drum over a stump and refused to pound it. On the Drum-Major's complaint Col. Pearson came down to our quarters, took me by the ear, and said: "See here, youngster, you go and report to Capt. Wert of Company I for duty in the ranks as private." This was what I wanted. I ran, happy as a king, to my Captain, and was provided with a gun and accoutrements. When the war was over I was then 17 years and 3 months old. We marched from Raleigh to Washington, where we had the grand review; came to Louisville, did provost duty till July, '65, when we were mustered out. Here we were drawn up in front of Gen. Logan's headquarters, where our old regimental commander bade us good-by. He made an affecting speech, and said all he was and all the glory he had gained he owed to the old Thirty-first. The old veterans wept like children. We came to Springfield, and were discharged July 19, 1865."



COL. PEARSON
(Youngest Colonel).

Another Chicagoan—there was one last week—who claims distinction as the youngest soldier is Andrew F. Links. He made a good record, as the following incidents will show:

He was born in Schabsenbauch on Than Sal Baren, Germany, July 4, 1851, and came to this country with his parents the 19th of November, 1852.



ANDREW F. LINKS.

He ran away from home Aug. 1, 1864, and enlisted in Galesburg, Ill., the 10th of October the same year, his age being 13 years 3 months and 6 days. He mustered into the United States Infantry, Company I, as a private, and the 26th day of October went into active service in Hood's infantry and appeared before Decatur, the south side of the river, at the southern terminus of the Nashville & Decatur railroad. That afternoon the regiment made an attack on the garrison, that was commanded by R. S. Granger, afterward at the battle of Nashville under Forrest, the Rebel.

The 26th or 27th of October a portion of Hood's infantry appeared before Decatur, on the south side of the river at the terminus of this railroad, and that afternoon the feeble attack was made by Granger. He was reinforced by the Second Regiment from Chattanooga and instructed to hold his post at all hazards. The next day the enemy established a line of rifle-pits within 500 yards of the town. The 28th and 29th a sortie was made by a part of the garrison, which, advancing under cover of the guns of the fort down the river bank and around the rear of the enemy's rifle-pits, dislodged the Confederates and captured 120 prisoners. Forrest by this time went to Corinth, and from there to Fort Heiman, on the west bank of the Tennessee, about seventy-five miles from Paducah, and there captured gunboat No. 55 and two transports.

After this campaign Mr. Links was taken back to Nashville and transferred to the Thirty-fourth United States Infantry, and was put on fatigue duty under Gen. Pennepecker as mounted orderly in his quarters, and was with him the night at Nashville when an attempt was made to assassinate him at the St. Cloud Hotel, on College street, and afterward captured the assassin, who was one of the Tennessee Rebel Corporals. Mr. Links in reciting this incident said: "I landed him safe in the Cumberland barracks, a prison. We were afterward ordered to Corinth, Miss., and while there I was promoted to eighth duty Corporal, and under the orders of the Third Orderly Sergeant of Company I was ordered to take charge of a squad of twenty men to go to Ripley, Miss., as there was a hanging of twelve negroes to take place, and while on this march I was wounded by some of Morgan's guerrillas, which confined me to the hospital for thirty days. That was the first my parents had heard from me since I left home. My father came on receipt of a telegram, and after all necessary arrangements had been completed he got me a furlough for sixty days, when I arrived in Chicago. He had communicated with the Adjutant General's office at Washington, D. C., and at the expiration of my sixty days I went back to assume my duties. Six days after I got my honorable discharge by special order from the Adjutant General at Washington, which I now have in my possession, and I believe I am the youngest soldier who was mustered in, did active duty, and was honorably discharged. I am now a member in good standing in Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 91, Chicago, Ill."

Mr. Links has been in active business in this city, and is now a candidate for the appointment of Appraiser of the Port of Chicago.

Blast Furnaces Resuming Operations.

LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 27.—The furnaces of the Chestnut Hill Iron Ore company at Columbia, which have been idle for three years, are being repaired to put in blast immediately. They are among the largest furnaces in the State.

THE VIEWS OF ANDREW CARNEGIE

On the Unsuitability of Southern Ores for Steel.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie in reply to questions about the steel and iron industry said:

"Is it your opinion that the South cannot compete with Chicago or Pittsburg or elsewhere except the East?"

"Yes, that is my opinion under existing conditions. But we must remember that perhaps the South can purify its iron by the basic process so that it will make steel, in which case we shall have a grand, generous rivalry between all sections. But, as I said at the Birmingham banquet, there is room in this country for a dozen Birminghams and Sheffields and Bristols of the South, and Chicagos and Pittsburgs of the West; the only article for which there is not room for more than one of is the flag, and this sentiment was loudly cheered."

"What is the peculiarity of the Southern ore which prevents it from being turned into steel?"

"The ore in the extreme South contains too much phosphorus. To eliminate that is possible by the basic process, but such a process costs money, and besides it will be necessary to experiment with Southern iron before it can be definitely known that it is even suitable for the basic process. This has not yet been done. Southern ore also contains too much silica, so that it may be necessary to treat it twice, once for phosphorus and once for silica. It can be done by what is called the duplex process, which has been experimented with in France, I understand, successfully, but all this is matter of experiment, and costly experiment, too, and as far as at present known it adds enough to the cost to enable the North to place steel in the hands of the consumer even in competition with the South. But, of course, the South will have its own territory, an immense district for steel, at its command. The prosperity of one section always promotes the prosperity of all sections, and I for one will welcome the South into the manufacture of steel."

"Is the South entirely destitute of ore suitable for steel?"

"Not quite so bad as that. In the Cranberry Mines of South Carolina and in some Virginia mines an ore is found that is suitable for steel, and we have recently purchased in Pittsburg 2,000 tons of pig-iron from the South which will make steel if the lot is equal to the sample sent us, which we have analyzed. But so far as I know these small pockets of ore suitable for steel are exceptional."

TROUBLES OF A PENNSYLVANIA LAWYER.

P. W. Jenks of Punxsutawney, Pa., Sought to Be Declared Insane.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—A week ago proceedings in lunacy were instituted in the case of P. W. Jenks, a lawyer of this place. Since then Mr. Jenks has given his grown up daughter a judgment note for $10,000 and brought suit for divorce from his wife. The husband is past 70 and Mrs. Jenks but 25. The lunacy proceedings were taken by friends who claimed that Mr. Jenks was squandering his estate, which he was incapable of managing. In view of what has since occurred the matter, it is said, will not be pressed.

Mr. Jenks is an attorney of nearly half a century's standing and distinguished for his learning. He is a brother of ex-Solicitor General George A. Jenks, and of Judge W. P. Jenks of Brookville, this county. Not long after the death of his second wife he sought a third and married Miss Vandervort of Brookville. The pair were not happy. Friends saw the drift of affairs, and, fearing the daughter would be left without patrimony, began proceedings in lunacy. Mr. Jenks then took the course already stated.

MINORS MUST HAVE THE CIGARETTES.

How South Carolina Tobacco Dealers Will Evade an Obnoxious Law.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Among the 266 acts passed at the recent session of the Legislature of this State was one to prevent and punish the sale of cigarettes to minors. In the hurry of the session, which only lasted twenty-five days, the Cigarette act escaped public attention. The Governor has signed it, however, and the 300 cigar manufacturers and dealers in this city are now much excited. No plan of action has yet been agreed upon, but it is probable that all the dealers will adopt the "drop a nickel in the slot" machine for the disposition of their cigarettes. Manufacturers of the slot machine may therefore expect to receive large orders in the near future, as nine-tenths of the minors in this community are addicted to the cigarette habit.

PROBABLY A MURDER AND ROBBERY.

Indications of a Crime Near Colwich, Kas.—The Victim a Cattle-Buyer.

WICHITA, Kas., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Blood was found on a bridge this morning twenty miles west of here near Colwich. On investigation a trail of blood was found leading back to Colwich. A cattle-buyer named John Whitmore of Nebraska City, who has been in the town and surrounding country for some days buying cattle, is missing. He was seen around town late last night intoxicated. He had considerable money on his person, and did not reach his hotel last night and cannot be found today. The creek under the bridge is quite deep, and it is thought Whitmore was murdered and thrown into the stream. The creek will be dragged tomorrow.

MURDER OF AN ARIZONA TELEGRAPHER.

C. W. Davis of Peach Springs, Ari., Killed by Another Operator.

NEEDLES, Cal., Dec. 27.—C. W. Davis, day telegraph operator at Peach Springs, Ari., was shot and killed last night near the telegraph office at that place. O. L. Ambrose, the night operator, who is charged with the shooting, has been arrested. There are fears that he may be lynched before the Sheriff of the county arrives. The shooting is supposed to have grown out of a fight between the men yesterday, in which Davis was badly beaten and kicked in the face and head.

Effect of a Bilious Attack on Farny.

A big picture of the Chicago Auditorium, from the pencil of H. F. Farny, in *Harper's Weekly* tells that the artist has been away from home. Today he was met on the street by a *Times-Star* writer.

"How do you like the Auditorium?" he was asked.

"Don't like it at all. Nothing to it."

"Is it as big as Music-Hall?"

"No, Music-Hall has more cubic feet. It has layer after layer of galleries, which are close and badly ventilated. But it has none of the grace and beauty of the Music-Hall."

"And how about its decorations?"

"A cross between a church and a theater, with a dash of railroad stations thrown in. Chromo style."

"And its architecture. They compare it, you know, with the Capitol?"

"Bosh, its architecture is that of a dry-goods box with a cheese box on top. *I had a bilious attack while in Chicago and that may have influenced my judgment*, but I am tired of this gush over the Chicago Auditorium. It is not worth it."—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

A cough or sore throat should not be neglected. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a simple remedy, and give immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes.*

Brown's Household Panacea,
"The Great Pain Reliever," cures Cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 264 South Clark street. Harry Alden, mgr.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Cooling, delicious. 25 cents.

That distressing disease, the piles, is speedily relieved and cured by Ayer's Pills.

ANNUAL WELSH FESTIVAL

THEY WILL ESTABLISH THE EISTEDDFOD IN CHICAGO.

Program of Their Annual National Festival to Be Held Jan. 1 and 2 in Central Music-Hall—Prizes for Successful Competitors in Music, Painting, Literature, Etc.—The President, the Participants in the Fixed Program, and the Patrons.

"Remembrance of the past, thought for the present, and conjecture as to the future."

David of Edmund in 1451 thus defined the objects of the Eisteddfod. Long before that the character of the annual national Welsh festival had been such as to justify his definition, and in the years since it has always been held on the same high ground. No other great annually recurring celebration may be compared with it except the Olympic festivities of the Greeks, in so far as to their athletic games and exercises were added competitions in philosophy, sculpture, poetry, and music.

It is, therefore, a significant fact that the Welsh residents of Chicago and the Northwest propose to transplant this intellectual festival to this country. Jan. 1 and 2, under a distinguished patronage, they will hold an Eisteddfod at Central Music-Hall in this city.

A purely intellectual banquet will be spread. A prize of $500 has been offered for the best choral rendition of "As the Hart Pants," and "Then, Round About the Starry Throne." One of $150 has been offered for the best rendition of "Unto Thee, O God." Likewise prizes are offered for ten other vocal pieces. Instrumental music fares almost as well; its votaries are spurred to competition by a number of prizes. Then prizes are held out to aspiring artists, the painter, the etcher, the girl who hand-paints vases, the illustrator of poetry, the embroidered handkerchief genius—all are given incentives to display their work. The poet has more than enough inducements to string his lyre. As the poems, however, are to be mostly in the Welsh language, more extended comment on the subjects must not be expected. But there is one which may be composed in either Welsh or English; it is to be in memoriam of the late Rev. David Williams of Chicago.

The essays called for by Eisteddfod are expected to be of a high class. In English or Welsh the successful essay on "The Declaration of Independence of the United States" will receive $100. "The Social Conditions Consequent upon Inconsistent State Laws Relating to Marriage and Divorce" is to be the knotty subject of another set of essays. "Miracles in Relation to Natural Laws" is another subject. Women of Welsh descent only will compete in compositions on "The True Position of Woman in Society." An essay of great local interest will be the successful one in English on "The Labor and Social Problems as Developed in the Town of Pullman."

PRESIDENT, PARTICIPANTS, AND PATRONS.

The President of the first Eisteddfod session in Chicago will be Samuel Job of Pullman and its conductor W. E. Powell of Chicago. Mayor Cregier will preside at the first grand concert, in which will appear Mme. Josephine Chatterton, the harpist, Mme. Edwards-Williams, Mr. J. Franklin Hughes, Master Tonzo Sauvage, Prof. Ap Madoc, Mrs. Anna Lewis Kimball, Miss Grace E. Jones, Mr. James Sauvage, Miss Celia Cudahy, Miss Emeline Farrar, and Miss Mollie Evans.

Among the patrons of the Eisteddfod are Messrs. Marshall Field, George M. Pullman, W. H. Jones, W. C. Roberts, H. O. Rowlands, Evan Lloyd, R. P. Evans, D. E. Jones, R. W. Humphrey, E. J. Roberts, Owen R. Williams, Robert T. Roberts, D. Charles Williams, W. W. Gittins, Lewis Meredith, the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Griffith Griffiths, D. Harries, Mrs. E. Griffith, Mrs. W. H. Jones, Mrs. Isaac Jones, Mrs. J. Haselhurst, Mrs. E. McKinon, Mrs. A. J. Evans, Mrs. Jane Parry, Miss Margaret Williams, Miss Annie J. Williams, Miss Jennie Owen, Miss Mary H. Williams, and Miss Lizzie Williams.

SOME SOUTH DAKOTA STATISTICS.

Extracts from the Report of Commissioner of Immigration Frank H. Haggerty.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The report of Frank H. Haggerty, Commissioner of Immigration for South Dakota, which contains much valuable historical and statistical matter relating to the emergence of the big Territory from Federal supervision into Statehood, is just made public. The Black Hills region is geographically described. In the Whitewood district 600 stamps are at work, one company crushing 1,600 tons of gold ore a day. The first metallic tin in the country was produced in the Black Hills and 4,000 veins have been found of pure quality, which, when developed, will minimize importations of $20,000,000 to $200,000,000 worth of tin per year. Besides tin, gold, lead, and silver there are found copper, gypsum, mica, cement, clays, and semi-bituminous coals. The population of South Dakota is given at 389,135 on the basis of the vote of Governor in October, which was 77,287. The acreage under cultivation is about 4,000,000 acres; under fence 1,672,518 acres, with about 9,300,000 acres in farms, cultivated and uncultivated. The deficiency of forests is supplied by the planting of trees, and the artificial forests now cover 117,000 acres. There are 191,345 horses and 170,569 milch cows in the new State.

KILLED IN THE DISCHARGE OF HIS DUTY.

Constable Bopp of Sumner, Ill., Shot by a Man Whom He Attempted to Arrest.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of Tom Palmer, a young man living north of Sumner, on the charge of illegal parentage. Last night Constable George Bopp of Sumner was given the warrant, and with a posse, consisting of Millard Jones, Ott Rice, and Dave Bryant, he started in search of his man, going first to Palmer's father's house. On their arrival a girl slipped out of the back door and ran through the fields, pursued by two of the constable's assistants, who fired several shots in the air. The girl ran to the Spring Hill schoolhouse, where a lodge of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association was in session. She gave the alarm to Palmer and his friends. Palmer ran out of the schoolhouse, and shortly after a shot was heard and Officer Bopp was found a hundred yards south lying in the road with a bullethole in his stomach. The rest of the posse had not yet come up. Palmer has not been seen since. He is the son of a prominent and wealthy farmer. Officer Bopp died this morning. He made an ante-mortem statement, saying that Palmer shot him. The Coroner's jury found that Bopp was killed by parties unknown.

An Iowa Veteran Disappears.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—D. E. Buck, an old soldier and resident of this place, left his home yesterday evening, saying he was going to a meeting. About 9 o'clock he was seen going toward home, since which time nothing has been seen of him. His friends fear he has become deranged and wandered away.

Mrs. Parnell Needs More Money.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Delia Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, states that she has received only one-quarter of the $5,000 reported to have been presented to her, and that when all her obligations are met there will be but a small margin left for future necessities.

CHICAGO, UNION PACIFIC & NORTH-WESTERN LINE.

Through Car Service—Change of Time.

On Dec. 29th and thereafter a train over the Chicago & Northwestern Railway will leave Chicago daily at 11:30 p. m., carrying a through palace sleeper for San Francisco, a through palace sleeper for Portland, Oregon, a through palace sleeper for Denver, Colo., and a colonist sleeper for Portland, Oregon. The palace sleepers for San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, will go forward from Council Bluffs upon the limited fast mail over the Union Pacific Railway, thereby providing the quickest and best available through car service between Chicago and the Pacific coast. Accommodations in these through cars and information in full detail can be secured by application to office of Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 206 and 208 Clark street, Western avenue station, corner Oakley avenue and Kinzie street, passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets, or ticket office Union Pacific Railway, 191 Clark street. E. P. Wilson, G. P. A., C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago; E. L. Lomax, G. P. A., Union Pacific Ry., Omaha, Neb.

$1
$5
$10
$25
$50
$100
$200
$500
$1,000
$5,000
$10,000

Farmers Trust Co.,
112 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS
TIME BONDS 6% CALL BONDS 4%
BONDS FOR SALE.

And Bond deposits received bearing 4% from date of deposit to date of withdrawal. Interest compounded semi-annually if not drawn out. No forfeit nor loss of interest on money withdrawn between interest dates. First Savings Bond in the world. First bank in the world that can welcome a run. Time Bonds resold for a small commission. Call Bonds cashed on presentation without notice or discount, but the option is reserved to redeem with the mortgages securing them, which option will not be used in ordinary times. Mortgages bought. Money to loan on first mortgage—small loans preferred ($300 to $10,000), because bondholders are permitted to exchange bonds for mortgages at any time, and we desire to have mortgages in convenient amounts. All mortgages open to inspection of bondholders at all times. Guaranteed Mortgages for sale. This bank tries to do ONLY ONE THING, and that is to negotiate a first mortgage security of the highest character. No deposits received subject to check.
Send for Mortgage List. 6, 6½, and 7%.

ILLINOIS TRUST
—AND—
SAVINGS BANK,
"ROOKERY" BUILDING,
Southeast Corner La Salle and Adams-sts.
CAPITAL PAID IN $1,000,000
SURPLUS 700,000
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
Foreign Exchange and Cable Transfers, Circular Letters of Credit, for Travelers, available at all principal cities of the globe.
This bank is directly under the jurisdiction and supervision of the State of Illinois, is a legal depository for court moneys, and acts as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Conservator, Assignee, and Receiver for estates, corporations, and individuals.
DIRECTORS:
JOHN McCAFFERY, JOHN B. DRAKE, GEO. STURGES,
L. Z. LEITER, WM. H. REID, WM. H. MITCHELL,
JOHN CRERAR, JOHN J. MITCHELL, C. J. BLAIR.

Corn Exchange Bank,
Corner La Salle and Jackson-sts.,
CHICAGO.
Capital......$1,000,000
Surplus......$500,000
CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON..... President
ERNEST A. HAMILL..........Vice-President
FRANK W. SMITH..........Cashier
DIRECTORS:
B. P. HUTCHINSON, CHARLES COUNSELMAN,
CHAS. H. WACKER, SIDNEY A. KENT,
A. A. SPRAGUE, EDWIN G. FOREMAN,
BYRON L. SMITH, JOHN H. DWIGHT,
B. M. FREES, ERNEST A. HAMILL,
CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON.
INDIVIDUAL FIRM AND BANK ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

5%
MONEY to LOAN.
SPECIAL FUND OF $300,000 to loan at 5% on choice security in sums of $10,000 and over.
Building Loans 6% Net
On best residence or flat property.
No committees. No delay. Money in bank.
KNOTT & LEWIS,
92 Washington-st.

$5,000,
$10,000, $15,000,
$20,000
TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE
AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.
Call on us for New Loans or Renewals.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.,
STOCK BROKERS,
Cor. Dearborn and Monroe-sts.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.
THE INTEREST due on the GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT GOLD BONDS of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD CO. JAN. 1, 1890, will be paid on and after that date by the UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, at their offices, 73 Broadway, New York, and Room 9, 95 Milk-st., Boston, and at office of Baring Bros. & Co., London.
Payments of interest will be made to holders of Union Trust Co. Certificates who will not have received the new bonds of the Atchison Co. by that date, upon presentation of same at either of the above offices.
UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

BUSINESS CHANCE.
A manufacturing firm now doing a profitable business of over half a million annually, is desirous of increasing the same, and would like to arrange for an active or special partner with $50,000 to $100,000 cash capital. The business has been established many years and has first-class credit and reputation.
Address DUCAT LYON & CO.,
201 La Salle st.

English Degras. Leonard Ware & Sons, 473 ATLANTIC-AV. Boston, Mass.

Money to Loan
AT LOWEST RATES.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

E. L. LOBDELL & CO.,
Commercial Paper,
Collateral Loans,
Investment Securities.
659 AND 661 ROOKERY BUILDING.

DOMINICK & DICKERMAN,
Bankers and Brokers, 115 and 117 Monroe-st., Chicago, 74 Broadway and 9 New-st., New York. Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, and Local Securities. Direct Wires to New York Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

Notice of Increase of Capital Stock.
Notice is hereby given that the capital stock of the American Live Stock Commission Company has been increased from the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the manner provided by the statutes in such cases made and provided.
H. W. CRESSWELL, President.
Attest: J. W. T. GRAY, Secretary.

Wisconsin Timber Wanted.
A quantity of good cedar trees, convenient to switch, and about 500,000 ft. of standing pine on the Wolf or Wisconsin waters. Give full particulars. Lock Box 262, Chicago.

NOTICE
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE OUTSTANDING BONDS EXECUTED AND ISSUED BY
THE UNION STEEL COMPANY,
A corporation organized under the Laws of the State of Illinois, and secured by a certain mortgage also executed by the said The Union Steel Company, dated August 14th, 1886, conveying certain premises therein described to the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New York, as trustee, for the uses and purposes expressed and set forth in said mortgage, which said mortgage was recorded on the seventeenth day of November, 1886, in Book 1,951, on page 451, in the Recorder's office for the County of Cook and State of Illinois.
WHEREAS, The said The Union Steel Company was authorized to issue a series of fifteen hundred of its corporate bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), secured by said mortgage, and
WHEREAS, The said The Union Steel Company, by the provisions of said bond and mortgage, reserved the right to pay and retire the whole or any part of the said series of bonds so issued and secured by said mortgage at the date of the payment of any semi-annual installment of interest by paying par and 5 per cent premium therefore and by giving ninety days' notice by one publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the City of New York, and, also, likewise in the City of Chicago; and
WHEREAS, also in case of the payment of the whole or any part of said bonds, in the manner above stated, interest upon the said bonds shall in each case cease upon the expiration of said ninety days' notice; and,
WHEREAS, the said The Union Steel Company, by virtue of articles of consolidation made and entered into May 2, 1889, by and between it and the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, a corporation likewise organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, created the Illinois Steel Company, which said Illinois Steel Company, as successor to The Union Steel Company, desires to avail itself of the right thus reserved to The Union Steel Company;
THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given to the aforesaid holders of the said bonds, respectively, that the Illinois Steel Company will pay and retire the whole of said series of bonds now outstanding upon the 1st day of April, A. D. 1890, in accordance with the terms and provisions of the said bonds, upon the presentation of the said bonds with coupons attached, at its office, No. 46 Wall street, in the City of New York, or at its office, Room 1,060 in the "Rookery Building," on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle streets, in the City of Chicago.
ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY,
By Richard C. Hannah,
Dec. 27, 1889. Treasurer.

CITY, COUNTY, SCHOOL, WATER, AND STREET RAILROAD
BONDS
FOR SALE.
Call or send for January Bond List, containing offerings of choice selected Bonds of class above named amounting to
$950,000.
N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers,
163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
70 State-st., Boston.

ACRES,
NORTH, SOUTH, and WEST.
Tracts of from 5 to 160 acres in all sections.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

CEDAR POSTS
By the Car Lot Only.
Four-inch (small end) 7½ feet long, about 1,100 to the car.
Five-inch (small end) 7½ feet long, about 800 to the car.
Six-inch (small end) 7½ feet long, about 650 to the car.
Choice Wisconsin timber—sound, seasoned, and in every way desirable; specially low prices. Would like to hear from retail dealers and parties who intend fencing.
Lock Box 262, Chicago.

Money to Loan
On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New York.

Money to Loan
On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
F. T. HASKELL, 130 Dearborn-st.

WANTED.
Agency for a few specialties on standard lines for Pacific coast, by an active business man who proposes to locate in San Diego, Cal. Best references—Merchants and Bankers of Chicago. Address K 180, Tribune office.



Office Desks,
Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 27.	Dec. 20.
New York	$104,145,381	$109,911,819
Boston	14,546,599	14,961,842
Chicago	11,350,000	11,411,000
Philadelphia	12,720,903	11,372,211
St. Louis	3,338,939	2,928,363
Baltimore	2,369,333	1,986,411
New Orleans	2,842,961	2,597,837

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par; Boston, par to 5c discount; St. Louis, 10c discount.

The local money market was active yesterday and rates were firm at 6@8 per cent. Borrowers have stopped asking about rates. They are glad to get the money and consent to whatever terms the lender imposes. Money is easier here than in New York, where the Stock Exchange rate rose yesterday to 35 per cent, yet the local market is so near being tight that borrowers are not free from anxiety. Trade does not suffer from lack of funds, but speculation of all kinds is dead and many large deals in realty are held in abeyance. New York exchange sold at par. Chicago has sent no currency East thus far this month and the chances are now strongly against any being sent in the few remaining days. Sterling continued weak, and a rumor came from New York that $500,000 gold had been ordered from London.

The security market was rather listless, yet there was a good deal more going on than appeared on the surface. At the Stock Exchange the business was above the average. West Side cable stock developed a tendency to stick at 93½. There were sales of 725 shares at 93¾@93⅜. This stock is likely to give the market a surprise party before the new year has aged much. Calumet Dock common sold at 42½@43½. There is some expectation of a break in this stock, yet it is asserted on good authority that much of the recent buying has been by investors, not by speculators. Gaslight 5s sold at 91 and holders were firm. They have already received their Jan. 1 interest and think better of the security than they did two weeks ago. Illinois Steel was 102½ bid and 106 asked. Sales were reported in New York at 104. If the present boom in the iron and steel rail market holds out another year this stock will doubtless greatly appreciate. The organizers of the Strawboard Trust are full of cheerful information about their stock. It is now quoted around 107, and the straight "tip" is out that it is going to 125 in January and to 143 before it takes a rest. Here is a double-pointed tip. Doubters can wait until the January point proves good before they bet on the other. Sales at the Stock Exchange:

$5,000 Louisville So. 6s	100⅛
$4,000 W. Chi. St. R. R. 5s	99¼
$3,000 W. Div. Ry. coup. 5s	102¼
$2,000 Board of Trade 5s	102⅝
$7,500 U. S. coupon 4s	127⅛
$2,500 U. S. coupon 4½s	105
$5,000 Tunnel 5s	100
$7,000 Gaslight 5s	91
500 shares W. Chi. St. R. R.	93½@ 93⅝
225 shares W. Chi. St. R. R. s. 30	93⅝@ 93¾
100 shares W. Chi. St. R. R. b. 30	93⅝@ 93¾
200 shares Cal. & Chi. C. & D.	42½@ 43
100 shares Cal. & Chi. C. & D. b. 30	43½
300 shares Cal. Iron and Steel	31½@ 32
100 shares Cal. Iron and Steel b. 30	31
100 shares Western Stone	101¾@101⅞
30 shares N. Chi. St. R. R.	122¼@122¾

The "Alley Elevated" is becoming a common topic of conversation in financial and real-estate circles. Many long-time skeptics have been won over, and are now talking respectfully of an enterprise which until lately they have ridiculed. The opinion is held by several bankers, prominent real-estate dealers, and other conservative men that the company now really means business and has in sight all the funds it will need. The outcome of the first batch of condemnation proceedings is said to be as favorable to the company as it could reasonably expect. The property in question lies between Thirtieth and Thirty-second streets, being twenty-five feet off the rear of the lots fronting west on State street. The jury fixed the value per lot at $775 and the damage $500. The total is about twice what the company's experts claimed to be a fair consideration, but the figure is not large enough, it is said, to discourage the company, and its prospects are now apparently better than ever before. The course of City Railway stock in the market confirms this view. The stock has weakened of late, although few sales have been made. A month ago bids of 255 brought out no stock, but yesterday it was offered at 247½.

W. G. McCormick & Co. received the following special on stocks: Money rose to 35 per cent today. A report that Secretary Windom was to anticipate Government interest payments was denied. Conservative bankers are advising their friends that substantial ease in funds can hardly be expected before Jan. 15, yet despite the money squeeze stocks have not gone down. Even the coal stocks have been fairly steady, while in one or two specialties there have been advances. Every interest is waiting for better opportunities for activity after New Year's. A rise is promised in Wisconsin Central before the end of January. Friends of Chicago Gas are talking bullish, but they have discovered some suspicious sales around 42¾@43, and are not too happy.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The event of interest to Wall street today was the bidding up of money to 25 per cent. The movement was not unexpected, and it had no especial influence on prices for the good reason that there was no business in the market to reflect such a movement. The only changes in prices during the forenoon were declines of ¾ in Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, ⅜ in Denver, Texas & Fort Worth, ½ in Louisville & Nashville, ¾ in Richmond Terminal and Sugar Trusts, ¾ in Union Pacific, and ⅛ in Western Union; while Delaware & Hudson advanced ⅝, Pacific Mail ⅛, and Tennessee Coal ⅛. All of these changes, however, were on a narrow business, and nearly all of it was transacted in the first hour. Another item of news which would have attracted attention in a market less apathetic than this was the startling decrease in the surplus reserve of the Bank of England.

The only feature of interest in the early afternoon market was the advance of over 1½ points from the noon price in Sugar Trusts. The rest of the market remained in a condition of lethargy. There was no feature in the latter trading, and little business done.

Money on call tight, ranging from 5 to 30 per cent last loan 5, closed offered at 5. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7½. Sterling exchange quiet and weak at 480 for 60 day bills and 483¾ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 96,337 shares, including: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 16,730; Missouri Pacific, 55,513; Richmond & West Point, 3,750; Union Pacific, 4,700; Western Union, 3,985.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Dec. 27	Closing Dec. 26
Atchison	805	34	33¾	33¾	......
Chicago & Alt.	100	133	133	133	......
C., B. & Q.	2,257	107¼	107	107	108
Canada Southern	985	57	56¾	56¾	57
Canadian Pacific	610	72¾	72¾	72¾	......
Central Pacific	20	33¾	33¾	33¾	......
Ches. & Ohio	400	25¾	25½	25⅞	......
Do 1st pfd	200	64	64	64	65
Do 2d pfd	1,400	43	42¼	42¼	43⅜
Col. Coal & I.	1,900	38⅛	37¾	38⅛	38⅛
C. W. & Balto	200	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Do pfd	900	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	......
C. & E. Ills. pfd	100	82	82	82	......
Chic. Gas Trust	750	43	42¼	42¾	43
D. L. & W.	16,930	137⅛	136⅞	137	136⅞
Del. & Hud.	1,000	146	145⅛	145⅛	......
D. T. & Ft. W.	2,745	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	35⅛
Erie	2,355	27	26¾	26⅞	27⅛
H. & T. Cent.	100	5	5	5	6
Jersey Cent.	100	121	121	121	......
K. & T.	151	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜
Lake Shore	1,350	108⅛	108	108	108¼
Louis & N.	1,600	86	85¾	85⅞	86⅛
L. E. & W. pfd.	100	62¼	62¼	62¼	63¼
Lead Trust	610	19	18⅞	19	19
Mo. Pacific	5,312	71¾	71⅛	71¾	71⅛
Mich. Cent.	360	98	97⅞	97⅞	98
Northwestern	575	111⅝	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
New England	5,100	45⅞	45¼	45⅜	45⅜
Northern Pac. pfd.	100	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	75
N. & W. pfd.	100	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	......
New York Central	385	108⅜	108⅛	108¼	108⅛
O. S. L.	900	57	56⅛	56⅛	57
Oregon Impvt.	100	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	......
O. Trans.	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	35
Ont. & W.	420	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛
Omaha Com.	200	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
Pacific Mail	1,000	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	37⅛
Reading	4,300	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
Rich. Term.	3,700	21⅜	20⅞	21	21⅜
*Rock Island	2,255	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜	99
So. Pacific	300	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	34⅞
St. Paul	3,125	70⅞	70⅝	70⅝	70⅞
St. P. & Dul. pfd.	10	83	83	83	......
St. P., M. & M.	1,200	112⅞	111⅞	112⅞	......
St. L. & S. F.	100	16	16	16	......
Do pfd	20	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39
Do 1st pfd	100	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	......
Sugar Trust	15,010	59	58⅛	58⅞	57⅞
Texas Pacific	1,350	21⅛	21	21	21¼
Tenn. Coal	1,200	78½	77⅞	78	78
Union Pacific	4,700	69	68⅞	68⅞	69¼
Wisconsin Central	500	33⅞	33	......	33⅞
Wabash pfd	400	31⅞	31⅛	31⅜	31⅞
Western Union	4,285	85	84⅞	85	85⅜
Whisky Trust	200	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	......

*Ex-div. 1 per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	Fargo	139
American	112	United States	88

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	126¾	U. S. 4½s, reg	105
U. S. 4s, coup	127¼	U. S. 4½s, coup	105

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

4000 La con 4s 94⅛	5000 M&SPls—SoM D 117¾
3000 A&S con 6s 123	20000 MK&T gen 6s 74
1000 A&P inc 14	10000 MK&T cn 7s 110¼
2000 B&O 1s-ParksbB 117	3000 M&E 2d 106⅝
2000 BCR&N 1st 96	5000 NYC&E 5s 103¼
27000 CP land grants 102	13000 NYC&StL 4s 94¼
5000 CB&Q—DenDiv4s 92	5000 NP&M 1st 104⅝
1000 Clev&Can 1st 97	10000 P&R 1st pfd inc 78
1000 DBC&A 1st 104	3000 P&W 2d pref 56¼
15000 FtW&Dist 104½	5000 OS inc 59
4000 GH&SA 1st—WD 103¼	5000 SLA&T 2d 27
67000 GC&SF 1st 115⅝@116	10000 StL&SF 2d-ClassC 112¾
10000 GC&SF gd 6s 75½	7000 SoP of C 1st cn 5s 101⅞
3000 GC&SF trst rct 75½	4000 T&NO 1st—SabD 105
1300 I&GN 1st 108@108½	9000 Tex P 1st 5s 90½@91
1000 KingsCo El 1st 103½	5000 TPac 2d inc 33¾
1000 L&N—NF&S 1st 102	4000 TA&C 1st 104
1000 L&N con 118¼	2000 WabRR 1st 104⅞@104¾
10000 LSL&T 1st 109¼	3000 WabRR 2d 83
10000 M C 7s 126	22000 WS gtd 4s 106⅛@106⅞
3000 M&StPls-L&DD 105	5000 WNY&P 2d 29
2000 M&SP 1st-MPtD 106	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 Georgia 7s gld 103	5000 NYC 1st reg 129
5000 AC&P 1st 98¼	10000 NW Ex 4s 98¾
5000 A&P gtd 4s 74½	7000 OR&N 1st 110
1000 CNJ g mss 112½	3000 OR&N 5s 102¾
2000 C&O cons 5s 98	6000 R&WP Tcol 5s 78
5000 CB&Q—NebEx 4s 92	5000 StL&IM 5s 89⅞@89¾
15000 CB&Q deb 5s 104⅛	10000 SLKC&NRE&R 7s 114⅛
10000 C&Can 1st 98	3000 S P of NM 1st 110¼
5000 CC&I 6s 105¼	5000 Spok&P 6s 104½
5000 FtW&Dist 104⅛	12000 TC&R 6s—B D 1st 101
11000 GH&SA—WD 103¼	1000 Tex P 1st 5s 90½
1000 L&N 1st bd 6s 109½	20000 T Pac 2d inc 33⅝
5000 Met El 2d 105¼	5000 TAA&N M 1st 104⅞
17000 MichCen 7s 126¼	15000 Un El 1st 105
4000 M K&T con 5s 110½	1000 Wab RR 1st 101⅞
5000 MoP tr 5s 98¾	9000 WabRR 2d 83¼
18000 NPa 2d cp 112½	3000 WS gtd 4s 106
1000 NYC Ex 5s 103	2000 WUCol Tr 5s 103½

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 U S 4s cp 126¼	12000 NW Ex 4s 96
16000 US 4½s cop 127½	1000 OSL 6s 114½
1000 CB&Q—NebEx 4s 101⅞	5000 StLA&T 1st ex cp 33⅝
5000 CRI&P 5s cp 104¼	1000 StLA&T 1st 103¼
2000 DBC&A 1st 104	90000 StLA&TH 2d pfd 110
2000 EquG&FoChi 100	5000 StPM&M 1st-Mont Ex 4s 86½
2000 FtW&D 1st 104⅛	2000 SoCar 1st x Apl'89 93¾
2000 IaCen 1st 85	5000 TC&I 6s—BD 1st 101¾
2000 L&N 5s 106	13000 T P 1st 5s 90½@90¾
5000 LNO&T 1st 90	5000 T Pac 2d inc 33⅞
10000 M&SPl-C&PW 5s 107½@108	1000 UPa 1st—'99 110½
5000 MK&T gn 6s 73½@74	7000 WabRR 1st 101⅞
12000 MK&T cn 7s 110¼	5000 WNY&P 2d 29
7000 M&E 2d 106½	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 27.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	525	33⅞	34	33⅞	33⅞
C. B. & Q.	620	107⅛	107⅛	107	107
Union Pacific	410	69	69	68⅞	68⅞
Sugar Trust	7,200	57⅞	59⅜	56⅞	58⅝
Santa Fe	1,200	145	145	140	140
Eastern	900	126¾	126¾	124	124
Mex. Cent.	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Bell Tel.	10	202½	202½	202½	202½
Ill. Steel Co.	73	104	104	104	104
Ft. Wayne El. Co.	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
O. S. Line	150	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞

Bond sales and quotations:

10000 Atch 1st 7s old 117¾	9000 Bost Gas 1st 92
2500 Do 1st rcts 117¼	1000 Do 2d 78¼
26000 W. Cent. inc 60@60¼	2000 M. Cent 1st incl 36¾
10000 W. Cent. 1st 96¾	3000 C. B. & N. 2d 95
4000 C B & N 5s 100½	58000 Atc n 4s 84½@84¾
10000 C. K. W. 5s 77	75500 Do n inc 54@54¼

Money at the clearing-house, 3½ per cent, call loans 4½@5½ per cent, and time paper 4½@6½ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 27.—The market closed dull but steady. Pennsylvania, 53@53¼; Reading, 19 5-16@19⅜; Lehigh Valley, 52¼@52¾; Reading general 4s, 88¼@89¼; Reading 1st preferred, 78⅛@78¾; Reading 2d preferred, 55½@56; Reading 3d preferred, 45¾@46.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Consols closed at 97 1-16 for money and 97 3-16 for the account.

A. & G. firsts, 35; do seconds, 35¼; Canadian Pacific, 75; Erie, 28; do seconds, 105; Illinois Central, 122; Mexican ordinary, 41½; St. Paul common, 72¾; New York Central, 111⅜; Pennsylvania, 54⅜; Reading, 19¾; Mexican Central new 4s, 74¾.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £52,000.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £1,168,421 during the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is now 35.27 per cent. Bar silver, 43⅝d per ounce.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Three per cent rentes, 87f 70c for the account. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in silver of 8,525,000 francs.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 11,080,000 marks.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Mining shares: Caledonia B. H., $1.10; Consolidated California & Virginia, $4.90; Deadwood Terminal, $1.40; Eureka Consolidated, $3.00; El Cristo, $1.40; Home Stake, $9.00; Horn Silver, $1.85; Independence, $1.50; North Belle Isle, $1.00; Ontario, $34.50; Ophir, $5.65; Savage, $2.15; Plymouth, $2.95.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 27.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $1.15; Calumet and Hecla, $260.00; Franklin, $15.00; Huron, $3.00; Osceola, $20.50; Pewabic (new), $5.00; Quincy, $70.50; Tamarack, $150.00; San Diego, $21.00; Santa Fe Copper, $1.40.

MARKETS.

The principal produce markets were dull enough yesterday to suit the views of the most inveterate croaker about the smallness of business on 'Change. Communication with the East was resumed, but the United Kingdom sent no news of importance and no business orders, this being holiday week in England. The trading here was only local, and not much of that. The general tone was heavy.

The pointers out before 'Change opened were to the effect that wheat would advance. A few had sufficient courage to sell on the intimation.

Hutchinson was a free seller of wheat in New York, his sales there being estimated at 400,000 bu, but it was not said who bought it. If taken for export the transaction was not necessarily an element of weakness. He was also a seller here and in St. Louis.

A privilege of membership in the Chicago Board of Trade sold early this week at $850, and the same was afterwards offered back at $800. Perhaps the desponding ones may gather consolation from the proverb, "The darkest hour is always the one just before dawn."

The reported clearances from New York were equal to about 228,000 bu wheat, this including 175,800 bu of grain. It is hard to estimate for the flour, as folks on the seaboard have fallen into the lazy habit of counting packages without noting whether the same be sacks of 280 lbs or half sacks of 140 lbs. It is understood that in the course of the year the average package is a trifle more than the barrel, but for any one day the shipments may be mostly of one size, while the other size may be the rule a few days later. This is far from being the only feature of statistical reporting for commercial use that might well be reformed with the opening of a new year. The total for New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore was stated to be 379,000 bu.

It is thought possible that the visible supply of wheat will show a decrease of some 200,000 bu for the current week, and that the quantity on ocean passage will remain nearly stationary at about 20,000,000 bu.

The question whether or not the newly advertised rates for grain storage in this city will be sustained was much agitated on 'Change yesterday, and perhaps may be cited as a partial reason for the slackness of home trading, while the outside world is holding aloof entirely until (some time) after the holiday season is over.

The statement that Minneapolis had declined ¼c, which made so much difference to our wheat market, ought to be qualified. It declined that much for May, but was stronger on cash wheat, the latter being in good demand.

New York reports 48,000 bu wheat and 104,000 bu corn taken for export, and New Orleans the shipment of 130,000 bu corn for European ports.

A sale of 20,000 bu regular wheat at 78¼c free on board cars in January, to go from this city to Minneapolis, was reported yesterday. A great deal of wheat has moved in the contrary direction in the last two or three months. What can be the matter? Was the thing ever done?

The stock of wheat in Odessa and Sebastopol at the close of navigation is stated to be about 9,200,000 bu. A year ago there was 16,800,000 bu in Odessa alone.

The reports about the ravages of Hessian fly in the wheat fields of the Southwest are denied. The prospects are said to be for the best crop ever known.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was lifeless, not a single sale being reported. The market was nominally steady in tone.

Wheat fluctuated several times within a range of little more than ⅛c till near the end of the session and then turned downward. Receipts here were only about 60 per cent of the estimates, and Duluth reported the small total of 8 car-loads, which favored strength, but there was hardly enough business at times to make a market and at no time sufficient to cause strength. It opened firm because of a similar tone reported by Baltimore and Toledo, weakened on the news of ¼c decline in Minneapolis and Duluth, turned firm on reports of seaboard clearances and estimates of a slight decrease in the visible supply, and weakened on selling supposed to be for Pardridge, the decline being only retarded by Hutchinson's buying at 82¼c. May sold ⅛c higher at 82½c, declined to 82¼c, advanced to 82½c, fell off to 82c, with liberal selling by Baker near the bottom, but met there with a good demand, partly against privileges, and closed at 82c bid, with January at 4⅛c discount, and this month at 5c discount. March sold at 79⅞c, and July at 80½@80¾c. No. 2 wheat in store sold at 77½c, both for spring and red winter. Free on board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 50@64c, No. 3 do at 66@76c, and No. 3 spring at 69@79½c. Total cash sales, 45 cars and 20,000 bu, part to arrive.

Corn was firmer for May and steadier for the near futures, though the 920 cars received exceeded the estimates by 25 per cent. Eastern markets were weak, and the fine weather favored a large movement from the West. There was a fair number of resting orders to buy May at 32c, and Hutchinson took enough for January to cause an advance of ⅛c, to 30½c bid, but it fell off to 30c at the close, when May was unchanged at 31⅞c after having sold to the split above 32c. This month weakened ½c, to 31½c, and closed at 31⅞c asked, while samples were stronger and some offerings sold ¼c higher in spite of the liberal supply. March sold at 30¼c and July at 32⅛@32⅜c. In store and to go there sold at 31⅛@31½c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow and 26⅜@26¾c for No. 3. Sample sales were at 25½@26½c for No. 4 mixed and 27@28½c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow. Total cash sales, 465 cars and 10,000 bu.

Oats were unqualifiedly weak, with a net decline of about ¼c, accompanied by liberal speculative trading in May, which was the pivotal future. That month was easy early at 22⅛c, the latest price of the previous day, and sold down to 22c, with the decline checked there until near the close of the session. At that time a number of outside sellers came in and 21⅞c was touched, closing at 21⅞@22c. Before the last decline Sibley was a fairly liberal buyer at 22@22⅛c; the final weakness was intensified by free selling on the part of Bacon, Baxter, Harvey, Press, and Hutchinson, although the last named also bought moderately near the inside. January was neglected at 20⅛c and offered at that, with this month touching at 19⅞c. No. 2 white for May was offered at 24c. Samples were fairly active and nearly steady. Free on board sales were at 20@21¼c for No. 3 mixed, 21@22c for do white, 20¾@21c for No. 2, and 22⅛@23⅛c for No. 2 white and barley oats. Total cash sales, 181 cars.

Rye was easy but fairly active at inside quotations of the previous day. There was fair trading in May at 49c, with other months nominal. Receipts were increased to 31 cars, and sales were chiefly to go to store, with No. 2 at 44½c, while choice samples brought 45½@47c; No. 3 sold at 42c. Total cash sales 18 cars.

Barley exhibited no alteration, with fair buying orders present for desirable malting grades, decent to good No. 3 Iowa being salable at 28@33c and fancy Northern at the recent premium. Cash sales were at 25@42c for No. 3 and at 25@30c for No. 4. Total, 44 cars.

Provisions were heavy, with lower prices for hogs, Liverpool quotations easier, and Hutchinson a free seller of all kinds of product, with others offering moderately for January, and Ryan leading as a buyer. Hutchinson was supposed to have let go nearly 3,000,000 lbs ribs and a great deal of lard. These articles sold 5c lower, while pork only declined 2½c for May, and all closed a shade above the lowest prices of the day. Pork sold to $9.00 for January, and closed at $9.02½, with May at 40c premium and February at a wider premium of 12½c. Year pork was heavy, being offered down to $8.37½. Lard closed at $5.77½ for this and next month, with May 20c premium, and February at 5c premium. Ribs declined to $4.60 for January and $4.80 for May, $4.62½ for February and $4.70 for March. Cash sales included 50 brls old mess pork at $8.35@8.40, 4,250 tcs lard at $5.75@5.82½, and 125,000 lbs green shoulders, New York cut, at 3¾c.

Millstuffs were in lighter supply and steady, though quiet, with fine bran dull. Sales of bran were at $7.50@8.00, middlings at $8.00@9.25, and wheat screenings at $4.00.

Flaxseed was simply steady, with $1.35 paid for the small cash offerings of No. 1 and rejected nominally at $1.32. Receipts were but 8 cars, or the smallest for some time, with shipments aggregating 10,883 bu. No business in futures was possible, as May was offered but sparingly at $1.45, with $1.40 bid by several. Timothy seed was more active on cash account, buyers taking hold with moderate freedom, paying $1.14@1.17 for fair to good country lots, and $1.07@1.12 for poor and common. Contract prime was nominally $1.24, with $1.25 paid for a small quantity of January and $1.29½ for March. The feeling was a trifle firmer all around. Clover-seed was quiet and nearly steady. February was salable at $3.41 and other months inactive. Bag lots sold at $2.50@3.30 for poor to good, with $3.35 paid for mammoth.

In the wholesale markets for street produce there was fair activity, as the result of a good attendance of buyers on both home and shipping account, and merchants were usually well pleased with a trade which is often flat immediately following Christmas Day. Interest centered in poultry, with shippers taking fair quantities for the Eastern New-Year's trade, in addition to a good local demand. Certain fruits were shown considerable favor, and vegetables were quiet. Eggs were easy because of the plentiful supplies pressing on the market. Receivers say that country merchants are ready to ship large numbers of fresh eggs at 20c; in addition there are liberal offerings of ice-house stock. In general merchandise the usual quietude common to the closing week of the year was noted, as interior merchants were in many instances taking account of stock; nor was much business expected or wanted by such jobbers as are engaged in the same annual duty. Oils were practically steady, drugs and chemicals in fair request, and groceries quiet, with sugars showing further weakness.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
December	$ 77¾	$ 77 @ 77¾	$ 77
May	82⅜	82 @ 82⅛	82
CORN.			
December	$ 31⅝	$ 31¼@ 31⅜	$ 31⅜
January	30¼	30 @ 30¼	30
May	31⅞	31⅞@ 32	31⅞
OATS.			
January	$ 20¼	$ 20 @ 20¼	$ 20
May	22⅛	21⅞@ 22⅛	21⅞
MESS PORK.			
January	$ 9.05	$ 9.00 @ 9.02½	$ 9.00
May	9.47½	9.42½@ 9.47½	9.45
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
January	$ 5.82½	$ 5.75 @ 5.82½	$ 5.77½
May	6.00	5.97½@ 6.00	5.97½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 4.65	$ 4.60 @ 4.62½	$ 4.60
May	4.85	4.80 @ 4.85	4.80

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	December.	January.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 99¾	$	$ 1.05⅛
No. 2 corn	33⅜	34⅛	37
No. 2 oats	25	......	28¼
Mess pork	......	12.77½	13.27½
Lard	8.22½	7.72½	7.80

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Thursday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	......	17	4	21
Spring wheat	37	30	10	77
Corn	104	750	130	984
Oats	119	111	......	230
Rye	19	12	......	31
Barley	......	26	41	67
Total	279	946	185	1,410

Inspected out: 8,802 bu wheat, 2,834 bu corn, 46,118 bu oats, and 14,472 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 190 cars wheat, 490 cars corn, 180 cars oats, and 17,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES	RECEIPTS. 1889.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1889.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.
Flour, brls	35,569	16,773	24,613	14,102
Wheat, bu	59,343	28,200	17,174	13,151
Corn, bu	515,481	348,120	349,124	375,306
Oats, bu	153,870	156,657	197,245	135,724
Rye, bu	15,827	6,915	5,538	4,188
Barley, bu	40,939	61,369	30,400	32,980
Grass seed, lbs	149,295	107,920	208,847	238,352
Flaxseed, bu	9,020	15,399	13,455	4,685
Broom-corn, lbs	16,800	38,250	44,357	10,389
Cheese, lbs	109,846	229,830	72,490	154,144
Butter, lbs	288,005	288,976	949,426	310,449
Hides, lbs	212,316	805,525	652,173	420,210
Wool, lbs	136,581	76,444	64,825	280,861

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Dec. 27.	RECEIPTS, BU. Dec. 26.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Dec. 27.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Dec. 26.
Western.				
Chicago	59,343	51,122	17,174	20,746
Milwaukee	15,225	22,575	1,575	1,575
St. Louis	20,000	40,000	15,000	8,000
Toledo	13,254	8,835	1,200	359
Detroit	12,450	17,864	1,500	1,524
Peoria	5,000	5,600	......	1,500
Minneapolis	145,080	158,535	26,040	18,900
Duluth	7,815	15,067	......	571
Total	278,147	320,098	62,489	52,875
Eastern.				
New York	6,050	24,65[illegible]	175,833	16,026
Philadelphia	4,707	3,78[illegible]	2,541	5,789
Baltimore	21,492	17,36[illegible]	49,338	93,252
Total	32,249	44,70[illegible]	227,712	115,067
Grand total	310,396	364,8[illegible]	290,201	167,942
Same days 1888	187,763	222,016	85,055	166,727

The following were the imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending Dec. 21, 1889.	Week ending Dec. 14, 1889.	Week ending Dec. 22, 1888.
Flour, brls	173,000	192,000	158,000
Wheat, qrs	321,000	184,000	268,000
Corn, qrs	122,000	107,000	98,000

The following are reported on passage to the United Kingdom:

	Dec. 21, 1889.	Dec. 14, 1889.	Dec. 22, 1888.
Wheat and flour, qrs	2,110,000	2,090,000	2,410,000
Corn, qrs	390,000	420,000	210,000

Also the following on passage to the Continent of Europe:

	Dec. 21, 1889.	Dec. 14, 1889.	Dec. 22, 1888.
Wheat, qrs	400,000	380,000	470,000
Corn, qrs	190,000	200,000	60,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Offerings were more than ample, and the market continued dull at the quotations: Hand-picked navies and pea beans, $1.60@1.70 per bu, and do mediums $1.60@1.65, with inferior stock at $1.25@1.50.

BROOM-CORN—Trade was quiet with choice stock firmly held. Quotations: Fair to fine hurl, 5¼@6½c per lb; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 4@5c; choice green carpet brush, 5@5½c; crooked, 2@3½c.

BUTTER—A fair local trade was recorded, with prices easy in tone; shippers were not disposed to act with much freedom: Choice Western creamery, 25@25½c per lb; Elgin district or fancy, 26@26½c; fair to good, 22@25c; choice dairies, 22@23c; poor to streaked lots, 18@20c; rolls, 11@13c; packing stock, 10@12c.

CHEESE—Exporters were making moderate inquiries and picking up occasional lots, but the trade was chiefly on home account, with fine goods shown a preference. The market was quiet though fully steady at the quotations: Full cream autumn made cheddars, 9½@10c per lb; do twins, 9¼@9½c; Young Americas, 10¼@10½c; 1-lb skims, 8@8½c; low grades, 4@7c; Swiss No. 1, 10@10½c; brick, full creams, 9@9½c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The jobbing trade was fair, considering the season, with prices usually steady. Quotations: Borax, 10@12c; citric acid, 45@50c; tartaric, 40@42c; carbolic acid, 35@40c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.24@1.28; balsam Tolu, 35@38c; Tonka beans, $1.55@1.60; cubeb berries, $1.90; calomel, 93c; camphor, 45@47c; cantharides, $1.25@1.30; cassia buds, 16@18c; chloroform, 45@47c; ergot, 45@50c; glycerine, 20@25c; gum arabic, 60@95c; lycopodium, 40@45c; mercury, 78c; morphine, sulph., $2.60@2.90; opium, $3.50; quinine, 32@47c.

EGGS—Offerings were ample and the market easy at 20c per doz for fresh laid.

GAME—Attractive lots met with ready sale at nearly unchanged prices, while game in poor condition was not wanted at any figure. Quotations follow: Mallard ducks, $3.25@3.75 per doz; do teal, $2.00@2.25; small do, $1.50@1.75; partridges, $3.50@3.75; plover, $1.00@1.25; prairie chicken, $4.50@5.00; quail, $1.25@1.50; jacksnipe, $1.00@1.25; venison saddles, 8@9c per lb; bear carcass, including hide, 12@13c; rabbits, 50@75c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—There was a good demand for bright oranges, apples were firmly held, and other fruits continued quiet. The stock of cranberries is only moderate. Quotations: Apples—Good to choice Northern spy, Baldwins, and greenings, $2.25@2.75 per brl in car lots; common to good fall varieties, $1.50@2.25; fine to fancy eating apples, ex store, $3.25@4.00; good to choice pears, $7.00@7.50 per brl; bell and cherry cranberries, $8.50@8.75 per brl; bugles, $9.00@9.50; Florida oranges, $2.25@3.00 per box; Messina lemons, $3.50@4.00.

GROCERIES—The business was naturally light, with sugars weak in tone. Following are the quotations: Sugars—Cut loaf, 8⅛c per lb; cubes, 7⅛c; powdered, 7¾@8⅛c; granulated, 7c; confectioners' A, 6¾c; extra C, 6@6⅛c; yellows, 5½@6c. Coffees—Java, 23@28c; Mocha, 28@30c; Rio, choice to fancy, 19@21c; fair to good, 17¼@18½c; common Rio and Santos, 15@17c.

HAY—The liberal offerings met with only fair request, and the market was slow. Sales were: On track—1 car No. 1 timothy at $9.75; 21 cars upland prairie at $6.00@8.00.

HIDES—Were unchanged, with a moderate outward movement at the quotations: Green salted, 4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾@4¼c; No. 1 calf, 5½c; No. 2 do, 3¾c; deacons, 25c each; dry flints, 18 lbs and upward, 9@10c; do light hides, 6@7c; dry salted, 5@6c.

OILS—No change occurred, with quietude the rule. Following quotations are repeated: Standard white carbon, 110°, 9c; water white, 150°, 10c; prime 175°, 11¼c; Eocene, 12c; Kenejene, 13c; Elaine, 16c; gasoline, 74°, 10c; benzine, 8c; linseed, raw, 59c, and boiled, 62c; turpentine, 49c; extra lard oil, 54c; No. 1 lard oil, 38c; No. 2 do, 35c; whale oil, 55c, and W. B. sperm, 90c; cooking oil, 40c.

POTATOES—The demand was sufficient to absorb the small arrivals and fine stock was fully steady. Quotations: Choice to fancy Wisconsin Burbanks, 42@44c per bu on track; Beauty of Hebron, 38@42c; rose 35@40c; Minnesota and Iowa stock, 2@3c discount from the above; mixed lots, 25@30c.

POULTRY—Although offerings were fair, there was a ready outlet for well dressed fowls, with prices averaging steady to firm. Local buyers and shippers were buyers of dry-picked birds at outside quotations: Dressed poultry—Good to choice chickens, 7@8½c per lb; good to fancy dry-picked turkeys, 11½@12½c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 8@9½c; live fowls salable at 1@2c discount.

VEGETABLES—Trade was fair, with onions, cabbages, and choice celery firmly held at the quotations: Beets, 75c@$1.00 per brl; cabbages, $3.50@6.00 per 100; celery, 20@25c per doz; onions, $1.50@1.75 per brl; turnips, 75c@$1.00 per brl; rutabagas, 25@28c per bu.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.02.

WOOL—Quietude ruled, and former prices were repeated. Quotations: Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 25@30c per lb; medium, 30@33c; fine unwashed, 15@22c; medium unwashed, 20@26c; coarse washed, 27@29c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 15@18c; medium unwashed, 21@23c; coarse unwashed, 20@22c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Dec. 23	9,489	156	29,000	6,246
Tuesday, Dec. 24	4,105	99	31,394	2,693
Wednesday, Dec. 25	5,250	104	9,958	887
Thursday, Dec. 26	13,368	110	12,859	5,321
Friday, Dec. 27	10,000	200	18,500	5,000
Total	42,212	669	101,621	20,157
Last week	47,856	1,073	129,080	37,515
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 23	3,081	1	4,585	2,604
Tuesday, Dec. 24	3,715	27	2,169	405
Wednesday, Dec. 25	......	......	......	......
Thursday, Dec. 26	6,857	42	3,224	1,356
Friday, Dec. 27	5,000	100	3,500	1,500
Total	18,653	170	13,409	5,865
Last week	18,648	412	21,390	18,422

Today's (Saturday) receipts are estimated at 17,000 hogs, 2,000 cattle, and 2,500 sheep, against 38,598 hogs, 1,984 cattle, and 1,974 sheep one week ago, and 10,395 hogs, 3,995 cattle, and 802 sheep one year ago.

The shipping demand for hogs yesterday was light. Receipts were small, but packers were indifferent buyers and acted "bearish." The market was unsatisfactory, especially to the selling fraternity. Opinions regarding the market varied from steady to 10c lower.

The quality of the hogs received yesterday was good, but the offerings were largely of light and medium weights. Quite a good many 100@140-lb pigs were received.

CATTLE—Friday's receipts were smaller than Thursday's arrivals, but fresh arrivals were fully equal to the demand, in fact some cattle were carried over. The quality of the offerings was rather common. Less than half a dozen bunches sold above $4.30, and $4.70 was the top of the market. The latter price was obtained for 28 head of 1,589-lb steers. The general cattle market was only moderately active at the decline established Thursday. Shippers and exporters bought few cattle above $4.25, principally at $3.60@4.00. Dressed-beef men bought 81 head, averaging 1,350 @1,383 lbs at $4.60, but the next highest figure they paid was $4.25. They bought largely at $3.25@3.75. A car-load of 1,531-lb distillery-fed steers sold at $3.25, and two loads of 1,071-lb distillery cows sold at $2.75. Some 1,227-lb "still" steers sold at $3.55. Native butcher stock in good demand at full previous prices. Six loads of Texas steers, averaging less than 900 lbs, sold at $2.60, and some Texas cows sold at $2.05. Stock cattle unchanged with sales at $2.00@3.00, bulk at $2.25@2.60. Quotations are as follows:

Extra beeves	$4.95@5.20
Choice to fancy, 1,400@1,600 lbs	3.85@4.80
Fair to good, 1,000 to 1,350 lbs	3.15@4.05
Common steers	2.75@3.00
Fancy cows and heifers	2.60@2.75
Poor to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs	1.00@2.45
Poor to choice bulls, 900@1,800 lbs	1.25@3.20
Stockers and feeders	1.75@2.90
Texas bulls and cows	1.30@2.25
Texas steers, 700@1,200 lbs	2.00@2.70

HOGS—Only 18,500 hogs arrived yesterday, against over 30,000 Friday of last week. Fresh and "stale" offerings made about 23,500 on sale. The market opened quiet and steady but later ruled 5c lower, closing weak with nearly 3,000 unsold. Today's receipts are estimated at about 17,000, against nearly 39,000 for Saturday of last week. On that basis the week will foot up about 118,000, or nearly 50,000 less than last week. Yesterday's sales ranged at $3.40@3.72½. About 500 "sageing" pigs, averaging around 160 lbs sold at $3.70@3.72½. Heavy sold as high as $3.67½, and fancy mixed at $3.65. Most of the hogs sold at $3.50@3.60. A Chicago packer bought 2,000 selected hogs, averaging 195 lbs, that cost nearly $3.61 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP—This branch of the live stock trade was active to the extent of the offerings, and values were firmly held. Some 96-lb lambs sold as high as $6.35. Lambs, averaging 59@98 lbs, sold at $4.75@6.30. Native sheep, averaging 60@140 lbs, sold at $3.25@5.50. Western sheep, averaging 84@120 lbs, sold at $3.90@4.60.

OTHER MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—BEEVES—Receipts, 30 car-loads for the market, 30 car-loads for export, 22 car-loads for city slaughterers direct. There was a fair demand and a small advance in values, but no special activity. Common to prime native steers sold at $3.65@4.80 per 100 lbs, a few extra do at $5.20, and bulls and dry cows at $2.00@2.75. Calves—Receipts, 80; nearly nominal at 5@7¼c per lb for common to good veals, and 2¾@3¼c for Western calves, a few good and extra Westerns going to 3@3¼c.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,100; dull for sheep at former prices, and firmer and ¼c per lb higher for good lambs; sheep sold at 3¾@5¼c per lb, lambs at 5¼@7¼c.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,000; none for sale alive; reported steady at the nominal range of $3.70@4.10 per 100 lbs.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Dec. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,100 head; shipments, 2,800; market weak to 10c lower for steers, others steady; natives, $3.00@4.40; cows, $1.50@2.40; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,200 head; shipments, 700; market 2½@5c lower; bulk, $3.52½@3.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 400; market 10@15c higher; good to choice muttons, $4.00@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.40.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, none; market strong; good to fancy native steers, $4.25@5.00; fair to good do, $3.40@4.30; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.20; range steers, $2.00@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, none; market firm; fair to choice heavy, $3.50@3.60; packing grades, $3.45@3.55; light, fair to best, $3.40@3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, none; market strong; fair to choice, $3.40@4.80; lambs, $4.30@5.40.

SIOUX CITY, IA., Dec. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 217 head; shipments, 160 head; market strong. Quotations: Canners, 75c@$1.20; cows, $1.00@2.15; stockers and feeders, $1.50@2.90; veal calves, $2.00@3.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,400 head; shipments, none; market steady. Quotations: Light, $3.45@3.50; heavy, $3.45@3.52½; mixed, $3.30@3.42½.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27.—PROVISIONS—Closing—Pork is in poor demand; prime mess Eastern, 54s 6d, dull; do Western, 46s 6d, firm. Lard is in poor demand; spot, December, January, and February, 32s, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Holiday in the grain market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—[Special.]—COTTON—December advanced 5 points and reacted. Later options were 3 points higher. The closing prices were 1@2 points higher for the day on the general list. The consolidated stock was 764,953 bales, against 913,161 bales at this time last year, including 101,592 bales in licensed warehouses here, against 155,770 bales at this time last year. The Southern markets were generally quiet and unchanged. The close was dull after sales of 41,900 bales at these closing prices: December, 10.12@10.14c; January, 10.06@10.07c; February, 10.11@10.1-c; March, 10.17@10.18c; April, 10.23@10.24c; May, 10.30@10.31c; June, 10.37@10.38c; August, 10.48@10.49c; September, 10.07@10.09c; October, 9.84@9.85c. Is there to be a corner in December? That option was at one time today at a premium of 10 points over January, not much, to be sure, but the month has not yet been gathered to the past.

DRY GOODS—The tone of cotton goods was firm, with some improvement in print cloths. Prints developed nothing new and woolens were at a standstill. Active deliveries on orders of cotton fabrics and woolen dress goods were the principal feature.

COFFEE—There was a decline at one time of 15 to 25 points, but there was a rally later and the final prices were only 5 to 10 points lower for the day. Havre declined 1¾f. Hamburg was 2 to 2¼ pfennigs lower. The receipts at Rio today were 12,000 bags and at Santos also 12,000 bags. The spot market here for Rio was quiet and steady, at 17c for No. 7. Sales of 1,500 bags, ⅜c below; No. 10 at 14½c, and 1,000 bags No. 9 on private terms; also 1,000 picuis timor to be shipped at 21½c. Options closed firm here after sales of 70,000 bags at the following closing prices: January, 15.70@15.75c; February, 15.75@15.80c; March, 15.80@15.85c; April, 15.85@15.95c; May, 15.95@16.00c; June, 15.95@16.00c.

The old bull clique gave the market support this afternoon. The receipts of Rio and Santos continue large and some estimate that they will be 124,000 bags this week and 475,000 to 500,000 bags this month against 340,000 bags last month. The decline in Havre was again attributed to selling there against accepted firm offers from Santos. Bradshaw & Co. and other firms cabled from Rio that holders refused to sell coffee while exchange is fluctuating so rapidly. The quotation for exchange was advanced to 23¼d today.

FLOUR—Receipts, 27,832 pkgs; exports, 1,149 brls, 15,097 sacks; weak, moderately active; sales, 18,300 brls.

WHEAT—Hutchinson was the leading actor in the little speculative farce-comedietta in wheat today. In the morning he sold from 400,000 to 500,000 bu for May here at 89c, and in the afternoon he got back considerable if not all of it at 88¾c. Prices declined ⅛ to ¼c. Cottrell was at one time supposed to be buying. The Western receipts were moderate. The private cables were dull and no export business was done. The option sales of wheat here today were 1,200,000 bu. January, 85¼@85½c; February, 85¾@86⅛c; March, 86@87⅛c; May, 88@88⅞c; June, 86@87⅛c. Cash sales small at 78c for No. 3 white delivered. There was a report that 30,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern had been taken for export, but it could not be authenticated. No. 2 red in elevator was quoted at 85¼@85½c.

CORN—Was about steady in spite of continued large receipts. The transactions reached a fair aggregate. Option sales, 1,148,000 bushels. December, 39¼@39⅜c; January, 38⅝@38¾c; February, 38⅝@38¾c; March, 38⅝@38¾c; May, 38⅝@39⅛c; steamer mixed for January, 37¼c; February, 38c; March, 38@38⅜c. Cash sales, 110,000 bu. Exporters took 12 loads. No. 2 mixed sold at 39¾c in elevator and 41@41½c for old delivered; steamer white at 37¼c in elevator; rejected at 33c afloat and steamer mixed, at 37⅛@37½@37⅝c in elevator, 38⅜@39c delivered, and 39@39½c for special deliveries for January and February.

OATS—Option sales, 190,000 bu; No. 2 mixed, for December, 28⅝c; January, 28¼@28 7-16c; February, 28¼@28½c; May, 27¾@28c. No. 2 white for January, 30¼@30 7-16c. Cash sales, 60,000 bu at 28¼@28⅝c for No. 2 mixed, 31c for No. 2 white, and 30¼@30½c for No. 3 do.

BUTTER—Best, 26@28c.

CHEESE—10¼c.

EGGS—16@27c.

SUGAR—Raw was dull and nominal; fair, 4¾c.

PETROLEUM—Opened strong at 103¼, and advanced to 103¾, then became dull and sagged off slightly, closing steady at 103⅝. Stock Exchange opening 103¼; highest, 103¾; lowest, 103¼; closing, 103⅝. Consolidated exchange opening, 103¼; highest, 103¾; lowest, 103¼; closing, 103⅝. Total sales, 137,000 brls.

DULUTH, MINN., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Was dull here today, with a heavier feeling: the demand was scarcely anything, while there were few sellers, holders of wheat preferring to await developments in other markets. Receipts have become so small here that they no longer cut any figure in the market. Prices for cash wheat and January were steady, but May weakened somewhat. No. 1 hard cash was not sold; it closed at 78⅛c, just where it was last night. No. 1 Northern sold at 75½c and later at 75¼c, and closed nominally at that. No. 2 Northern sold and closed at 71c. December No. 1 hard closed without sales at 78⅛c and No. 1 Northern at 75¼c. January sold for the first time this crop. It sold about the middle of the session at 78⅛c and later at 78½c, where it closed. May opened at 84⅛c, dropped to 84⅛c, sold up to 84¼@84⅜c near the close, and closed at 84¼c bid. May No. 1 Northern closed nominally at 81¼c. Cars on track—Wheat, 8; corn, 55; oats, 16.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,815 bu; corn, 45,579 bu.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat—Lower. The opening was firm, but with weak outside there was a decline, and the close was weak with May at ⅜c and July ⅜c lower than yesterday: No. 2 red cash, 77¼c; May, 81¾@81⅞c, closed at 81½@81⅝c; July, 77⅛@77¾c, closed at 77⅛c. Corn depressed: No. 2 mixed cash, 25¼c; December, 25⅛c, closed at 25⅛c asked; January, closed at 25¼c asked; February, 26⅛c asked; May, 28⅝c bid. Oats weak; No. 2 cash, 19⅞c; May, 21⅜@21⅛c; January, 19⅝c bid.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Pork, $7.75. Lard—No demand for steam; not quotable over $5.50. Dry salt meats—Shoulders, $4.00@4.25; longs and ribs, $5.00@5.25; short clear, $5.25@5.37½. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $4.62½; longs and ribs, $5.62½@5.65; short clear, $5.75@5.87½. Hams, $9.50@12.25.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 279,000 bu; oats, 66,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 390,000 bu; oats, 28,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; lower; cash and December, 81c; January, 81⅛c; May, 85c. Corn active, steady; cash, 32c; May, 33⅛c. Oats quiet; cash, 22½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull, steady; cash, December, and January, $3.50; February, $3.52½; March, $3.55.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 13,254 bu; corn, 29,554 bu; oats, 5,061 bu; clover-seed, 398 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,200 bu; corn, 66,200 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; clover-seed, 206 bags.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 23@25c; fancy well-known marks, 26c; firsts and extra firsts, 14@22c; extra imitation creamery, 18c; others, 13@17c; factory choice, 13@14c; others, 10@12c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 25@26c; extra firsts, 23@24c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 12@21c; low grades, 10@11c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 15@25c.

CHEESE—Choice Vermont, 10¼@11c; choice New York, 10½@11c; Western, 10@10½c; sage, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 25@26c; firsts, 20@24c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 25@26c; Western, 24@25c; Michigan choice, 25@26c; Canadians, 24c.

CORN—Quiet; old high mixed nominal new steamer yellow, 45½@46c; new steamer, 44½@45c; good no grade, 40@42½c, as to quality and color.

OATS—Dull; No. 2 whites to arrive at 32⅞@33c, with No. 3 whites at 31½@32c and No. 2 mixed at 30½@31c; fancy at 35@36c; clipped at 33@36c; No. 2 white, 33@35c for track and elevator lots; No. 3 white, 31@32c for track and elevator lots; low grades, 30@31c.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Dec. 27.—WHEAT—Receipts of wheat for the day were 248 cars, with 42 cars shipped out. The early demand for cash wheat was not active, but improved as the day advanced. Prices were somewhat better than those obtained yesterday for the same grades. Duluth only received eight cars during the last 48 hours, and the difference in favor of Minneapolis is sending it here. Small receipts are looked for tomorrow, and country buying was reported lighter. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, December and January, 79½c; May, 83¼c; on track, 80c. No. 1 Northern, December and January, 76¼c; May, 80¼c; on track, 78c. No. 2 Northern, December and January, 73c; May, 78c; on track, 73@76½c.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Dec. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat—Options dull and lower; desirable milling grades scarce and firmly held; rejected, 55@66c; fair to good milling, 85c; choice and fancy long berry, 88@93½c; ungraded in grain depot, 85c; No. 2 red, December, 80¼@81c; January, 80¾@81c; February, 82@82½c; March, 83@83¼c. Corn—Options quiet and ¼c lower; car lots dull and weak; No. 2 yellow in grain depot, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, in grain depot, 38¼c; No. 2 mixed, December, 37¼@37¾c; January, 37@37¼c; February, 37@37½c; March, 37¼@37¾c. Oats—Car lots dull and weak; No. 3 white, 30½c; No. 2 white, 31½c; futures dull and generally ¼c lower; No. 2 white, December, 30¼c; January, 30¼c; February, 30@30½c; March, 30¼@30¾c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,700 bu; corn, 77,200 bu; oats, 15,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,500 bu; corn, 5,800 bu; oats, 7,400 bu.

BALTIMORE, MD., Dec. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western easy; No. 2 winter red, spot and December, 79½@79⅝c; January, 79¾@80c; February, 81⅛@81⅜c; March, 83¼@83⅜c; May, 86⅜@86⅝c. Corn—Western lower; mixed spot, 40c; new spot, 40c; year, 37@37¼c; January, 36⅞@37c; February, 36⅞@37¼c; March, 37¼@37½c; April, 38@38⅛c. Oats firm; Western white, 30@31c; do mixed, 28@29c; graded No. 2 white, 31c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 183,500 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 52,000 bu.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 27.—GRAIN—Corn—Lower; new mixed, 27c; new rejected, 25½c. Oats—Active and easy; No. 2 white, 21¼@22½c; No. 3 white, 20½@21c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.03; spirits, $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 87,600 bu; oats, 57,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Oats, 31,250 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard firmer at 91c; No. 1 Northern, 87¾@88c; winter wheat, No. 2 red, 85c. Corn—No. 2, in store, 36c.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 50,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 27.—TURPENTINE—Spirits firm at 41c.

WHAT IT COST HER TO DRESS.

A Thousand Dollars a Year Now, but $250 Would Do After the Wedding.

New York *Sun:* The young man had been sitting in deep thought for several minutes looking at his best girl and judging as well as he could by the dim light the cost of her apparel. They had been engaged for several months, and, having passed that period of ecstatic bliss which obscures all thoughts of worldly affairs, they were able at odd moments to speculate about the future. The parlor was elaborately furnished, and everything about the dear girl, from the tips of her dainty patent leather shoes to the gold pin in her hair, was suggestive of wealth. The night was clear and cold, and this was one reason why the young man had the power to look at things in a cold, worldly fashion. The night on which he had flopped on one knee and laid his heart at the feet of the fair creature had been wild and stormy. She had accepted him in a particularly wild burst of rain and wind, and thereafter on every stormy night visions of bliss swept over him and made his rather poor prospects glitter with unnatural brilliancy. On this night, however, he saw things in their true light, and after the heavy tread of his dear girl's mother had given way to a low, rumbling snore, he suddenly cried:

"How much did that dress cost?"

He touched the garment lightly, and looked beseechingly up in the girl's face.

"The material cost $15; making it cost $18."

"Phew! Can you make dresses?"

"The idea! Of course not."

"How many dresses do you get in a year?"

"Well," she said, contemplatively, "when I go away in the country I usually take six new ones with me. They cost on an average $45 each. Then I give four receptions a year, and, of course, a new dress is necessary each time. The four cost about $240. Then I suppose I have about five other dresses which come cheap; perhaps about $40 for each one."

The young man buried his face in his hands for a minute, and then said:

"Hats and shoes pretty expensive?"

"O, my; no," replied the girl, with a little cry of scorn. "I suppose my hats and shoes do not cost more than $200 a year."

"Now, look here, Jess," said the young man desperately, "what I am trying to get at is how much it costs to dress you. You do a little figuring and let me see what the result is."

Jess bent her dear little head over an ivory tablet and scribbled away industriously, and bit her pencil thoughtfully for five minutes. Then she submitted this tablet:

Dresses	$710	Wraps	$ 50
Hats	125	Linen, etc.	100
Shoes	75		
Gloves	20	Total	$1,080

The young man read these items over and over again.

"Great Scott, Jess," he said, "that's pretty steep, isn't it?"

"O, I don't know," she replied. "That is only a small part of what I cost, for you have no idea of what an expensive girl I am. You know I usually spend a month every summer at some watering-place, and then I get rid of an awful lot of money in helping the church along, in car fares, bonbons, and such things."

"What does it cost to run this house, anyway?" asked the young man, savagely, for he felt that the idol of his heart was slipping away.

"I don't know exactly," replied Jess, "but maybe $8,000 a year will do it nicely."

"Humph! let me do a little figuring."

The young man's figuring was like this:

LOWEST ESTIMATE.

Probable cost of furniture, $1,000; yearly installments	$ 300
Rent of flat (in Brooklyn)	400
Wages of servant	180
Wife's clothing (her estimate)	1,080
My clothing (my estimate)	100
Necessary recreation, vacations, and charity	200
Food	150
Total	$2,410
My salary	2,400
Deficit	$ 10

Jess bent her head over this table and studied it intently.

"Are you estimating what it will cost us to keep house?" she asked.

"Yes," was the dreary reply.

"I think I can improve on that list," she said. "Now, cut off from my estimate of clothing $850 and add $150 to your estimate of your clothing, deduct $100 from the cost of recreation and so forth and another $100 off the rent. Reduce the servant's wages $30. I am sure our furniture won't cost more than $700, but you can let the yearly installments stand. I think you had better add $25 to the cost of food. Now, how much difference does that make?"

"Eight hundred and eighty-five dollars."

"And the $10 deficit you make by your figuring reduces this to $875. I can live on this if you can."

And he said he'd try it if she would.

How La Grippe Gets In Its Work.

It is well known to physicians that there are two types of the disease, and both seem to be prevalent in Boston. The commonest form it assumes is of a catarrhal fever, due to specific poison, and attended with irritation of the respiratory mucous membrane, with marked pains through the body and an unaccountable degree of general debility. In the other type the mucous lining of the alimentary canal is attacked, and the symptoms closely resemble those of cholera morbus. It is not simply an affection of the air passages of the nose, but it is a general constitutional febrile affection. Thus sneezing is not a necessary symptom, and many persons are having the influenza without knowing it because of this popular error.—*Boston Herald.*

Two Harvard Graduates.

The Rev. Dr. Discord—"Why, dear Jack, I am glad to see you. You are looking so well. What have you been doing?"

Jack Scraggs—"Pitching for a league club at $5,000 a year. What are you doing?"

Discord—"Preaching for a chapel at $500 a year!"—*Texas Siftings.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism by neutralizing acidity of blood which causes the disease.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON LAKE OR STATE-ST., BETWEEN Mandels' and Commercial Hotel, a lady's small pocketbook containing $35. Finder please return same to Commercial Hotel and receive $15 reward.

LOST—$5 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF A black Angora cat, lost Dec. 23. 1628 Indiana-av.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC. WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.
ROOM 13, 85 LA SALLE-ST.
OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

A PRACTICAL MINING MAN WHO HAS BEEN traveling in the mountains during the last summer with a view of finding valuable mining property wishes to deal with a man who will take ¾ interest to drive a cross cut tunnel to cut a vein of silver ore; said vein has yielded $2,000,000 on the adjoining claim, and is a contact in lime formation; it will take about $8,000 to drive ¾ of this tunnel, to be paid as the work progresses. This is a scheme of merit, and no humbug as is usually offered the public. Address K 55, Tribune office.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL $3,700 WORTH OF CHIcago improved real estate for $1,500, or I will cut in three lots, $500 each, with equal margin; will forfeit $50 if not as advertised. K 98, Tribune office.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 89 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

WILL SELL FOR CASH OR EXCHANGE FOR lots 50 shares Anti-Friction Composition and Journal Bearing Co.'s stock. E. R. W., Room 8, 130 Dearborn-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, $2 week. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY—CHICAGO, NEW YORK, 635 Rookery Building. 28 W. Twenty-third-st. Supplies superior teachers for schools, colleges, and families. Recommends schools to parents.

BROWNE, PITMAN, GRAHAM, OR MUNSON shorthand; exercises in textbook corrected for $5; private lessons 50c. MARR, 627, 112 Clark-st.

GILL'S SCHOOL OF ECLECTIC SHORTHAND—We have many testimonials from leading business houses of the superiority of our system; it is learned in half the time required by other systems; cost $40. 726 Chicago Opera-House.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN OPERA SCHOOL, 1400 Michigan-av.; pupils accepted for the operatic stage, concert, church, or drawingroom; singing voices tested free. DR. H. SCHWERIN, late of Paris, Milan, Berlin, Director.

PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPING, 70 STATE-ST.—Preferable to business colleges. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co. Call for circular.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WHO IS PROFIcient in the art of painting in oil would like a situation where her services would be fairly remunerated; is capable of teaching pupils in the art of painting. Address K 71, Tribune office.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—CHICAGO Athenæum; 16th year; dictation in all systems. Visitors welcome.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 185 State-st., N. E. corner Adams. Branches, New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Louisville, Paris, Berlin. Conversational knowledge in shortest time. Highest references. Trial lessons free. Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SIX-ROOM FLAT, half a block from Chicago-av.; three bedrooms, double parlor, and kitchen, nicely furnished for light housekeeping. 88 Townsend-st., 2d flat, 2d house back.

GREAT MORTGAGE SALE. 564, 566, 568, 570 W. LAKE-ST., OPPOSITE Union Park—An immense stock of furniture, stoves, etc., sold regardless of value. Don't miss this sale. Easy payments. Open evenings.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residences and hotels bought without delay. F. 3235 Calumet-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

IMPORTANT
TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.
WILL BUILD TO SUIT AND LEASE ON LONG TIME TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES, ON GROUND LOCATED BETWEEN 16TH AND 22D-STS. AND STATE AND CLARK-STS. ADDRESS K 86, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ARDENNE, CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYant and palmist, 248 West Madison-st., gives life chart and names in full; family troubles and love affairs a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM, Residence 32 Ogden-av., opposite Union Park.

445 W. MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER Throop, now Waverly-place, 3d floor—MME. JOY, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer, reveals secrets in business, love, marriage, divorce, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc; IDDO CHARMS for business health, love, and success. Consult MME. JOY. She will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1.

OPERA SEATS.

AUDITORIUM—TWO SEATS TOGETHER FOR any night of last week; choicest seats in the house; prices reasonable. L. B. CRUMBAUGH, care Armour & Co.

AUDITORIUM—PARQUET CIRCLE SEATS FOR Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday for sale at 31 Wabash-av.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

DON'T SELL YOUR OLD CLOTHES OR SHOES until I have set prices on them. Address J. WRONSKI, 486 State-st.; orders promptly attended to.

H. S. 118 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MEDICAL.

FEMALE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, corner Hanover and Twenty-seventh-sts. Office 70 State-st., Room 312; hours 1 to 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is an excellent penman and well qualified to fill any ordinary clerical position. Local references. Address C K 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG ENERGETIC married man, accustomed to general office work and handling large amounts of money, open for engagement Jan. 1. Salary reasonable. K 65, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman by a reliable, competent young man of good address and habits, with very best of references and eight years' experience in general store. Desires to connect himself with a jobber or manufacturer in any line. M P 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EITHER IN HOUSE OR on road by a thoroughly competent salesman of many years' experience in dry goods, notions, etc. Can come highly recommended by last employers. K 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESman of many years' experience and with the best of references is open to an engagement for Jan. 1; has an established trade amongst dry-goods merchants in Illinois and Iowa. Address M P 18, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS blankbook finisher; is experienced in all branches, including embossing and magazine work. Address F. T. MUDGE, 901 Oakdale-st., Cleveland, O.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS CUTter; having experience in a first-class house. Best city reference. K 108, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly. K 52, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—ON STOCK FARM BY EXperienced, reliable man. Address for one week. K 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF ABILity and experience desires a position as advertising man for a good firm to place their advertising to advantage. K 110 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE MAN; thoroughly posted and acquainted with the general trade of Wisconsin. Best of references. Address K 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN GOING TO school wants employment of any kind mornings and evenings; understands handling horses. Address K 49, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS bookkeeper or clerk in some good business. J 164, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY TO DO writing in an office. H V 73, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE supplied with stenographers; some with machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER OWNing machine will do copying, envelope addressing etc. at home, at reasonable prices. Address X G 15, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher, experienced. Address T F G, Box 235, Belle Plaine, Ia.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE BY A competent young lady. Good references, some experience, and a fair stenographer. Address K 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer and typewriter; have had 3½ years' experience. Address K 111, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD SWEDISH girl as nurse in a first-class family. Please call at 35 Wendell-st., third floor.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY refined, intelligent lady; prefer widower's family where servant is kept. Call or address 56 South Elizabeth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED LADY as housekeeper or in linen room. Please call on MRS. J. WILLIAMS, 259 State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A LARGE MANufacturing firm, a thoroughly competent bookkeeper. Address, giving references, experience, and terms, K 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—CITY BILL CLERK IN WHOLESALE house; give references and state wages wanted. Address K 75, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—AT ONCE—THOROUGHLY PROficient gentleman stenographer and Yost operator; good address; temperate; obliging; $75. Call at 412 First National Bank Building.

Salesmen.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN TO SELL whips, lashes, toy and riding whips, steel and manila canes; on commission only; must have first-class references and furnish their own expense money; commissions will be paid as fast as earned. Address STEINER & MOORE MFG. CO., Westfield, Mass.

WANTED—WESTERN SALESMAN BY LEADing Philadelphia cigar factory. Salary and expenses guaranteed to a valuable man. Address GUMPERT BROS., 728 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—TWO MORE FIRST-CLASS TEA, cigar, and spice salesmen; useless to apply unless you have an established trade in this line. H. C. FISHER, Chicago.

WANTED—A SALESMAN SELLING VARIOUS lines of groceries in Minnesota, Dakota, and Montana to take a side line on liberal commission; must be well acquainted with the general trade and furnish references. Address G 193, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary, and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN—IF YOU want a good side line (sample free, weight 8 ounces) send your address and references to Keystone Mfg. Co., Girard, Erie Co., Pa.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE PIPE HOUSE, two traveling salesmen; must come well recommended and have trade. Address, stating particulars, J 193, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN WHO CAN leave the city Jan. 1 can find good opening; only "hustlers" need call. WELLS CO., Room 44, 323 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING salesman for a specialty line. K 25, Tribune.

WANTED—FIVE WIDEAWAKE SALESMEN TO sell to the trade a standard article on a liberal commission; can be sold as a side line. K 116, Tribune.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN EXPERIenced in the crockery, glassware, and lamp goods line; men having established routes preferred. K 114, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOUR EXPERIENCED SALESladies to travel short distances; big pay. K 121, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN AT ONCE—A FEW good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms address Centennial Mfg. Co., 261 and 263 Dearborn-st., Chicago, or Cincinnati, O.

Trades.

WANTED—CUTTERS AND TAILORS—THE Cleveland Cutting School, Cleveland, O., is the largest establishment in America devoted exclusively to giving instructions in cutting gentlemen's garments, and the only one where the A. D. Rude new method of cutting is taught. It is now in the eleventh year, and has had an increased attendance each year, while for 1889 the attendance has been nearly twice what it was for 1888; and it is a noticeable fact that a large number came through the results of those who had learned there, which proves better than words can tell how well pleased cutters are that have the new method. Now the question is, Do you wish to learn the best principle of cutting to be had? If so, write for circular.

Boys.

WANTED—BOY WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN drug store. 1558 Wabash-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; ONE WHO IS WILLing to make himself generally useful. Apply at 2311 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EVERYWHERE—A REPRESENTAtive for the sale of "The Crime of the Century, or the Murder of Dr. Cronin." Book of 576 pages, illustrated, cloth bound, $1.50. Full account, including the evidence, speeches, and the verdict. A most thrilling and interesting recital. Sells itself; $20 per week at your own homes; full outfit and particulars sent on receipt of 30c. L. H. BARKDULL, Room 22, 214 Clark-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AND RESPONSIBLE men to canvass in Chicago and in the Western and Middle States for the Bankers' Life (Insurance) Association of St. Paul; liberal terms to men of experience and character who can give bank references. Address RUSSELL R. DORR, Pres't, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—DO YOU USE FIGURES?—FARNSworth's new system of addition solves the secret of "lightning calculation." Learned in an hour. For highest indorsement and particulars inclose stamp to the Farnsworth Co., Johnston Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT MEN TO INTROduce greatest practical novelty of the day; sells in stores, factories, offices, etc.; 100 per cent. 152 La Salle-st.; down-stairs. WITHROW.

WANTED—TWO ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD address to handle staple goods; position permanent. For further particulars call at 321 Wabash-av. and inquire for O. W. CLOSE.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO COLLECT AND canvass; position permanent; good pay. K 106, Tribune office.

WANTED—$60 SALARY, $40 EXPENSES IN ADvance allowed each month; steady employment at home or traveling; no soliciting; duties delivering and making collections; no postal cards. Address, with stamps, HAFER & CO., Piqua, Ohio.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN; INDUSTRIOUS, intelligent, and capable. K 107, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—DURING COMING MONTH IN OFfice of a commission house young lady who writes a good hand and is quick at figures as assistant bookkeeper, account sales, and bill clerk; must also be a stenographer and typewriter; situation permanent. Address, with references, stating salary expected, K 112, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—
A good cook and laundress; German, Swedish, or American. Best of references required; highest wages paid; none under 30 need apply.
Call in the morning between 10 and 12 o'clock at kitchen door Lake-Shore drive and Division-st.

WANTED—A STRONG WOMAN AS COOK FOR the help. References required. Windsor Hotel, Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; WAGES $4 week. 309 Fifty-third-st., near Kimbark-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 617 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework; small family and a permanent home for right party. Call at once or address MRS. F. P. GREEN, Morgan Park, Ill.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; family of two. 1230 Lill-av., Lake View.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 257 E. Indiana-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid; Irish preferred. Good references. Windsor Hotel, Dearborn-st.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS, TAILORS, AND progressive parties interested in scientific garment cutting to investigate Jackson's Franco-Prussian Mode of Independent Measurement which has no equal as a fitter on earth; our Lightning Calculator will be found the most rapid and best fitting system in America. Perfect fitting patterns cut to order and warranted. 302 State-st., Room 5.

Nurses.

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO CARE for child 15 months old; permanent place. Give references. K 1, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER IN A BOYS' BOARDing school. Quote experience, name references, state accustomed salary. K 41, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LADY COMPOSITOR (miss) at Standard office, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 39.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—
Parties desiring to engage in the wholesale hardware business in a lively jobbing center of 50,000 inhabitants will do well to correspond with or call upon the undersigned. Judging from the amount of sales of the Hart Hardware Co. before the appointment of a receiver—caused by disagreements of stockholders—have every reason to believe that a reliable concern could do a business of over $300,000 per annum and at a much better margin than is obtained by Eastern firms. Will sell stock on hand, which will amount to about $30,000 on about Jan. 1, 1890, and shall be pleased to correspond with parties desiring further information.
FRED W. KRUSE,
Receiver Hart Hardware Co.,
Lincoln, Neb.

AN EXPERIENCED OFFICE MAN OF ABOUT 35 would like to invest a few thousand dollars in a paying business; must be able to stand a thorough investigation; all communications strictly confidential. K 87, Tribune office.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN IN 80 ACRES; RIPE FOR subdivision; will deal only with principals. K 122, Tribune.

FOR SALE—RANDALLINE—PATENT NUMBER 415,734; issued Nov. 26 this year; State, county, or city rights cheap; fire kindler, clean, handy, and 50 per cent cheaper and quicker acting than wood or other kindlings; kindles coal (hard or soft) direct without aid of wood or any other material; ignites with a match; can be made anywhere and by anybody; already being manufactured in various parts with great success; fortune for smart man; vide encomiums of press. Call and see it work at 183 State-st., Room 44, hours 9:30 to 1 and 2 to 5, and be convinced. Agents wanted.

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST AND OLDEST ESTablished bakery in Denver, Colo., doing a good business; best location in city; good reasons for selling. Write for particulars. ABEL & CO., Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON; GOOD stand; selling on account of sickness. 123 East Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—JEWELRY STORE—FINEST STORE in city of 5,000; good chance for the right man; will take a good driving horse that can step in 2:35 or better. Address J 130, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A MERCHANT TAILORING BUSIness with stock and fixtures or fixtures alone; good location in the city and doing a good business. K 124, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET, doing a good business, and good will; good reasons for selling. Inquire at 56 Rush-st.

GIVE THIS ATTENTION IF YOU WANT ACRES that will make you big money. K 123, Tribune office.

I HAVE A MONEY-MAKING SIDE LINE FOR live traveling drug salesman. Call at Hotel Grace, Room 105, Saturday and Sunday, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

PARTY OWNING THE PATENT FOR A STAPLE article of ready sale wishes to meet with a party with about $10,000 to manufacture the same. Address K 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO CORRESPOND WITH RESPONsible real estate dealers who can handle desirable town lots in booming Oregon towns. Also want one thousand street orators to sell a wonderful product of nature from the Northwest Pacific coast that sells on sight at immense profit.
"MOUNTAIN MAC," Union, Ore.

WANTED—A PARTY TO INVEST $5,000 TO $10,000 in an established and a good-paying business; our desire is to increase our present facilities, which will pay a good income on your investment. G 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—$75,000 STOCK GENERAL MERCHANdise in three lots; $10,000 hardware, $10,000 boots and shoes, $15,000 groceries, $17,000 ready-made clothing. JAS. DEAN & CO., 209 Stock Exchange, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE SPECIALTIES TO sell to the dry-goods trade in Illinois and Iowa by a first-class salesman. Address M P 18, Tribune.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAST SELLING NOVELties or small staples to sell to business houses in the Southwestern States. K 40, Tribune office.

WANT TO BUY GROCERY. CASH BUSINESS and first-class references required. Address K 89, Tribune office.

$500 WILL GIVE INTEREST IN NEW BUSIness requiring only time and brains to insure fortune; will not interfere with other business; interview only. Address K 97, Tribune office.

$12,000—$10,000 CASH, BALANCE ON TIME, buys valuable business property and established cash business in best town in America of 80,000, netting $200 a month. Safe and sure investment. Call at once on ELY, HUXLEY & CO., 150 East Washington-st., Chicago.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

256 MICHIGAN-AV.—GOOD ROOMS, WITH OR without board; price not so much an object as people who wish a respectable, refined place.

322 MICHIGAN-AV.—PRIVATE RESIDENCE—Two nicely furnished rooms, with every convenience, with board.

376 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—FINE LARGE ROOMS with good board.

462 WABASH-AV. THREE BLOCKS FROM Auditorium—Elegant rooms, modern conveniences; also first-class board if desired.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE SINGLE AND ONE double room; excellent table.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—ROOMS, FURNISHINGS AND TABLE FIRST-CLASS.

2130 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front alcove with excellent table.

2246 WABASH-AV.—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS very handsomely furnished, suitable for 3 gents, with excellent board; moderate terms.

AT THE "CREAMERIE," 386 STATE-ST.—24 regular meals, $3; lunch from 5c up on same ticket; pure Java coffee, 2c; steaks, chops, roasts, 5c; buckwheat cakes, 4c; ham and eggs, 12c; regular dinner, 15c; nine dishes, two desserts; no limit; new, neat, and clean. No place like it.

West Side.

450 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—NEWLY furnished rooms, single or en suite; all modern conveniences; furnace heat; excellent table.

628 AND 630 ADAMS-ST.—FRONT PARLOR, front alcove, and other suites, with board for two; $12 weekly.

PERSONS DESIRING FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ACcommodations for the winter away from the cold lake winds and noisy center of the city can find large sunny rooms with open fires, with or without baths, and reasonable prices, at St. Caroline's Court Hotel, Washington-boulevard and Elizabeth-st.

Hotels.

CHICAGO HOTEL, CLARK, NEAR MADISON—Clean and respectable; rooms in first floor, 50 cents. WM. H. CONDON.

HOTEL MIDLAND—EUROPEAN PLAN—133 AND 135 Adams-st. New building; new furniture. Rates $1 per day.

MACKINAC HOUSE, 330 STATE-ST.—100 ELEgant rooms, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 daily; $1, $2, $3 weekly.

PALACE HOTEL, 176 SOUTH CLARK-ST., COR. Monroe; entrance on Clark; elegantly furnished rooms, 50c, 75c, $1 a day; $2.50 to $7 per week.

SHELBURNE HOTEL, CHICAGO-AV. AND State-st.—Best table board on North Side.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY YOUNG GENTLEMAN WITH GOOD references, in refined private family, South Side. K 109, Tribune office.

BOARD—THREE ROOMS—BY THREE GENTLEmen in private family; terms moderate; references exchanged. Hyde Park. K 72, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN SOME PRIVATE HOSPItal for invalid young lady; state lowest terms; no public hospital. K 150, Tribune office.

ROOMMATES.

YOUNG LADY DESIRES RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady as room-mate. H V 62, Tribune.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3807, 3809, and 3811 Cottage Grove-av.—Cheapest and best storage in city; cartage free; money advanced; packing and shipping; careful handling.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established 1875 for storage of household goods. Telephone 1475.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,573
S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

BOOKS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BOOKS AT MILLER'S.
Cyclopedia Britannica, 25 vols., new $100
American Cyclopedia, 21 vols., new 65
American Cyclopedia, 16 vols., old ed 25
MILLER, The Old Book Dealer,
No. 2 Arcade-court, rear of 155 La Salle-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS Rare Books, Costly Books, All Kinds of Books LIBRARIES, CYCLOPÆDIAS, and Magazines, at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

RARE, CURIOUS, DRAMATIC, HISTORICAL, ILlustrated, classical, and miscellaneous imported books; many fine bindings. NAUGHTEN'S, 84 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A CORPORATION MANufacturing a staple article in the city and doing business here wants some parties to build plant costing between $30,000 and $35,000 for ground and building; within a radius of three miles from business center; will pay 6 per cent net and buy building and lot at expiration of lease. K 64, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EASY TERMS.
Park-av., near 40th-st.
—Lots—
25x125 feet each, to alley,
—$1,000.—
Forty-first-st., near Randolph.
—Lots—
25x125 feet each, to alley,
—$1,000.—
Fortieth-place, near Lake.
—Lots—
25x125 feet each, to alley,
—$750.—
Agent on the ground.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—
SOUTH WATER-ST., corner block, pay 6¼ per cent net on price, $155,000.
CLARK-ST., corner office bldg., pays 7 per cent, $160,000.
WABASH-AV., store, near Van Buren, pays 7 per cent net.
WEST MADISON-ST., near Halsted, 50x200, old frame buildings, pay 6 per cent net on price, $55,000.
WEST MADISON-ST., corner block, stores and flats, always rented, pays 8 per cent on $136,000.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES AND BLOCKS.
I offer for the first time the following very choice properties to close an estate:
10 acres adjoining Humboldt Park.
10 acres in the heart of Auburn Park.
13¾ acres southwest corner Wentworth-av. and 75th-st.
2½ acres near Cottage Grove-av. and 67th-st.
S. D. WALDEN,
95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—44 FEET, CANAL-ST., NORTH OF Forquer. 200 feet, Madison-av., Hyde Park, north of 52d-st. 111x330 feet, Lake-av., near 39th-st. 4 acres on Calumet River, n. e. ¼ n. e. ¼ Sec. 25, 37, 14. J 162, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN WAREHOUSE PROPerty, unimproved, north of 12th-st., on C., B. & Q. tracks, 330x160; street on each side and alley in rear. WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO., 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF VAcant property; valuations given on application; taxes paid and assessments adjusted for non-residents without cost. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st. and 51st-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM HOUSE; $18 monthly, no payment down; this pays interest and principal; a good chance to get a home for rent; inside the city. Call for particulars. 12, 184 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUACTFURING property, vacant and improved; sites with railroad and dock for sale or lease; will build to suit tenant. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

GREAT BARGAINS!!
GREAT BARGAINS!!

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.
RESIDENCE LOTS. —:— BUSINESS LOTS.
$275 TO $500 PER LOT.
WARREN PARK ADDITION.
Southwest corner 12th-st. and Central-av.
ON WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R.
Adjoining the site of the new

GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.
GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.
GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Now located in New Jersey and employing about 1,500 men, whose new works will be erected on the land just east of
THIS SUBDIVISION.
WARREN PARK ADDITION
Has graded streets, sidewalks, and shade trees, houses built.
Houses already built and for sale.
EASY TERMS.
Only 5 minutes' walk from Central-av. station to this subdivision.
25 minutes' ride to Chicago depot at Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.
Don't fail to take advantage of PRESENT LOW PRICES.
BOGUE & HOYT,
59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—
MANUFACTURING SITES,
WAREHOUSE SITES,
COAL-YARD PROPERTY,
STONE-YARD PROPERTY.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
MEDIUM-PRICED RESIDENCES.
ADAMS-ST., fronting Jefferson Park; the best bargain on this park.
MONROE-ST.—The best house for the price on this street west of Ashland-av.
WARREN-AV.—The best brick house on Warren-av. for $4,500.
WASHINGTON-BLVD., near Oakley-av., 1½-story frame cottage on brick basement; pleasant home for little money.
PARK-AV., near Ashland, 14-room stone front large house, pleasantly located, and at a low price.
I have a large list of medium priced, pleasantly located residences.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—
SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN RETAIL BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Indiana-st., near Robey, lot and 3-story brick store, well rented.
Division-st., near Wood, vacant lot.
Chicago-av., near Hoyne, lot with building part brick and frame.
Blue Island-av., near 15th-st., lot with frame store.
Blue Island-av., near 21st-st., lot with frame store.
Have large list of retail business property, both improved and vacant.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FOR HOMES IN GUNDERSON & GAUGER'S ADDITION ON W. 43D-ST. BETWEEN MADISON-ST. AND COLORADO-AV. HIGHLY IMPROVED AND VERY CHOICE. WE BUILD BRICK HOUSES TO YOUR ORDER ON THE EASY PAYMENT PLAN.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.,
1979 W. MADISON-ST.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
Adams-st., opposite Jefferson Park, brick residence and lot.
Adams-st., near Wood, stone front, with brick barn and lot; $7,500.
Aberdeen-st., near Jackson, house and lot; $4,500.
Jackson-st., near Robey, house and lot; $4,750.
Jackson-st., near Loomis, brick house and lot.
Warren-av., near Paulina-st., house and lot; $3,500.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
MADISON-ST. LOTS,
EAST OF BELT LINE R. R.
25X125 FT. EACH.
$1,500 EACH.
PROUDFOOT, JOHNSON & CO.,
126 Washington-st., Room 48.

FOR SALE—NEW 8-ROOM BRICK HOUSES ON Monroe and Adams-sts., between 46th and 48th-sts., West. These houses are well built and are now ready for occupancy. Convenient to the Chicago & Great Western Railway; 40 trains daily. Lots 25x165 to 20-foot alley. Streets 90 feet wide and macadamized. Small cash payment and balance in easy monthly payments.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—WEST TAYlor-st., between May and Aberdeen, 3-story new brick flats, 6 and 7 rooms each; all modern conveniences; pressed brick front; fine inside finish; incumbrance of $2,700, due in 5 years, 6 per cent; $3,000 down will take it; grab this bargain; $5,700. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Madison and La Salle.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—LOOK AT THIS DEsirable property and make offer: Elegant large new brick stone-front flats, 409 Marshfield-av.
Fine modern brick residence, 693½ Monroe-st.
Large new brick store, 935 W. Van Buren-st.
All rented.
B. F. GEORGE,
154 La Salle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—755 W. ERIE, NEAR LEAVITT—TWO-story 12-room brick and lot 24x124; price $3,750, but want offer; terms to suit. J. P. JOHNSON, 749 West Erie-st., or GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000—LOT ON 14TH-ST., NEAR ROBEY; want offer. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—S. HALSTED-ST., NEAR ADAMS 4 story and basement pressed brick building (nearly new); lot 25x91 feet; $30,000.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE WITH 84-FOOT lot, a corner on W. Monroe-st.; price only $14,000; or will trade for other good city property; house is clear of incumbrance and in fine order. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—A FEW SPLENDID BUSINESS LOTS on West Madison; only $40 per foot. Call at once if you care to secure one.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OR WILL LEASE FOR 10 OR MORE years and build for tenant, 88x125 ft. on Desplaines-st., north of Harrison; alley on side. HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 23, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PIECE OF MANUfacturing property on the West Side, corner Jefferson and 21st-sts., fronting on three streets, 200x90; only $85 per foot. VOPICKA & KUBIN, 207 West Twelfth-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
OUR BANNER SUBDIVISION.
HIGH AND DRY.
Big bargains in lots
convenient to Illinois Central
and large factories.
Streets curbed and macadamized.
Water pipes and sewers in each lot.
Sidewalks laid.
Alleys improved,
and trees planted.
$450 PER LOT AND UPWARDS.
ONE-TENTH DOWN.
BALANCE MONTHLY.
Call or send for free tickets.
See these lots before buying elsewhere.
Also lots from $300 upwards.
"VAN VLISSINGEN."
91 Dearborn-st. (main floor).

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILroad on Madison-av., between 73d and 74th-sts., near Brookdale station; water pipes and sidewalks laid and streets macadamized; $525 to $750 per lot; on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—4-ROOM COTTAGE ON EASY PAYments on Sherman-st., near 53d; accessible by C. & E. I. R. R.; fare 5 cents; waterpipes and sidewalks laid. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS ON Winter and Sherman-sts., between 56th and 57th; accessible by C. & E. I. R. R.; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents; two blocks from horse cars; price $500 to $700 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ELEGANT MODERN houses on State and Elm-sts. and Bellevue-place; $9,000, $10,000, $25,000. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO suit—Six stores, Nos. 500 to 506 North Clark-st.; renting for $2,400 per year; lot 100x150; price, only $40,000.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Lot and houses in our beautiful and popular subdivision at Stony Island-av., 75th to 77th-sts., south of Jackson Park. First-class improvements, location, and transportation.
PRICES.
Lots—$500 to $1,250.
Houses—$3,000; easy payments.
Call for free tickets, plats, and information. Agent at our branch office (cor. 76th-st. and railroad tracks, Grand Crossing) daily to show property.
B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.,
144 La Salle-st.
And cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

FOR SALE—
OGLESBY-AV.,
50 feet running through and fronting on Madison-av., at only $60 per foot; worth $75; assessments all in and paid.
SIDNEY LOEB,
95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—
Two very choice corners, vacant; also house and lot in choice location.
D. O. STRONG,
16 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—ACRES IN HYDE PARK—
40 or 80 acres, high ground, on 83d-st., just west of Cottage Grove-av.; the cheapest acres in the market.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS ON MICHIGAN AND INDIana-avs., one block from new driving park and hotel; cheap if taken at once. Address K 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
CALUMET-AV.,
Near 61st-st., 75 ft., at only $35 per foot.
SIDNEY LOEB, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK RESIDENCE—ON 53D-st. 5 minutes from station; 3-story stone front, 16 rooms; 2 bath rooms and laundry; good barn; lot 40x150; all in fine order. A property worth $18,000; can be bought now for $12,000. Easy payments. For card for inspection and for particulars apply to
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—
Bet. 47th and 48th-sts., east front; 50 or 100 ft.
SIDNEY LOEB, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500—LAKE-AV., NEAR FORTY-eighth-st., 40 feet, east front. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—100 FEET AT $20 per foot, cash; biggest bargain on the street. Address Owner, K 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH PARK-AV.,
bet. 56th and 57th-sts., fronting Washington Park. 100 feet.
SIDNEY LOEB,
95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—(ON BERKELEY-AV., NEAR 41ST-st.)—New 2-story and cellar brick and stone house, with new and elegant carpets, chamber and kitchen furniture; all for $6,000; easy terms.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—18¼ ACRES AT THE southeast corner of Paxton-av. and 77th-st.
BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
STONY ISLAND-AV.,
Cor. 75th-st., 5 acres.
SIDNEY LOEB,
95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR BUILT TO ORDER—MODERN houses; Hyde Park; easy terms.
J. A. COLEMAN 302 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—
WABASH-AV.,
Corner 57th-st., 50x164, east front.
SIDNEY LOEB, 95 Dearborn-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BUY LOTS IN
ASHLAND.
NOW FOR SALE,
LOTS IN ASHLAND.
A 65-acre tract, now
Subdivided, at the
Southwest corner of
55TH-ST. BOULEVARD
AND
ASHLAND-AV.
40 lots front the boulevard.
70 lots front Ashland-av.
140 lots front Marshfield-av.
140 lots front Paulina-st.
140 lots front Page-st.
140 lots front Wood-st.
Ashland-av. cars, with
5c fare, to State and
Madison-sts., run along
ASHLAND-AV.
The entire length of
This property, connecting
With 63d-st. and 69th-st.
Cross-town lines to
ENGLEWOOD.
Water pipe is laid in
Ashland-av., and will
Be put in other streets.
Sidewalks will be laid
And streets graded.
BOGUE & HOYT,
Real Estate Board Building,
N. E. corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES—NEW, MODern, handsome houses, with every convenience, on paved streets; price $3,500 to $5,000 and upwards; very easy monthly or yearly payment. Apply in Chicago to WM. A. PURCELL, Room 14, American Express Building, 78 Monroe-st. Apply at Englewood to the owners, P. W. GEORGE, 356 Chestnut-st. J. M. YOUNG, 6642 Harvard-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO MODERN houses, south front, on 67th-st., near Stewart-av., at $5,000 and $6,000.
B. M. FOX,
115 Dearborn-st., Room 92.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES S. E. CORNER 71ST-ST. and Kedzie-av. C. R. DIX, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—15 LOTS ON LOOMIS-ST., BETWEEN 77th and 78th. Good farms and acres in vicinity of Blue Island. K 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, 55TH-ST., NEAR CENTRAL Park-av., cheap; 10 acres, 61st, and Crawford; $950; several other bargains in acres. 12, 184 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—2 ACRES IN CHICAGO LAWN CHEAP if taken before Jan. 1. The cheapest property in the town. 12, 184 Dearborn-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$5 DOWN AND $5 MONTHLY—
LOTS North of 12th-st. and LOTS
LOTS East of Oak Park. LOTS
LOTS Price $225 upward. LOTS.
LOTS LOTS
LOTS LOTS
at
SOUTH RIDGELAND
on
CHEAP CHEAP
Easy terms.
CHEAP For particulars CHEAP
CHEAP Call or address CHEAP
CHEAP BUTLER LOWRY, CHEAP
CHEAP 406 Tacoma Building CHEAP
CHEAP CHEAP
¼ mile from the recent purchase of the Grant Locomotive Works. Within 1,500 feet of So. Ridgeland Station (Great Western Line).
69 lots sold in a few weeks. $300 lots all sold. Lombard and East-av. frontages. Ridgeland-av. frontage has a main sewer.

FOR SALE—
$1,000 PER YEAR FOR
CIGARS AND
OLD HATS.

BUT $650 WILL BUY YOU A CHOICE BUILDING LOT AT THE INTERSECTION OF WEST 45TH-ST. AND COLORADO-AV., RIGHT IN THE HEART OF THE GREAT WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE MOVEMENT. EASY TERMS; HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER. WISCONSIN CENTRAL SUBURBAN TRAINS RIGHT TO THIS PROPERTY. PERFECT TITLE. HIGHER PRICES IN THE SPRING. WE CALL THIS PARK & LEIGHTON'S ADDITION.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—
2973-100 ACRES, RIDGELAND-AV., NEAR DIVISion-st.; $25,000.
F. E. BALLARD & CO.,
601 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, HALF BLOCK WEST OF Ridgeland-av., also 5 acres, one block west of Ridgeland-av.; these blocks are on 13th-st.; only $5,000 each block; this is the greatest bargain in Cicero, as Ridgeland-av. is a section line, and has a deep-covered sewer; apply at once; will sell quickly.
WM. PENNY, 303 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—AT A BIG BARGAIN—A NEW MODern home in best part of Oak Park; must be sold. J 166, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
40 acres n. e. cor. Johnson-av and 83d-st., ¼ mile south of location of Wabash R. R. shops, and ½ mile east of depot at crossing of Grand Trunk and Wabash R. R's., at $1,000; a splendid investment.
40 acres, 87th and W. 48th-sts., just south of the Stickney tract, with brick house and frame barn, at $450.
80 acres, Sec. 17, Worth; C. T. R. R. (Belt) passes through a corner of the tract; only $250 per acre.
10 acres, Hillside-av. and 99th-st., at $1,500.
5 acres, Oakley-av. and 67th-st., 2 blocks from depot and street-cars, at $1,500.
10 acres, 67th-st. and California-av., at $1,200.
20 acres at Fernwood—Halsted and 104th-sts., at $900.
10 acres, 69th-st. and Blanchard-av., at $1,250.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
A BARGAIN IN ACRES.
WE HAVE IT SURE.
40 ACRES AT $700 PER ACRE.
Within 10 miles of the Court-House, near depot, with good suburban service. Very choice for immediate subdivision.
ELLIOTT, MAHON & CO., R. 42, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARBORN-st.: 4 lots at S. Englewood, near depot, $300.
2 lots on Halsted-st., near 89th, only $800.
10 lots cor. Desplaines and 92d-sts., $185.
5 lots cor. Green and 92d-sts., $240.
Several other bunches of lots; acre price if sold before Jan. 1.
Also 5 to 40 acre tracts Hyde Park, Lake, Cicero, and Jefferson, in city.
Have some choice bargains near the new entrance Humboldt Park cheap. Proposed improvements there will soon double the present price.
Also fine business lots on Armitage-av. and Kedzie or Simons-av., 200 to 225 feet deep; are great bargains; better buy at once. Free fares and perfect titles.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS ACRES—Well located 5-acre tracts, convenient to the Rock Island and Pan-Handle Railroads, not far from Pullman, near Washington Heights Village; partly covered with a fine growth of oak trees; 35 feet above the lake; will rapidly increase in value, as a number of manufacturing interests have been established in the immediate vicinity. Easy terms.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES AND LOTS IN Kenwood and Hyde Park; good bargains.
Also in Englewood, Auburn Park, and S. Englewood; cheap and on easy terms.
1½-story cottage, 7 rooms, cost owner $2,000; will sell for $1,400; must sell at once.
Fine new flat building on Lake-av., at 46th-st., for sale or exchange for acres well located; will assume or pay difference if any.
S. DELAMATER,
56 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES.
Just south of Stickney tract; lies beautifully; will sell very cheap if taken soon.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES; $500 PER ACRE; RIPE for subdivision; 27 minutes from city; 2 blocks from depot; 40 trains daily. W. H. PRIDMORE, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—
80 acres near the Stickney purchase, $300 per acre.
90 acres adjoining Stickney tract, with railroad connection, at $400 per acre.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES IN SEC. 26, 40, 13, AT $1,500. 10 acres, Kedzie and 51st-sts., $1,800.
M. E. COLE, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL 2-ACRE LOT IN Rogers Park; $1,600 if taken at once.
FRICKE BROS. & CO., 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—40 ACRES IN CALumet region, on two railroads.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK 184 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FRUIT FARM; 31 ACRES, two miles from steamboat landing, City of Grand Haven, Mich.; best commercial vineyard of 10 acres in the State; good buildings, insured for $1,800; splendid roads, good schools and churches, good water. Best shipping point in the state for fruit products. If desired suburban property near Chicago or any other city will be taken as part payment; balance cash. Address Lock Box 388, Grand Haven, Mich.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A FARM? IF SO here is a chance of a life time; 264 acres with two complete sets of buildings in fine condition; farm well tile drained, near county seat, 35 miles from Chicago in Illinois; cheap railroad rates; a fine dairy or horse farm; never before offered for sale. Can be divided if desired. E 149, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TENNESSEE LAND—4,000 ACRES, choice, for mule ranch, $2.50. 6,222 acres cooperage and wagon timber and rich iron mineral, $3.50. 5,100 acres of fine timber and coal land, $3.25. 50,000 acres A1 timber and coal land, $3.25. These are all convenient to railroad and perfect title.
M. E. COLE, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OR TWO ELEgant improved farms. 160 acres each, near Spencer, county seat of Clay County, Iowa. Address Box 76, Everly, Ia.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BARGAIN—CHOICE IMproved farm; clear, perfect title, good house, barn, etc.; Garfield Co., Kas.; $5 acre. 97 Calumet Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE FARMS IN central Kansas, particularly the Solomon Valley. GEO. W. WILSON & CO., Minneapolis, Kas.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR MANUFACTORY-SITES ON the Rock Island, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern, C., B. & Q., and other western roads for three parties, who will pay half cash at once for land at bottom figures.
WM. H. CONDON,
156 South Clark-st.

WANTED—I WANT TO INVEST $5,000 TO $10,000 (half or all cash) in property, North Side, south of North-av. preferred, that is paying a good percentage on money invested; give full particulars or don't answer. E 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 FT. ON PRAIRIE OR CALUMETavs., bet. 47th and 55th-sts.; state exact location, price, and terms. K 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—FROM OWNERS HOUSES, flats, and vacant property for customers. K 115, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

NEBRASKA FARM TO EXCHANGE FOR SMALL residence in city. J 151, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—400 ACRES IN MICHIGAN, near Battle Creek, with valuable improvements; $35,000; and 720 acre ranch in Nebraska; $12,000; all clear; want acres or good business property. K 113, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE CLEAR SOUTH DAKOta land near town for equity in or near Chicago.
M. E. COLE, 99 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FARM IN CENTRAL ILLInois good stock general merchandise. Write Box 465, Tuscola, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD 1,400-ACRE STOCK FARM, 60 miles from Chicago, $30 per acre. Will take established business or property in good city.
C. JOUVENAT, 189 La Salle-st., Owner.

TO EXCHANGE—IOWA AND MINNESOTA CLEAR land or farms for good timber land tributary to Tennessee or Cumberland Rivers.
M. E. COLE, 99 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

GREENEBAUM SONS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 DEARBORN-st., main floor—5, 5½, and 6 per cent money to loan on real estate in Chicago and immediate vicinity. Large fund on hand seeking investment; no delay.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
AT LOWEST RATES ON
IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
No delay. Will loan in amounts of $2,000 and upwards.
BOGUE & HOYT,
Real Estate Board Building,
N. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT.
MONEY ON HAND W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE. Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook Co. at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE AMOUNTS ON city real estate at
5 AND 5½ PER CENT.
SIDNEY LOEB, 95 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON improved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 124 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

WANTED—TO LOAN $12,000 ON PROPERTY worth about $25,000 on a business-st. in Englewood. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

$25,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT ON brick improved Chicago real estate in sums of $5,000 and upwards without commission.
F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN—FAVORABLE TERMS, low rate of interest, in sums to suit on Chicago real estate. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses or outfits complete, for which I will exchange exceptionally good South Side lots, as to the value of which I invite the closest investigation; will pay cash difference if necessary; I have a market for this class of property, and you can in this way get a good, full price for it instead of sacrificing it, as must be done for cash at this time of the year.
O. J. BARRETT, 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IF SOLD AT ONCE—$250 pair of gentle light carriage and saddle ponies, pacers and trotters; sold to buy larger team; matched fairly well in color and size. Address K 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for foreman at Ogden-av. car barns.

WANTED—TO BUY HORSE, HARNESS, AND top wagon. 13 South Halsted-st.

$20 BUYS THE BEST HAND-MADE BUGGY harness in the world; full nickel or Davis rubber; elegant barouche harness, only $33. Also express and grocery harness. Chicago Harness Co., 168 West Van Buren-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Todd Cotton Harvester Company will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1890, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. at Room 2 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill., for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them.
L. A. SPICER, secretary.

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MEN OF MIGHTY MUSCLE.

FEATS OF SUPERHUMAN STRENGTH AMONG ANCIENTS AND MODERNS.

A Giant Emperor Who Could Outpull Two Horses—Some Remarkable Englishmen and Germans—The Human Pyramid—Strong Men in Fact and Fiction—Electro-Magnetic Girls—Washington and Gen. McClellan.

New York *Herald*: The pages of history record quite a number of personages remarkable for their muscular strength. The whole matter of human strength in its relation to the human body is curious. The construction of human beings is externally more delicate than that of any of the quadruped kind. Man, however, is extremely muscular, and is, perhaps, for his size stronger than any other animal. Comparing with him, for instance, the strength of the lion we have a false idea of the strength of the latter, owing to its claws. But there is another way of comparing the strength of man with that of other animals—viz.: by the weights which either can carry. It is said by scientists that a man of great muscular power, by distributing weights in such a manner that every part of his body bears its share, can thus raise a weight of 2,000 pounds. At this rate a horse, which is about seven times our bulk, ought to be able to raise a weight of 14,000 pounds if its strength were in the same proportion; but, as a matter of fact, a horse will not carry upon its back above a weight of a few hundred pounds. Another curious fact is that runners by profession in the East have been known to outstrip horses, or at least to hold their speed for a longer period; for while, after both have continued to proceed for several days, the horse will be quite tired the man will be fresher than in the beginning. These runners are said to travel as much as 100 miles in fourteen hours. Hottentots are said to have outstripped lions in the chase, and savages hunting the elk would tire it down and take it.

Many stories have been told of the strength of certain characters among the ancients. Of this number one was of a Roman tribune who went by the name of the Second Achilles, who is said to have killed at different times 300 of the enemy, and who, when treacherously set upon by twenty-five of his countrymen, although then past his sixtieth year, killed fourteen of them before he was slain. Milo of Crotona is said to have lifted an ox weighing 1,000 pounds, and when he stood upright a number of men could not force him out of his place. Pliny tells of one Athanatus who walked across the stage loaded with a breastplate weighing 500 pounds and buskins of the same weight. But of all the men of prodigious strength of whom we have any account in history Maximin, the Emperor of Rome, is to be reckoned the foremost. He was by birth a Thracian and a simple herdsman. He was nearly nine feet in height, and said to be the best proportioned man in the Empire. He used the bracelet of his wife as a ring for his thumb. In the theater, in the presence of all the citizens, he overthrew twelve of the strongest men in wrestling and outstripped two of the swiftest horses in running all in one day. He could draw a loaded chariot which two strong horses could not move. He could break a horse's jaw with a blow of his fist and his ribs with a kick. This giant gradually rose through all the gradations of office until he came to be Emperor. He reigned for some years, hated by everybody, but so feared on account of his brutality and his physical strength that no one dared to put him to death. He conspired against Alexander Severus and caused him to be murdered in his tent. He also put to death a Roman senator with 4,000 other persons for an alleged conspiracy. Finally the soldier mutinied and killed him A. D. 238.

Fumus, a native of Seleucia, who was executed by the Emperor Aurelian for espousing the cause of Zenobia, was celebrated for his strength. It is said that he could suffer iron to be forged upon an anvil which was placed upon his breast. This he did by lying on his back, resting his feet and shoulders against some support, thus forming an arch with his body.

In 1578 there lived in Lancashire, England, a man by the name of John Middleton who was remarkable for the largeness of his stature and for his remarkable strength. His hand was seventeen inches long and his height nine feet three inches. A story is told of an English miner in the eighteenth century whose finger being caught in a chain at the bottom of a mine, by keeping it forcibly bent, he supported by that means the whole weight of his body (150 pounds) until he was drawn up to the surface, a height of 600 feet. About the year 1703 a native of Kent, England, by the name of Joyce exhibited such feats of strength in London that he received the name of the second Samson. His own personal strength was great, but he also discovered various positions of the body in which men even of common strength could perform surprising feats. He drew against horses and raised tremendous weights, and exhibited himself successfully for eight or ten years, but his methods were eventually discovered, and many individuals of ordinary strength exhibited a number of his principal performances.

A German named Van Eckeberg traveled through Europe in the early part of the eighteenth century under the appellation of "Samson," which then as now was a favorite name for strong men. This man was of middle size and of ordinary strength, but by certain methods and devices he was able to perform the most extraordinary feats. For instance, sitting upon an inclined board with his feet a little higher than his hips, the latter being placed against an upright board, well secured, a strong girdle with an iron ring in front was placed around his loins; to this ring a rope was fastened; the rope passed between his legs through a hole in the upright board, against which his feet were braced, and several men or two horses pulling on the rope were unable to draw him out of his place. Again, he fastened a rope to a high post, having passed it through an iron eye fixed in the side of the post lower down, and secured it to his girdle; he then planted his feet against the post near the iron eye, with his legs contracted, and suddenly stretching out his legs broke the rope and fell backward on a feather bed. He would lie on the ground while a stone of huge dimensions was laid upon his breast and broken with a blow from a great hammer. He would lie down upon the ground, and, a man being placed on his knees, would draw his heels toward his body, and raising his knees lift the man gradually, till, having brought his knees perpendicularly under him, he raised his own body up, and, placing his arms around the man's legs, rose with him and set him down on a low table. Finally he was elevated on a framework and a rope fastened to a scale which hung below was attached to his girdle, a heavy cannon resting on the scale which lay upon rollers upon the floor. When all was ready the rollers were knocked away and the cannon remained supported by the strength of his loins.

This feat and the first two mentioned depended entirely upon the natural strength of the bones of the pelvis, which form a double arch, requiring an immense force to break it by any external pressure directed to the center of the arch, and as the legs and thighs are capable of sustaining 4,000 or 5,000 pounds when they stand quite upright, the performer has no difficulty in resisting the force of two horses or in sustaining the weight of a cannon weighing 2,000 or 3,000 pounds. The anvil trick, while surprising, consists alone in sustaining the anvil. When this is done the effect of the hammer is as nothing. The heavier the anvil the less the blow is felt.

Early in the present century a man by the name of Thomas Topham exhibited some surprising feats of real and extraordinary strength in London. He was five feet ten inches high and about 31 years of age when he began performing, and was entirely ignorant of any method of making his strength appear more surprising. Among his feats was rolling up a strong and large pewter plate between his fingers, first rubbing the latter with coal ashes. Next, he would lay seven or eight short, strong pieces of tobacco pipe across his first and third fingers and break them all by the strength of his middle finger. He broke the bowl of a strong tobacco pipe placed between his first and third fingers by pressing his fingers together sidewise. Having thrust another similar bowl under his girdle, his legs being bent, he broke it to pieces by the tendons of his hams without altering the bending of his legs. He lifted with his teeth, and held in a horizontal position for a considerable time, a table six feet long, with a half hundred weight hanging at the end of it, the feet of the table resting against his knees. Again, holding in his right hand an iron kitchen poker three feet long and three inches round, he struck it upon his bare left arm between the elbow and the wrist till he bent the poker nearly to a right angle. Taking a similar poker and holding the ends of it in his hands, the middle across the back of his neck, he brought both ends of it before him and then pulled it almost straight again. This last feat was the most difficult, because the muscles which separate the arms horizontally from each other are not so strong as those which bring them together.

He broke a rope about two inches in circumference, which was partly wound about a cylinder four inches in diameter, having fastened the other end of it to straps that went over his shoulder. He lifted a rolling stone of about 800 pounds weight with his hands only, standing in a frame above it and taking hold of a frame fastened to it. Scientific men of that period, rating the strength of the weakest man at 125 pounds and the strength of a strong man at 400 pounds, fixed Topham's strength at double the latter figure—800 pounds. This man's weight was about 200 pounds. Topham met with a serious misfortune at last through his ignorance of the tricks of the trade. He undertook to imitate the feat of the German "Samson" of pulling against horses. Seating himself on the ground, with his feet against two stirrups, by the great weight of his body he succeeded in pulling against a single horse, but in attempting to pull against two of them he was lifted out of his place and one of his knees was shattered against the stirrups so as to deprive him of most of the strength of one of his legs.

It is said that the porters of Constantinople will carry burdens of 600 and 900 pounds weight with ease. Feats of great strength have always, whether in real life or in fiction, great attraction and interest for the human mind; and one of the most strikingly sensational scenes in any novel is that in Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables," where Jean Valjean lifts the weight of a wagon under which a man is being crushed to death.

Washington possessed great strength and was a noted athlete, especially in leaping. Perhaps it is not as well known that the late Gen. George B. McClellan possessed also unusual strength, remarkable, particularly, for a man who, though compact, wiry, and well built, was rather under size. Gen. McClellan could bend a big old-fashioned copper cent double between his thumb and forefinger. Standing on a table he could lift a man weighing 160 pounds from the floor by his coat collar and hold him at arm's length, and it is related of him from the best authority that on one occasion when riding a powerful charger in battle the horse got maddened with excitement and undertook to run away with him, when the General stopped him still in his tracks by the terrible pressure which he exerted on the animal's ribs by simply pressing against them with his knees.

One of the oldest and at the same time most remarkable exhibitions of mechanical strength and dexterity is that of supporting pyramids. It is described by the Roman poet Claudian, and has been known in Europe ever since. The noted Egyptian traveler Beizoni, before he began his carrer as an explorer in Egypt, performed this feat in various parts of Great Britian. After all, one of the most extraordinary feats of this nature, seeming to be an exercise of strength, and which is really nothing of the sort, is that in which a heavy man is raised from the floor with the greatest facility by several persons placing each one or two fingers under him. The way this is done is as follows: The heaviest person in the party lies down, say upon two chairs, his legs being supported by one and his head by the other. Four persons—one at each leg and one at each shoulder—then lift the body, and they find the dead weight to be great from the difficulty which they find in supporting him. Now let the four persons take hold of his body as before, responding to two signals, to be given by the person to be lifted by clapping his hands. At the first signal he himself and the four lifters begin to draw a long and full breath, and when the inhalation is completed the second signal is given for raising the person from the chair. To his own surprise and that of his bearers he rises with the greatest facility as if he were no heavier than a feather. When one of the bearers performs his part illy by making the inhalation out of time the part of the body which he tries to lift is left, as it were, behind. This is a trick easily tried and amusing.

A few years ago a great deal of excitement was created by the exhibition of a young Georgia girl alleged to be electro-magnetic or otherwise specially gifted, who did some remarkable feats of apparent strength. This young woman inaugurated an epidemic of Georgia girls, who frolicked over the country doing all manner of curious feats and tricks of strength, pulling average sized young dudes and mashers around the stage, sitting on chairs, absolutely discomfiting all efforts to lift them, etc., ad nauseam. At length Pennsylvania broke out with a similar disorder, the principal instance being a Miss Flora Coyle, a pretty young girl of 15, who went to the public school in Pittsburg, and who "called" the Georgia girls every time. This young woman would twist a stick two feet long held by a stout young man, brought up from the audience, quite out of his hands, no matter how much effort he might make to keep hold of it. She did not clasp the stick, but held the palms of her hands against the ends. Two young men, weighing 190 and 178 pounds respectively, essayed to hold an ordinary chair down to the floor, but the little miss, by placing the palms of her hands against the chair, forced them all over the stage. Three men, weighing in the aggregate 533 pounds, then mounted a chair, but she forced them around the stage with apparent ease, though the chair broke with their weight. Four men were then placed upon it, but she did the same with them as with the three, and then the audience howled themselves hoarse over the performance and congratulated themselves that Pittsburg could beat Georgia with electro-magnetism.

Her Picturesque Costume.

The young woman utterly correct in winter garb is a strikingly picturesque object these days. From crown to toe she wears only what is chic, and what at first sight carries the evidence of fashion's latest whim. Beginning with her hat, it is a patent leather sailor, trimmed with a plain band of ribbon, and reflects in its glistening crown the upper windows of the houses she passes. She wears it just back of the waved fringe on her brow and above the knot of softly rolled hair. Of course she wears a cape of Russian sable, with a Medicis collar, into which she will sink her chin whenever the weather is cold, but which during these bright, brisk days falls open, showing a cream silk kerchief fastened high at the neck with little silver pins. Her hands are thrust in a good-sized muff not far enough to hide the thick, soft, dogskin gloves and the edges of white cuffs held together by silver links as thick as little ropes. As much of her gown as shows below her cape is Scotch tweed, blanket-like in its thickness but soft and woolly. It falls in untrimmed, slightly-draped folds, and as she steps out sans dress-supporter, sans steels, sans bustle it clings to her limbs and its edges ripple and sway about her feet in a delightful way. Her boots have patent leather vamps, but tan gaiters leave only a little of their polish visible. If it is a gray day with a suggestion of coming rain in the air she has only one hand thrust in her muff and in the other carries horizontally a slender, tightly-rolled, gold headed umbrella. Do you see her in your mind's eye, this bright-eyed, faintly-flushed young woman, making her light, independent way along with a comfortable consciousness that she is the pink of fashion? And do you think a prettier specimen of radiant girlhood could be found among the much-talked-of but flat-chested Enlishwomen or the over-dressed, tightly-laced Parisiennes?—*New York Herald.*

The Strongest of Women.

The strongest woman on earth has not been long in making her appearance at the music halls, and, according to accounts, if she had visited the Aquarium some few weeks ago she might almost have entered the lists with Cyclops, for she seems to think nothing of lifting 250 pounds. If such a Delilah had been found for Samson, strategy would scarcely have been necessary to shear his locks. She might have gained her object by main force. Mme. Victorine, as, I believe, this muscular lady is called, is a Swiss, and for many years was ignorant of her extraordinary strength, or, at any rate, of its marketable value. It was only by chance she discovered it. One day, when out walking, she saw two men vainly endeavoring to lift a huge fender from a cart. Smiling at their unsuccessful efforts, she volunteered her aid, and, to their extreme surprise, accomplished the feat unassisted. The story reaching the ears of an eager exhibiter, overtures for introducing her to an admiring public were instantly made, and after a few weeks of severe training she made her first appearance. She is indeed a prodigy, for, in addition to her really marvelous strength, she is not, like so many wonders, unpleasant to look upon, but is extremely fair of form and face. This makes the third exhibition of unusual muscle in London, for Samson still has a number of admirers and sympathizers, while Sandow is drawing crowds at the Alhambra.—*London Letter.*

Old Chocolate's Jocoserious Chat.

De cat dat mews shoos de mice.

De grayah de ha'r de longah de pra'r.

De pig rudder hab cawn dan a nosegay.

De man dat sticks toe de truf ain't good company.

De fathah dat gathahs gen'ly gits a son dat scattahs.

An hones' man waits fo' 'is chance an' a t'ief makes one.

W'en Sambo am in lub he t'nks de angels ah laik Dinah.

One stone chucked at a strange dog am on'y de beginnin'.

A man ovahbo'd doan' worry de crew we'en de larder er low.

De rich man dat scrimps am mo' mis'ble dan de po' man dat wants.

De man dat len's a han' widout bein' asked may len two an' git no mo' t'anks.

De man dat brags 'ud make yo' t'ink 'is mule er got wings an' 'is dog an eddication.—*Judge.*

Ayer's Sarsaparilla braces up the system, purifies and invigorates. Invalids need it.

SHE SPECULATED IN OIL.

Strange Story of a Woman Who Fell Under the Spell.

Oil City (Pa.) Letter in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*: There have been some pretty big female plungers in the oil market at one time and another. There are still women speculators in most of the Oil Exchanges in the region, but there are few, if any, of the "high rollers" left. Oil City has had more women speculators in petroleum than any other town, although at one time Bradford had a fair quota. The *Globe-Democrat* correspondent learned today that there are but three women who still visit the Oil Exchange daily and make a regular business of toying with the oily tiger. These ladies have been familiar figures about the exchange for several years, and are all that are left out of several women speculators. These ladies do not come on the floor of the exchange, and are not, in fact, members, but are in their seats in the ladies' gallery as soon as the exchange opens and remain tolerably regularly until the close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They deal, of course, entirely through brokers, a nod being a sufficient order for a broker to buy or sell 1,000, 5,000, or 10,000 barrels of oil, as the case may be. It is not often that they go beyond a deal of 1,000 barrels, as the ladies who are left in the exchange, to put it in the phraseology of a broker, are "flying light." With a few exceptions, the ladies who have entered the jungles of the oily tiger have got the worst of it. The three who still cling to the exchange are content to deal in 1,000-barrel lots, and it is not always they can do this.

A number of ladies prominent in the charitable organizations and in society here have been successful speculators in oil, and two or three of them have been interested in some large deals. They were not regular habitués of the exchange and were frequent visitors to the gallery, which is open to the public. All their deals in the market have been made through brokers. When there was more activity in the market than there is at present it was a universal theme of fireside gossip. Everybody speculated in oil, from the minister down to the porter in the hotel, and it is no wonder the ladies fell under the fascinating spell of the "bull ring," as the pen-like place where the deals are made on 'change is called. During exciting times in the market it has been discussed quite as much in the drawing-room as in the counting-room. In the system of speculating in oil the persons of small capital and no capital at all have not been overlooked, and the servant-girl is given an opportunity to "take a flyer in oil" if she is so inclined. During one big whirl in the market, following the collapse of the Cherry Grove field, it was well known that a large number of servant-girls lost their little bundle along with the big fellows. This was the most disastrous panic the oil country ever knew, and it marked to a great extent the end of speculating by women. So many of them lost all their money that only a limited number of them have had the courage to venture back into the speculative whirlpool.

The history of one woman's speculations in the Oil City Exchange is curious. Her husband had been in business in the oil country for several years and had accumulated considerable property, in all worth about $16,000. He concluded to go West, and went to several of the Western cities to look around for an investment. He had effected a sale of his property before leaving Oil City, and his wife remained behind to settle up some details, collect payments not yet due, and join him in the West, where they were to make their future home. The woman collected the money, and, doubtless, wishing to carry a pleasant surprise to her husband, she put the money into the oil market to "make a turn." The turn went the wrong way and she lost. In the hope of getting it back she made other investments, with the usual result. It was not long before she had lost every dollar of the money that she was to carry to her husband. It was some time before she ventured to break the news of her folly to her husband, and this she did only after he had written repeatedly for her to come on with the money. At last she told him the story of her loss in the oil market, where she had gone in the hope of doubling their money. The husband had taken enough money with him to buy a small farm, and with this he was contented to begin the business of money-getting over again, but his wife refused to share his lot until she had restored to him the money she had lost. She declined to go West, but remained in Oil City in the hope of recovering her lost fortune.

This was ten years ago, and the woman is still a daily attendant in the gallery of the Oil Exchange. She has had varying luck, but has never got enough money ahead to make good the loss of her husband, or anything like it. The *Globe-Democrat* correspondent was told that in this time she has several times been reduced to the extremity of doing the work of a servant. When she would get enough money together to buy a "put" or a "call" she would again try her luck in the market. She always dresses in solemn black, and evidently has but one purpose in life—namely: to recover the money she foolishly risked in oil and restore it to her husband. There is not much likelihood that she will ever succeed. Her husband continues to urge her to abandon her self-imposed task and join him on his farm in the West, but she resolutely refuses to do so. He has made two or three trips to Oil City to prevail upon her to give up the market, but she cannot be shaken from her purpose. She says she is in it for the money she lost or for her life. She lives in the most frugal manner, even when making some money, but the chances are remote of her ever recovering her losses. Her dealings recently have been in a small way, and she barely makes enough to support herself.

In contrast with this sad case several other women in Oil City have at different times made considerable sums of money in the market. One lady who lives on the South Side, who had money in her own right, went into the market against her husband's protest and made a snug little fortune. It is understood that she has never entirely given up the pleasures of speculation and occasionally takes "a flyer." One of the successful oil companies in the Bradford field was composed entirely of ladies of Bradford and Jamestown, N. Y. This company never went into the speculative market, but attended solely to the producing part of the business. They struck a number of good wells in the Bradford field, and after that territory began to wane they came into Venango County and developed a good piece of property near Oil City.

Three Kisses.

The first was given in the summer time,
When they thought not of sorrow and knew not of crime,
And the world was as fair as a blushing bride
Wooed by the sun in his warmth and pride,
And the woods were green where soft winds sighed
In the time of that summer, fair and sweet,
When a single kiss made life complete.

They kissed again in the autumn sere,
When the wind moaned over the moorland drear,
Singing a dirge over faith's deathbed.
And the pure stars blushed a sad, shamed red,
For the light and the life of summer had fled;
And O! the sorrow of a trust betrayed,
And the passing from sunlight into the shade!

The last was given as the winter snow
Was softly falling on all below,
And the world, like a ghost of what had been,
Was white as a soul that has known no sin.
There was peace in the kiss that was given then
From those dying lips that spoke no word
Save of love and pardon for one who had erred.
—*Kate A. Carrington.*

It Affords Her Great Relief.

A lady is rather unkindly denied the use of strong language, and she is apt to find some simple substitute. One fair laborer in the vineyard, far, far away from Pittsburg, has fallen into the curious habit of using a friend's name in vain whenever she is moved to wrath. The friend's name is De Armit.

"There is such a sense of satisfaction," she says, "in uttering that name, for you know a lady is excluded from the privilege of using any word with a big, big D, and this name of De Armit 'answers all practical purposes. When in perplexing situations which would cause a man to give way to his feelings and utter a word of a similar sound I gently murmur "De Armit," and am straightway relieved—if, as all gentlemen pretend, it is a relief to say those big words."—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

The Unseen Mote.

Doctor—"I am sorry, sir, but your case is hopeless. You are suffering from nervous prostration, from palpitation of the heart, and from cancer in the throat, all brought on by your excessive smoking of cigars."

Journalist—"Is there no remedy?"

Doctor—"None whatever! But I interrupted you; what were you writing when I came in?"

Journalist—"An editorial on the deadly cigarette."—*Puck.*

Burlington Route to Kansas City.

The best line to Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Atchison. Vestibuled trains, dining, sleeping, and reclining-chair cars, and direct connection for all points Southwest. Tickets at 211 Clark street and at the Union depot on Canal street.

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

GO WEST, YOUNG MAN, AND KEEP ON GOING WEST.

Carter Harrison's Around the World Trip—Our Pacific Paradise—Japanese Unadorned Maidens—Travelers' Tales—John Chinaman the White Ant of Our Race—London by Doré's Pencil and Jerrold's Pen—Three Good Books of Verse, Religious and Secular.

The "Race with the Sun" is just such a book as no one of us would or could have written, and nevertheless—or shall we say therefore?—just such a book each of us would read with pleasure and profit. Minute yet not tiresome, egotistical yet not presumptuous, frank yet pleasant, enthusiastic yet seldom "slopping over," with quick perception, exhaustless flow of thought and language, and the world for his theme, it is no wonder that "Our Carter" has achieved the most delightful and timely book imaginable. "Go west, young man," is a bit of advice which is evidently good without limitation. West to our own glorious, golden Pacific coast; further west to Japan in its time of transformation; further west to China, all unchanging; further west to India, where one meets again our own conquering race; still further west to London, the huge headquarters of that race; and last and best of all once more westward to the home he started from—all the movement is an ever new pleasure and edification.

To begin with Puget Sound, the traveler's first step, he writes:

> . . . This beautiful land, where winter never freezes and summer never parches; where, though 8° north of Chicago, the honeysuckle embowers the verandas and the rosebush is a small tree in the garden; where the cherries are nearly as large as plums and the red raspberry is a pulpy monster; where the young pine makes a good fishing pole and the fir is taller than the mast of the largest ship; where cedars are giants and the Balm of Gilead is like a big cottonwood. . . .

These words, and with pages of others equally glowing, are a new arraignment of our dullness and lack of appreciation of the new empire of the Northwest. That land of our sunset is the land of industrial sunrise, but we are slow to see it. The whole region should be thronged with our tourists and brightened by our enterprises; but we have not yet learned the fact. The Alaskan archipelagoes are to be the Great Britain of the twenty-first century; but only another generation can be convinced of it.

Even the changeless sea our model traveler makes interesting. As for Japan it is inevitably amusing. Regarding the Japanese women he gushes a little:

> Man's other and sweeter self—woman—she who has here ever been a thing to be sold for a day, a month, a year, or for life, at her father's will; and, whether as child, handmaid, concubine, or wife, has had no will of her own—a very slave! Yet this woman, but half-covered in the field or upon the road, and in the public bath as free from clothing as was maiden Eve when she blushed in bridal purity before her Adam—this woman is smiling, sweet, coquettish, plump, and undulating, and seems ever to be veiled by an invisible mantle of modesty. Naked, she does not blush, for she is not so for lewd purposes or to attract a look, and is not ashamed of the mold in which she was cast. She does not attract a gaze and seems not to know when one is given. Clothing she wears for warmth and not adornment, not for concealment; and if she blushes it is because she has for about her the pretty things she wears to attract admiration. . . . I am happy when I dream. Just now I dream of Japan—wonderful, poetic, bizarre, beautiful, grotesque, artistic, plodding, singing, weeping, laughing, sighing, smiling, gentle, and loving, undescribed and undescribable Japan.

Mr. Harrison's bright detailing of his observation of Japanese agriculture (beautified by wonderful flowers) is so attractive that we regret to pass it unquoted. Think of a palm tree 450 years old and five feet high, cherished by a common farmer who inherited it through a long line of ancestors!

Fortunately (in view of our limited space), China is less interesting than Japan. The tale makes out the Chinese as, at best, harmlessly amusing, nothing more, to the traveler just from Japan.

John Chinaman is everywhere in Siam and in India, and Mr. Harrison is decided in his opinions and pithy in his remarks on the subject:

> These people are persevering, indefatigable, and shrewd. It matters not whether their gains be large or small they lay by something. . . The result is, while the natives in many lands are strutting with gaunt bellies, John is soberly at work and quietly filling his purse. . . . The little white ants eat up the houses throughout the Eastern tropics. . . . The Chinese are the human white ants. . . I do not like John, but I fear I am nursing a great admiration for his sturdy qualities, and am constantly amused by the quiet way in which he wins in the battle for bread. . . . If I were an Oriental I would fear him.

Siam, its court, its commons, and its ways and manners; India, with its elephants, wild monkeys, East Indian railways, women's dress and undress, Delhi, excellent photographs well reproduced by process work representing everything from the glorious Taj down to the dung-carrier women—to gain a novel sight of all these things one must turn to the book itself, with its 509 pages of print and its thirty full-page illustrations. We leave it here with the less regret because its later matter, Egypt, Europe, including an interview with Bismarck, and the homeward journey, are less novel themes than those we have touched upon. Mr. Harrison says he makes "no pretensions to literary merit," and yet he possesses it in a good, direct, simple, and readable style. His English is fair, though he is not "a dude" in his choice of words—usually calls a remainder "a balance," and is hazy as to the distinction between "will" and "shall." But he can write a good book of travel, and he has done so. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Gustave Dore.

Doré's London, now reprinted, is an immense work on an immeasurable subject. No book, nor all the books on London together, can exhaust the theme, but Doré and Blanchard Jerrold, playing into each other's hands, came nearest to doing it something like justice. They took it in sections or departments—London Bridge, Docks, Above Bridge, Boat Race, Derby Races, West End, Abbey, Zoo, Industries, Prisons, Markets, Charities, and a dozen other features. These, with some 120 of Doré's great drawings, fill the splendid tome of nearly 200 folio pages.

Doré is—Doré. Nobody could imitate him; nobody should if he could. It is too late in the day to write an artistic criticism of his style and execution; they have long since been characterized as showing the most fertile of fancies and the most faulty of methods. But one may be excused for describing the impression his work makes upon a layman. It seems as if he worked with a hard, blunt, black point and a determination to leave no considerable space untouched by it. An infinitude of firm black marks, each parallel or concentric with a lot of others, constitutes texture in his method. Hence, a ship's sail looks like a fish net, a head of hair often like a ball of twine, a bit of drapery like an exaggerated cobweb, a lion's tail like a scaly serpent, a horse's neck as if it had been showered with ink. Facial expression, too, is beyond him; his most jovial roysterers eying you as if they were ghosts or resurrected corpses. But then, not one artist in a thousand, on canvas or on the stage, can give a whole-hearted smile.

The curious thing about it is that in spite of his oddity he enchains the attention and satisfies to such a degree that one soon loses sight of the manner in the enjoyment of the matter. We know we are looking at weird, unearthly caricature, and we take it for what it is.

Mr. Jerrold's part is well done. It is in the form of an itinerary, a picturesque, gossipy, slightly historical, statistical, and philsophical narrative. It has "go" which would carry the reader along even without the pictures; these latter have the same quality; yet they are admirably and perfectly joined in a grand book. (New York: Harper & Bros.)

Lorna Doone.

This is a sumptuous edition of one of the masterpieces of English fiction. It is the first American "edition de luxe" of Blackmore's tale, and its Cleveland publishers must be credited with wonderful courage and liberality. Everything is new—designs, engravings, and even type. Lovely Lorna seems quite at home in such gold-embroidered setting, but sturdy John Ridd, with his simple heart, heavy hand, and rustic speech, would blush and marvel as he did aforetime in the presence of King James himself—what time the King made him a Knight before he knew what he was about.

A feature of the book is a fine map of Exmore, the locality of the hard riding, fighting, robbery, murder, and love-making wherein the Ridds and Doones were engaged. This is a good point, keeping clear in the reader's mind where is the Doones' mountain stronghold, where the sea, where the Ridd farmhouse, the creaking gibbet, and all the other localities named; so that as the tide of narrative drifts from spot to spot he knows what is before and behind him, what on his right hand and on his left.

The book is called "the most beautifully illustrated novel ever published in any country." It would be pleasant to be told that the author had some slight money interest in the publishers' enterprise, but perhaps until the law provides for universal justice in this regard it is vain to ask it in any individual case. (Cleveland: Burrows Bros.)

Austin Dobson's Occasional Poems.

These charming verses from this silver-tongued poet appear in two beautiful volumes—fit attire for the holiday season. Some of the poems are old favorites, while many of equal merit are not so well known. The poet handles with a most dainty touch his various themes, which are almost always taken from the decorative side of life, as one can tell from the titles, "The Ballad of Beau Brocade," "Une Marquise," "A June Rose," etc. He seldom touches on the serious, on the deeper sorrows and the higher joys that the great poets have depicted. As a specimen of Mr. Dobson's lyrical method observe two stanzas from "The Mosque of the Caliph":

Shaft, turret, and spire—all were tumbled and crumbled;
And the soul of the Caliph within him was humbled;
And he bowed to the dust: "There is none great but Allah!
I will build him a mosque," said the Caliph Abdallah.

And the Caliph has gone to his fathers forever.
But the mosque that he builded shines still by the river,
And the pilgrims up-stream to this day slacken sail if
They catch the first gleam of the "Mosque of the Caliph."

The world Dobson usually shows us is peopled with Dresden shepherds and Marquises, Babettes and Rosinas. Nightingales sing in it, lovers sigh in madrigals, daffodils and roses bloom everywhere under the bluest skies; all is cheery, bright, and sweet. Even behind the occasional pathos one sees hope like the sun shining through an April shower. With their quaint conceits, dancing meters, perfect and happy rhymes, both single and double, and beautiful setting, these are the cream of "Vers de Société." Mr. Dobson, together with Praed, Locker, and other high-life versifiers, provides us with the light opera which rests and refreshes the world when it needs recreation and change from the fugue, sonata, and oratorio of Browning. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Palgrave's Treasury of Sacred Song.

The collector's first aim in this volume, as he states in the preface, is to offer poetry for poetry's sake. In the selection of sacred poetry it is more difficult to keep this object in view than when selecting from secular poetry, for there is much in the earnestly devout spirit in which some poetry is written that touches the emotional nature to the weakening of the critical powers. Mr. Palgrave has performed his task with great skill and care, which is rewarded with equally great success, and the aid of the Clarendon press has made a book perfect within and without, a valuable addition to any library. The only thing one might desire would be an index of titles. There is one of first lines and one of authors (the latter is a little obscure, as the roman numbers which head each poem are used), but there are many beautiful anonymous poems whose first lines it is not always convenient to remember. (New York: Macmillan & Co.)

Brief Notices.

"A Winning Wayward Woman," by Flora Adams Darling, is the story of a woman whose love was as deadly as the bite of the uolpoch. No antidote for her passion appears to have been known. Starting with a soiled reputation and with an eye always open to the alluring prospect of "fresh fields and pastures new," she closes her earthly career—with five hearts at her girdle—under a stranger's roof—the common end of a common woman. One can't help saying as he lays the volume down: "Such a book serves no good purpose." (New York: The Judge Publishing company.)

Alice D. Le Plongeon, "in compliance with the request of friends," has launched "Here and There in Yucatan," a little volume containing a collection of articles descriptive of a tour through Yucatan which have appeared in various periodicals. The book contains numerous illustrations of localities visited, and while as a whole it reads like an abstract of a deposition it is nevertheless quite entertaining. (New York: F. F. Lovell and company.)

Helen Mathers has given us two little stories under one cover: "Hedri; or, Blind Justice," and "Miss Meredith." The former is given the leading place in the volume, but it is by far the less interesting. "Miss Meredith" is an exceedingly bright and fascinating story. A charming little English girl goes to Italy as governess in the family of a nobleman; and of her trials and final triumph the narrative furnishes delightful pictures. It is written with spirit and sincerity, and is to be commended for its genuine wholesomeness. (New York: F. F. Lovell & Co.)

Dr. F. S. Tabor of this city has published a popular treatise on "The Teeth and Mouth," which deserves notice as presenting in clear language and brief compass the essential laws governing the growth and preservation of the visible portions of man's digestive apparatus. The book does not aim to make every man his own dentist, but it does enable one to decide for himself when and why he should visit a dentist, and its directions, if followed, will make those visits far less painful affairs than they now ordinarily are. For mothers with young children such a book as this is invaluable. Dr. Tabor's training enables him to treat the subject broadly from both the physician's and the dentist's standpoint. (A Few Hints Concerning the Teeth and Mouth. Paper, 25 cents. F. S. Tabor, M. D., D. D. S.)

"Travels and Adventures of Little Baron Trump and His Wonderful Dog Bulger," by Ingersoll Lockwood. Since the great Baron—and father of liars—Munchausen, no member of the nobility has had such remarkable adventures as those related in this book. The baron and his dog met and escaped from or conquered wind-eaters, man-hoppers, and round-bodies, and other nightmarish people, and the delight in these adventures will be largely enhanced to every young or old reader by the illustrations which George Wharton Edwards has furnished. (Boston: Lee & Shepard. New York: Charles Dillingham.)

"Within the Enemy's Lines." Oliver Optic. Blue and Gray Series. A book that will undoubtedly interest many boys—and none the less so because the hero performs so many impossible feats and has so many hair-breadth escapes, and is "continued in our next." (Boston: Lee & Shepard.)

"Robbery Under Arms." Rolf Bolderwood, is a stirring story of the life of a highwayman in Australia. It is exceptionally good in the quantity of local color introduced, and might well have been as it pretends—the autobiography of an outlaw who was "almost persuaded to be a Christian." (New York: Macmillan & Co.)

"Convenient Houses." Louis H. Gibson. A handsome book, well printed and bound and on good paper, is always an attraction, even without other evidences of internal worth. This book combines all these and gives much good, sensible advice to the housekeeper. For it is sometimes possible for an architect to give such practical hints (heretical as this may seem) to even the best housewife. The author is thorough in this, taking the housekeeper through the dwelling from bottom to top and giving sound suggestions at each stage. With the text the value of the work to the intending householder ends. The plans for the houses are commonplace and the designs are mediocre. (New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.)

Hither come dancing in "the light that never was on sea or land" a whole sheaf of pretty things bearing the imprint of "The Art Lith. Pub. Co. Munich and New York. Printed in Germany." Here are two score or more of dainty little books, Christmas cards, and calendars for 1890, all printed in glowing, prismatic colors, with letter press (in English) drawn from the works of the best-known poets and word-painters of our literature, from the "Deserted Village," "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," and "Jerusalem the Golden" to old-fashioned convivial Christmas songs. There must be something like 1,000 bits of landscape, flowerpiece, ornament, and initial work in these flying-leaves and booklets, set forth in all the colors of the rainbow and some myriads of tints invented since the rainbow became old-fashioned.

"Eriach Court" was called a work of genius when it came out a few years ago. The author, Ossip Shubin, was a German girl of 19. The tale is of the daughter of a widow, a blue-stocking who has denied her all thorough training. She falls in love with the hero, a young officer whose prior services to her late father are detailed *ex post facto* in a rather annoying and wearisome fashion. Still, the story as a whole is prettily told and interesting. A fresh and noticeable character is a certain faded beauty, grown spiteful and affected by the passage of time and the loss of old charms and joys. Whether intentionally or not the tale leaves one with a certain feeling of pitiful sympathy for the desolation left behind by departing attractiveness. The story is "Englished" by Mrs. Wister in her own delightful style. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

"About Robins," by Lady Lindsay, is a loving tribute to the most universally beloved of our familiar wild birds. The nightingale is a rarity. The skylark is shy and wild. The cuckoo is a bandit. The sparrow is a belligerent little chattering nuisance. But the robin is familiar, man-loving, melodious, harmless; favorite of poet and romancer, of old and young, gentle and simple. Milady has culled all the loving words she can find, in prose and rhyme in all ages, and one can only admire and wonder at the richness and beauty of her collection. It is given in pretty holiday guise, with a wealth of drawings and color prints. (London, Glasgow, Manchester, and New York: George Routledge & Sons.)

"In the Garden of Dreams," by Louise Chandler Moulton, is a dainty book of dainty verses. Their prevailing tone is a gentle melancholy.

If there were dreams to sell
Do I not know full well
What I would buy?
Hope's dear delusive spell
Its happy tale to tell,
Joy's fleeting sigh.

I would be glad once more,
Slip through an open door
Into life's glory;
Keep what I spent of yore,
Find what I lost before,
Hear an old story.

Mrs. Moulton says her sonnets are in many moods; but one looks in vain for any that show the gayety of which her prose writings are lavish. These sweet, musical, pathetic utterances seem strange as showing a train of thought and feeling far at variance with her place in the world—that of a popular, successful, admirable writer and editor; and a gay woman of the world and of Boston's "four hundred." (Boston: Roberts Brothers.)

Literary Notes.

Walter Scott's diary may be expected early next year.

Charlotte M. Yonge is said to be writing her 101st book.

Louise Chandler Moulton recently said of "The Quiet Life," by Abbey and Parsons: "I do not see how a holiday volume could be more tempting or more perfect."

Tennyson's new volume is published. All the poems are short. One is dedicated to James Russell Lowell. All the English dailies declare that many of the poems are equal to any of Tennyson's former efforts.

The gift of Mrs. Caroline Donovan, Nov. 8, of $100,000 to Johns Hopkins University was made in a graceful way. Mrs. Donovan expressed a preference as to how the money should be applied, but she left the trustees to act as they should deem best.

Nym Crinkle in the New York *World*, concerning "A Hazard of New Fortunes": The defect of Mr. Howells' work whenever it touches the low levels of life—and it touches them gingerly, perhaps for this reason—is the defect of the Harvard graduate who writes about the pangs of hunger with a Delmonico dinner on a side-table.

R. D. Blackmore's recent appearance in court as complainant against a man who had stolen $25 worth of his pears brings out the fact that the author of "Lorna Doone" is better known at his home in Teddington as a market gardener than as the author of some of the most charming of contemporary works of fiction. (We have no international copyright law—yet.)

Emile Ollivier, the ex-Minister of the French Empire, has in press his new work, "1789 and 1889." The volume treats of the Revolution, and the social, political, and religious work of the movement of 1789, concluding with a program of reforms to be effected in the political organization of latter-day France, and notably in the management of universal suffrage and the present Parliamentary system.

Ivan Panin, the Russian littérateur, was baptized in the Central Baptist Church of Chicago Nov. 17, after his renunciation of infidelity(?). All his life up to the time of his graduation from Harvard in 1884, Panin was an infidel. He went to Minneapolis a year ago to deliver a few lectures. Since becoming a Christian Panin has renounced lecturing on worldly topics and will henceforth stick to the pulpit.

The result of the efforts of *Harper's Weekly* to encourage the development of American fiction has proved the wisdom of the policy. This periodical has of late secured from new authors stories of more than usual promise. It published, Dec. 24, "Uncle Sid's Christmas," by Hamlin Garland, known in the West as a lecturer on "Realism," for he preaches his creed as vigorously as his first stories show that he will practice it.

Writing of Robert Browning in the *Critic* Mr. R. H. Stoddard says: Never a stylist, in a strict sense, Browning acquired a manner of which the verbal faults became vices, and of which the meaning grew more and more obscure. . . . Nevertheless he was a poet of splendid gifts and rare achievements, and make what deductions we may he must have a high, an eminent place among the master spirits of English song.

Guy de Maupassant, the author of the tales translated and published under the title of "The Odd Number," is of ancient and noble Norman lineage. He was born Aug. 5, 1850, at the Château Miromesnils, and his full name is Henri René Albert Guy de Maupassant. For seven years he studied the art of literature, like an apprentice at an ordinary trade, and then at last, in 1880, his master, Flaubert, allowed him to make his literary début.

The story is told of the late Martin Tupper that one evening he attended a dinner party after having lost his portmanteau in the afternoon, and at the table, when he had talked a great deal about his loss, a wit who was present interrupted him by saying: "If I had lost my portmanteau, Mr. Tupper, I, being an ordinary man, should have been justified in boring a dinner table with my grief. But you, Mr. Tupper—your philosophy is proverbial."

The number of readers in the reading-rooms of the British Museum in 1888 was 188,432, an average of 620 a day; and the books supplied to them numbered 1,950,000. This does not include the students who consulted the reference library. In the Chicago Public Library for the same time the reading-rooms were used by 470,648 persons, an average of 1,569 a day, who consulted 687,141 books and periodicals. It is strange (if true) that in the British Museum 188,000 readers used 1,950,000 books! Over ten apiece!

The death of Shelley's son, Sir Percy Florence Shelley, has filled the papers with a mass of reminiscent literature about the poet, and emphasized afresh the fact that "his reputation is growing and his personality waxing in interest, to the prejudice of all the rest of the writers of his generation." Sir Percy was a portly, rubicund, cheery country 'squire, without a trace of genius from either the father or the mother. At Bournemouth he was a neighbor and friend of Robert Louis Stevenson. The baronetcy now passes out of the poet's direct line to a cousin.

Periodicals Received.

Atlantic. January. Boston.
The Law. January. Chicago.
Outing. January. New York.
Scribner. January. New York.
Nationalist. December. Boston.
Lend a Hand. December. Boston.
Trans-Atlantic. December. Boston.
Catholic World. January. New York.
The University. November. New York.
Ladies' Home Journal. January. Philadelphia.
Poet-Lore. December. New York and Chicago.
Macmillan's. December. London and New York.
Church at Home and Abroad. January. Philadelphia.
American Folk-Lore. October-December. Boston and New York.
Inland Architect and News Record. Photogravure edition. December. Chicago.

Books Received.

LILY LASS. By Justin Huntly McCarthy, M. P. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

CATALOGUE OF YALE UNIVERSITY. CXCth year. 1889-'90. New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor.

POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT BROWNING. Vol. 8. The Ring and the Book. London: Smith, Elder & Co.

TRACTS IN POLITICS AND ECONOMICS. Questions for debate. New York: Society for Political Education.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT. Report and resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

LOOKING FORWARD. Illustrated by Baron de Grimm, E. Zimmerman, Walt McDougall, and others. Chicago: F. T. Neely.

LOVE BY INDUCTION, and other Plays for Private Acting. By Forbes Heermans. New York: The De Witt Publishing House.

DOSIA. A Russian Story. By Henri Greville. Translated by Mary Neal Sherwood. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

MODERN SCIENCE ESSAYS. Herbert Spencer, by Sylvan Drey, and Evolution, by Lewis G. Janes. Boston: James H. West.

LORNA DOONE. A romance of Exmoor by R. D. Blackmore, with many drawings. (Edition de Luxe.) Cleveland: The Burrows Bros. Co.

THE DOLL'S HOUSE. A play by Henrik Ibsen. Translated from the Norwegian by Henrietta Francis Lord. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

LA VIE ANGLAISE. Vue par des yeux Yankees. Traduit avec l'autorisation de l'auteur par R. Petit. (Radest.) Paris: C. Marpon et E. Flammarion.

THE COLLECTED WRITINGS OF THOMAS DE QUINCEY. New and enlarged edition by David Masson. In 2 vols. Edinburg: Adam and Charles Black.

WITH ALL MY WORLDLY GOODS I THEE ENDOW. A novel. By G. Washington Moon, Hon. F. R. S. L. London and New York: George Routledge & Sons.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, CALENDARS, AND VERSE-BOOKS. Illustrated and printed in colors. Munich and New York: Artistic Lithograph Publishing Company.

NEW LIGHT FROM OLD ECLIPSES; or, Chronology Corrected and the Four Gospels Harmonized by the Rectification of Errors in the Received Astronomical Tables. By William M. Page. With an Introduction by the Rev. James H. Brooks, D. D. St. Louis: C. R. Barnes Publishing Company.

5,000 MILES IN A SLEDGE. A MIDWINTER JOURNEY ACROSS SIBERIA. By Lionel F. Gowing. with thirty-one illustrations by C. J. Wren, and a map. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE ETHICS OF THE HEBREW SCRIPTURES. Comprising selections from the Pentateuch, Psalms, etc., and Ben Sirach, the Talmud, etc. Arranged and edited by Rabbim Isaac S. Moses and Adolph Moses. Chicago: E. Rubovits & Bro.

The Ten Necessary Ingredients.

At an uptown reading class a few days since the question arose as to what were the ten elements necessary to happiness in a woman's life. The answers were curious. Here are two selected from the number showing from what different points of view two women can regard a given subject:

1. No nerves. 2. A good digestion. 3. Money galore. 4. Self-satisfaction. 5. Independent widowhood. 6. A capability for enjoyment. 7. The faculty of forgetting. 8. The knack of always saying the right thing in the right place instead of thinking of it afterward. 9. To expect little from one's friends. 10. To die at 40.

1. A clear conscience. 2. Perfect health. 3. Congenial work. 4. Some measure of success. 5. A few tried friends. 6. To be considered attractive. 7. To retain forever a few illusions. 8. To be able to relieve some of the misery one meets. 9. To be philosophical. 10. And keep from falling desperately in love.—*New York Herald.*

A Fortunate Woman Physician.

The daughter of the late Dr. Bliss, the famous old physician who was the medical adviser of several Presidents and whose name has been a household word in the Capital for forty years, is one of the rising physicians of the city. She is a fair type of that large class of brainy, earnest women who take up the battle of life practically alone, but with unfailing courage. Dr. Clara Bliss-Hinds is not only winning popularity in Washington as a practising physician, but is becoming famous throughout the country as an advocate of woman's life insurance and of the systematic collection of statistics bearing upon the birth, life, and death of the human race. At his death Dr. Bliss, after a long and successful practice, left little except an account-book containing $20,000 of unpaid bills. I have heard it said that Dr. Bliss prolonged the lives of a greater number of public men than any other physician of his time. The late S. S. Cox used to say that Dr. Bliss had saved his life a half dozen times.—*Washington Letter.*

A Child's Question.

My little girl ran in and out,
Uneasy at her play,
To beg for this and sue for that
In childhood's restless way:
And every favor which she asked
Was one I could not grant;
'Twas "No, my dear, it isn't best,"
And "No, my child, I can't."

Till, wearied, I exclaimed at last,
"I wish you'd stay or go;
I'm tired of so much run about,
And tired of saying no."
My little girl made answer then,
With pretty sauciness,
"If you are tired of saying no,
Why don't you tell me yes?"
—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A Business Chance.

Anxious Mamma (of six daughters, to eldest)—"Ethel, you really must exert yourself more. Here it is the middle of your second season, and you haven't had a single good offer yet. You know I must bring Clara out next season, and Maud the next; and there are three to come after them."

Ethel—"Yes, mamma, I have been considering the matter, and I think the only way is for you to persuade papa to buy us all a machine, and let us learn typewriting."—*Puck.*

The Doctor for Him.

"Why, Stebbins, old boy, what's up today? You don't seem to be at all in your usual form."

"No? Well, I suppose it's my deuced liver again. You know I've consulted at least a dozen doctors, but all in vain."

"Well, you should go to Jones. He's the only man who can pull you through."

"Indeed! Has he made a special study of liver complaint?"

"I should say so; he's got it himself."—*Judge.*

At the Opera.

Mrs. Emptehedde (staring across the house, while Lehmann and Perotti are singing)—"I declare, there is Mrs. Pumicestone wearing that same old gown that she wore every night last season. She ought really to get another or stay at home."

Usher (entering the box, timidly)—"Mrs. Pumicestone presents her compliments, and says she can hear your conversation clear across the house."—*Puck.*

At the Literary Reception.

First Author (in background)—"Tollerby seems to be a perfect lion tonight. I can't see why they're making such a fuss over him."

Second Ditto—"Haven't you heard? He's been accused of plagiarizing the plot and all the characters of his last novel, and his publishers can't print 'em fast enough to supply the demand."—*Puck.*

Very True.

Teacher—"All things which can be seen through are called transparent. Fanny, mention something which is transparent."

Fanny—"A pane of glass."

Teacher—"Quite correct. Now, Fanny, mention some other object through which you can see."

Fanny—"A keyhole."—*Texas Siftings.*

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